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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

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BABA, A. L. I. Gold for the Oil Kingdom. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 542 (July, 1963), pp. 220-221, illus.

This article supplements that of H. X. Boosel's published in *The Numismatist* (July, 1959, pp. 805-809, illus.) and abstracted in *Numismatic Literature* No. 50 (Jan., 1960), p. 2. Baba differs with Boosel only in regard to the number of slugs minted for the Arabian-American Oil Company.

BERTELE, TOMMASO. In memoria di James R. Stewart. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), p. 155, port.

Included in this obituary notice of the distinguished archaeologist and numismatist, James R. Stewart, is a bibliographical listing (with pertinent comments) of his most important publications. Especial attention is given to his *History of the Lusignan Coinage in Cyprus*, which at the time of the author's death was completed in almost final form and which, it is hoped, will eventually be published with the collaboration of a specialist in Cypriote medieval coinage.

BREEN, WALTER. How to Stay Ahead of the Coin Forgers. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 1329-1333. Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1648-1655.

Breen provides explicit descriptions of the known methods of counterfeiting and lists various ways in which falsifications may be detected. Known examples of specific types of forgery are presented under the headings of Casts, Electrotypes, False Dies, Alterations. After stating that "any coin valuable enough to be worth more than a casual glance needs to be authenticated at the time of sale," the writer offers recommendations regarding the formation and operation of a cadre or guild of qualified authenticators.

BPS

British Museum. Dept. of Coins and Medals. Accessions. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 25, Nos. 3-4 (June, 1962), p. 106.

Listed among the department's recent accessions are the following: Four gold mohurs of the Maharaja of Patiala, struck towards the end of the nineteenth century; three modern Russian medals, all of bronze, issued in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the birth of the artist Andrea Rublyov (b. 1360) and of the Soviet space flights of 1957 and 1959; a small gold Axumite coin of King Aphilas of Ethiopia (ca. 4th century B.C.).

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, VLADIMIR. Hall of Monetary History and Medallic Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. In: *Museum*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (1962), pp. 191-194, illus. With French Translation, pp. 194-196.

As the illustrations indicate, the Smithsonian Institution's new Hall of Monetary History and Medallic Art strikes a bold contrast to the former installation in both conception and design. In the main display, which traces the history of money as an integral part of cultural development, exhibits of coins, tokens and paper money have been arranged in their cultural and historical context rather than by conventional classification. Special emphasis has been placed on the coinage of the western world (beginning with ancient Greece and Rome) and on the various forms of currency used in North America.

An important part of the Hall is devoted to the United States Mint Collection, started in 1792, which includes examples of all issues of the country's coinage as well as many rare foreign pieces. The Hall also features the largest collection of gold coins on public display, assembled by the late Paul A. Straub, and a selection of outstanding specimens from the Willis H. du Pont collection of Russian coins and medals. In a concluding paragraph the author provides a brief technical description of the physical aspects (mountings, lighting, etc.) of the new display.

Department of Coins and Medals. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 26, Nos. 1-2 (Sept., 1962), pp. 72-73.

Included in the Department's list of recent accessions are the following: (1) A gold coin of Offa, king of Mercia (757-796); (2) a group of 1400 Roman and Byzantine coins (chiefly copper) collected in Cyprus; (3) a gold solidus of Constantius II struck at Thessalonica ca A.D. 345; it is described as a unique coin which provides the Museum with a piece parallel to one already in its collection — an issue of Constans, brother and co-emperor of Constantius II.

GIBBS, JEREMIAH. Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 9-11. Vol. 8, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 55-57. Vol. 8, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 98-99. Vol. 8, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 151-153, 179.

Following a brief treatment of the evolution and history of coinage, the writer discusses in some detail special topics such as early forms of money, metal money, hammered coinage, collecting, tokens, overstrikes, patterns, restrikes, emergency money, commemoratives, etc. BPS

G[UÉPIN], J. P. Tentoonstelling 2500 Jaar Perzische Munten in het Koninklijk Penningkabinet; 5 september 1962-5 januari 1963. In: *De Geuscnpenning Munt-en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Oct., 1962), pp. 42-44, illus.

A brief description is given of the exhibition of Persian coins held in the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet during the above period. Beginning with Croesus and the Greek cities and continuing through the Seleucid, Parthian, Sasanian and Islamic periods, the display featured coins struck (or circulated) in Persia during the past 2500 years.

HUGHES, EARL. The Eagle's Image. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1633-1634, illus.

In listing the numerous examples of U.S. coins and currency on which an eagle is depicted, and in noting the use of similar representations on coins of ancient Egypt and Rome, Austria, Germany, Russia and Mexico, the writer suggests that it was more probably a borrowing from the Old World — rather than any original inspiration — that influenced the choice of this so-called noble bird as the national symbol of the United States. BPS

KATSIMAKLIS, J. Historical Review of Counterfeiting. In: *Coin World*, No. 163 (May 31, 1963), pp. 54, 56, illus. No. 164 (June 7, 1963), pp. 18, 20, 30, illus. No. 165 (June 14, 1963), p. 44, illus.

This article first appeared in the *Law Enforcement Bulletin*, the official publication of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. Its author, Chief Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department of Athens, Greece, reports numerous counterfeiting cases taken from the files of his own department and provides several illustrations of counterfeit coins and paper money. Methods employed by counterfeiters throughout the world, as well as those used by governments in their efforts to curb the practice, are carefully described. BPS

KINDLER ARIE. Applied Numismatics. Coin Photography. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), p. 101.

In offering a number of practical suggestions regarding the proper photography of coins Kindler draws largely on his own experiences in this difficult art. He discusses the value of good equipment, the properties of daylight and artificial light, the use of a tripod, and various problems encountered in the photography of plaster casts.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 625-628, illus.

The following pieces are listed and illustrated: Afghanistan — 2 afghani, 1961 (nickel-steel); Israel — 1 pound, 1962 (copper-nickel); Panama — 5 centesimos, 1962 (copper-nickel), 1/10 balboa, 1962 (silver), ½ balboa, 1962 (silver); Saudi Arabia — ½ girsh, 1926 (bronze); South Viet Nam — 1 dong, 1960 (copper-nickel); Surinam — 1 cent, 1962 (bronze), 5 cents, 1962 (nickel-bronze), 10 cents, 1962 (copper-nickel), 1 guilder, 1962 (silver); Sweden — 10 öre, 1962 (copper-nickel); Switzerland — 5 francs, 1963 (silver); Uruguay — 10 pesos, 1961 (silver); Vatican City — 1, 5, and 10 lire, 1962 (aluminum), 20 lire, 1962 (aluminum-bronze), 50 and 100 lire, 1962 (stainless steel), 500 lire, 1962 (silver). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 785-786, illus.

Newly reported issues include the following pieces: Ecuador — 50 centavos, 1963 (nickel); Finland — 1 penni, 1963 (bronze), 5 pennia, 1963 (bronze), 10, 20 and 50 pennia, 1963 (nickel-brass); Luxembourg — 100 francs, 1963 (silver); Pakistan — 1 paisa, 1961 (bronze); Sweden — 25 and 50 öre, 1962 (copper-nickel); Tunis — 1 millieme, 1960 (aluminum); Yemen — 1 bogach, 1963 (bronze), 1 halalah, 1963 (bronze). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 969-970, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are given for the following issues: Canada — 5 cents, 1963 (nickel); Czechoslovakia — 1 korun, 1962 (aluminum-bronze); France — 1 centime, 1962 (steel), 10 centimes, 1962 (aluminum-bronze), 20 and 50 centimes, 1963 (aluminum-bronze); Yemen — 1/10 and 1/5 ryal, 1963 (silver). Also listed for Yemen is a 1 ryal silver issue of 1952 — actually a Maria Theresia taler counterstamped with the dies of the Yemen 1/16 ahmedi dated 1371. BPS

MANKAD, B. L. Problem of Display of Coins in Museums. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 130-133.

After dealing at some length with various aspects of museum coin display such as the use of mechanical devices and effective backgrounds, the transliteration of ancient scripts, the size of the display area, etc., the writer stresses the importance of supplementary charts, sketches and well-lighted showcases in adding to the attractiveness and appeal of numismatic exhibits.

MARTIN, R. J. New Coins for Old. Decimal Coinage. In: *The Illustrated London News*, Vol. 242, No. 6461 (June 1, 1963), p. 860, illus.

Pending the decision of the Halsbury Committee (a group appointed by the government of the United Kingdom), decimalization of the Australian and New Zealand coinages appears virtually certain by 1966. Of the three currency systems suggested, the author is of the opinion that the one most likely to be used is the division of the pound sterling into 100 cents. He notes the advantages and disadvantages of the other systems and illustrates a number of pattern decimal coins struck nearly one hundred years ago when decimalization was undergoing one of its periods of concentrated discussion. FDC

McCABE, L. W. Coin of the Realm. A commentary on coinage by tale, currency by tale, and the qualities of lawful money. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 430-432. Vol. 7, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 469-472, illus. Vol. 7, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 503-505.

After comparing "traditional" and "current" monetary systems (i.e. intrinsic value as opposed to face value) the writer discusses coinage standards and mint practices which have helped shape the course of economic history; explanations of the terms *Currency by Tale* and *Currency by Weight* are given, and a study of the British gold sovereign (1816-1914) illustrates many of the factors mentioned. Among the remaining subjects dealt with are coin tariffs, legal tender statutes, clipping and sweating. FDC

MEER, G. van der. W. J. de Voogt, een wetenschappelijk verzamelaar. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Oct., 1962), pp. 44-46.

In the course of a short life (he died at Amsterdam on the sixteenth of December, 1875 at the age of thirty-eight) the distinguished numismatist W. J. de Voogt assembled a number of coin collections, brief descriptions of which appear in the above article. Mention is also made of de Voogt's several numismatic publications. They include writings on the coinage of Gelderland and seven articles published in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* (1857-1873).

MERVIS, C. D. Deceptions in Numismatics. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1000-1010.

After discussing the methods and accomplishments of major counterfeiters, Mervis deals at some length with the trickeries practised by five smaller groups: Punchers, pasters, splitters, pluggers and scratchers. BPS

MEY, JEAN de. Des imitations et du margoulinage malhonnête. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 2-3.

A listing shows the gold coins — mint issues as well as privately struck pieces — which are flooding the present European market. The writer points out that little harm is done when such coins are sold for what they actually are, namely, restrikes or imitations, but notes that many are being wrongly sold as originals — often at exorbitant prices.

Nuove emissioni. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 211-212, illus.

Coins recently issued by Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Liberia and Panama are listed and briefly described. Outstanding among the group is the Austrian twenty-five shilling piece struck in commemoration of the distinguished musician and composer Anton Bruckner (1824-1896), whose head (f.r.) is shown on the obverse; the name ANTON BRUCKNER is inscribed above and the date 1962 appears in the exergue. The reverse design shows the number 25 surrounded by the shields of the nine *Bundesländer* of the Austrian Republik, with legends reading REPUBLIK (above) and ÖSTERREICH (below). A brief biographical sketch of Bruckner accompanies the description.

PhilaMatic Center Receives Coins from Seychelles. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 45, No. 10 (Oct. 12, 1962), p. 4.

The PhilaMatic Center of Boys Town (Nebraska) reports the acquisition of a group of Seychelles coins, including issues struck under George VI and Elizabeth II. The newly acquired specimens form an important addition to the Center's already extensive collection of coins and currency of the world.

PHILLIPS, H. R. The Heraldry of Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1025-1026, diagrs.

Using Yeoman's *Catalogue of Modern World Coins* as a reference, the writer discusses heraldic nomenclature and explains several of the heraldic symbols and devices incorporated in coin designs. BPS

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER, ed. *Numismatische Literatur Osteuropas und des Balkans. Part 2*. Graz, Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, 1963. 126 pp., illus., 8 pls., maps.

Seven authors contribute to the second part of this important bibliographical work.

T. Gerassimov deals with the Bulgarian numismatic publications (1930-1960), important among which is that devoted to a hoard of decadrachms of the Derrones. The literature of Oberlausitz, listed by Walter Haupt, includes reports on medieval hoards published by the Prehistoric Museum in Dresden and an important contribution by Haupt himself on monetary

history and circulation in Oberlausitz. The Rumanian literature is covered by Bucur Mitrea, the Serbian (including an important article on medieval mints and mining) by Balduin Saria. Joseph Petrtyl's discussion of the Czech numismatic literature (1955-1960) includes a contribution on Celtic coins submitted by Karel Castelin. The concluding report, on the literature of Hungary (1957-1961) is contributed by Lajos Huszár. HG

TRICOU, JEAN. Congrès International d'Archéologie Chrétienne à Ravenne. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), p. 206.

Tricou gives some account of the Sixth International Congress of Christian Archaeology held at Ravenna (September 23-30, 1962) at which he served as representative of the *Société Française*. Numismatic papers which were presented during the course of the week's activities by Bruck (Vienna), Bruun (Helsinki), Noll (Vienna), Salama (Paris), Panvini-Rosati (Rome) and the author himself will appear in a forthcoming volume of *Actes* which is to be published by the Congress.

V., V. D. Leonard S. Forrer — 50 jaar Numismaat. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (April, 1963), p. 19, port.

A recent portrait of L. S. Forrer accompanies this brief outline of his fifty years as a professional numismatist.

ANCIENT

A l'intention des collectionneurs de monnaies anciennes. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*. No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 19-21, illus.

In the proper classification of ancient coins it is suggested that the following points be observed: The country, province or city of issue; the ruler or head of state under whose aegis the piece was struck; full description of obverse and reverse types, with the inscriptions duly expanded; the mint and year of issue; the circumstances under which the coin was acquired; bibliographical references to pertinent catalogues and publications.

AVIGAD, N. Expedition A. — Nahal David. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 12, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 169-183, illus., pls. 15-21.

Artifacts from the Roman period comprised the majority of the objects discovered by members of the above expedition during their investigation of the Cave of the Pool, situated in the high-walled canyon at the western end of Nahal David, in 1962; the objects were for the most part identical to those dating from the time of Bar Kokhba which had been discovered

in other caves of the Judean Desert. Two coins only were found: a bronze issue of Bar Kokhba of the type usually assigned to the third year of the War and a Tyrian coin (also of bronze) struck in A.D. 127/8.

CHANTRAINE, HEINRICH. Bemerkungen zum ältesten sizilischen und römischen Münzwesen. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 51-64.

In the metrology of most Sicilian cities — which differed from the customary divisions of the standard denominations in other parts of the Greek world — the drachm was divided into six obols (latin “libra”) or five litrai (“uncia”). This monetary system is known to have influenced the early Roman standard, which at the beginning of the third century adopted the Sicilian division of the libra. Previous to that time, accounting in multiple uncias had been commonly practised in Rome. HG

JACOBS, FRED. A Hoard of 690 Ancient Jewish Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), p. 106.

Discovered in Trans-Jordan in December, 1961, the above hoard is described as similar in composition to the Qumran finds which begin with a few coins of Antiochus VII (152-128 B.C.E.) and end with specimens issued during the period of the Jewish-Roman War (66-70 C.E.). A listing of contents by ruler and number is included.

KADMAN, LEO. Numismatic Evidence of the Architectonic Revolution in the Second Century C.E. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), pp. 69-80, pl. 1, illus., tab.

Coins struck at eastern mints during the second and third centuries A.D. show fundamental changes in the architecture of the classical Greek temple.

After an examination of the pertinent coins, and a thorough study of the problems involved, Kadman reaches these conclusions: “The ‘new’ religions of the East, The Jewish, Christian, Persian and others, had one common feature: each had its ‘holy book,’ which had to be read, learned and re-interpreted to the community. For this purpose, as well as for the communal prayers, the building of assembly halls for the ‘holy community of believers’ became a cardinal necessity. This requirement found expression not only in the construction of Jewish synagogues and, subsequently, of Christian churches, but also in changes in the ‘heathen’ temples. It is in the light of this development that we must understand the fundamental mutations in the architectonic structure of the classical temple, as attested by the numismatic research. The process begins with the appearance of an arch in the centre of one of the shorter sides of the ancient temple, transforming it into the front of the building, with a main portal, an element that runs entirely counter to the idea of the classical Greek temple. This stage is logically followed by the enlargement of the

cella and, further, by the formation of two side-entrances, flanking the main gate, below the central arch. Finally, the walls of the cella are taken down to be rebuilt around the columns. In this final phase, the ancient temple has assumed the architectonic form which formerly appeared in the Jewish synagogues and then in the Christian basilica. At that point the metamorphosis of the classical temple has been completed."

KLIMOWSKY, E. W. Religious Symbols on Ancient Jewish Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), pp. 81-88, pl. 1, illus.

As explained by the author, this article represents "an attempt to introduce an appropriate evaluation of symbols into numismatic studies. The subject falls into three different parts: the first concerned with symbols, to be distinguished from any other sort of signs; the second devoted especially to religious symbols; and the third and main part treating of religious symbols represented on ancient Jewish coins." The following headings indicate the pattern of the discussion: (1) What is not a symbol? (2) What is a symbol? (3) What is a religious symbol? (4) Religious symbols on coins; (5) Symbols on ancient Jewish coins; (6) Identity of sign not tantamount to identity of meaning.

LAING, L. R. Coin Production in the Ancient World. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 535 (Dec., 1962), pp. 463-466, illus.

After observing that few innovations were made in coin production methods between the striking of the earliest coins and Bramante's invention of the coining press early in the sixteenth century, the writer discusses the following aspects of ancient coin production: The Origin of Coinage, Two Methods of Striking, The Shape of the Flan, The Manufacture of Flans, The Punches, Dies, Eccentricities of Form, Silver Plated Coins, Forgery and Casting.

MITARD, P. H. Les monnaies comme éléments de datation d'un site archéologique. Importance du degré d'usure. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 233-234.

Mitard stresses the importance of coins — particularly from the point of view of wear — in dating archaeological sites. While admitting that observation of wear caused by circulation must necessarily remain subjective, he suggests that numismatic publications might well include an index of circulation for each piece listed, expressed in terms of percentage of wear. Sart kazilarinin önemli açiklemalari. In: *Son Çağ*, No. 12 (June, 1962), pp. 12-17, 28, illus.

A brief account of the Harvard-Cornell excavations carried out at

Sardis under the direction of George M. A. Hanfmann, during the course of which more than 200 coins were found. A solidus of Theodosius II is illustrated on p. 13. GCM

ZEUNER, F. E. Fish on Ancient Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1963), pp. 142-143, illus.

Zeuner describes some of the common, unusual and rare species of fish which appear on ancient coins of the Mediterranean area, including the tunny, mullet, thorn-back ray and the seldom seen orphos mentioned by Aristotle. Coins depicting each species are illustrated. FDC

ZURI, N. A Hoard of Bronze and Silver Coins from Ain Hanaziv. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), pp. 105-106, pl. 1.

During the construction of the kibbutz at Ain Hanaziv after the War of Liberation, workers discovered an earthenware pot containing thirty-seven bronze and silver coins issued during the period 146 B.C.E. to 210 C.E. A listing of these pieces is arranged under the following categories: Seleucid, Jewish, Agrippa I, City coins, Nabataean and Roman silver denarii.

GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. *Troy. The Coins. Supplementary Monograph 2*. Princeton, the University Press, published for the University of Cincinnati, 1961. 220 pp., 27 pls.

Basically, this is the publication of 575 identified coins plus a hoard of 218 antoniniani found at Troy during the University of Cincinnati's excavation of that site. Inasmuch as a very large percentage of the coins came from the mints of Ilium and Alexandria Troas, the largest part of the book is devoted to a comprehensive study of those mints, from their inception at the end of the fourth century B.C. down to the third century of the present era; the study is based not only on the coins from Troy but on all the known emissions of these two mints wherever found. The work includes a catalogue of the coins found in the excavations, a small section devoted to the currency of the Troad, and publication (in an appendix) of the hoard of antoniniani. ILM

CAHN, H. A. Sculpture and Coins in Greek Art. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), pp. 66-68.

"The appearance of ancient sculptures, translated on to coins, is of great historical significance even where the copy, from the artistic point of view, is poor. Very often such coins are unique documents testifying to

the existence of works that have been irretrievably lost, such as the Aphrodite of Praxiteles, or the Olympian Zeus by Phidias which is known to us only from the coins of Hadrian struck at Elis." After studying the three principal periods of Greek art in combination with the related coins, Cahn concludes as follows: In the Archaic Period, individual sculptures were not copied on to coins, but a dominant, conventional type was used; in the Classic Period, original sculptures served as a source of inspiration that left its mark on the coinage designs; in the Hellenistic Period, sculpture was authentically copied on coins, but only in accordance with spatial limitations.

CIRAMI, G. Arte e moda nella monetazione Greca. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 1-2, illus.

In a discussion of Greek art and fashion as reflected on the coinage the writer describes in some detail the various hair styles portrayed (stephanē, sphendonē, stleggis, sakkos).

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, V. Unpublished Counterstamped Coins of Callatis. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 67, No. 2 (April, 1963), pp. 209-210.

In this summary of a paper presented at the sixty-fourth general meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America (Baltimore, 1962) the author describes and discusses two previously unknown counterstamped bronze coins issued under Roman administration at Callatis (Mangalia), a sixth century Doric colony situated on the western shores of the Black Sea.

COLAVITO, SILVANA. La pluralità dei ritratti sulle monete dei Lagidi. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 147-152, illus.

In a discussion of the use of double portraiture on ancient coins the writer devotes particular attention to the Ptolemaic issues struck in Egypt before the time of the Roman conquest. Five distinctive specimens are illustrated and fully described.

JONES, J. R. Revised Datings for the Earliest Greek Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 540 (May, 1963), pp. 147-148.

"The most recent research, based on a careful analysis of obverse and reverse types, and of datable coin hoards, suggests that the Aeginetan coinage did not begin until after 600 B.C.; and it is also unlikely that Corinth began to coin before that date . . . With Athens, too, it seems that a downward movement of dates is necessary . . . A recent re-examination of the series, using later evidence available from the hoards, suggests that the Athena/Owl tetradrachms did not come into circulation until about 525 B.C. and are to be attributed to Hippias, not Pisistratus, on the occasion of the first Panathenaic Games." With regard to the new datings that

are being established for many Greek issues prior to 480 B.C. the writer is of the opinion that none of the revisions is absolutely certain. Cumulatively, however, they strengthen each other, and further hoard discoveries, when datable, may well confirm the revised datings.

ROBINSON, G. S. The Electrum Coinage of Lydia and Ionia. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (March-April, 1963), pp. 22-25.

In the text of a paper read before the Tyneside Numismatic Society the writer deals with the electrum coinage of the above territories and with the early issues of mainland Greece.

ROGALSKI, ADOLF. Edna neizvestna bronzova moneta na trakiiskii vladetel Metok. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie de Varna*, Vol. 13 (1962), pp. 17-19, illus. With French Summary.

An unpublished bronze coin issued by the Thracian king Metocos (fl. ca. 400 B.C.) is illustrated and described. The obverse portrays a galloping horse, f.r.; the reverse, incused, shows the Thracian emblem of the double-headed axe within the inscription ΜΕΤΟ[Κ]Ο [Greek letters]. The coin forms an addition to two previously known and similar pieces — silver diobols bearing the same inscription and the same reverse emblem — both of which are illustrated by line drawings.

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Las Azores y la navegación en la antigüedad (Una noticia numismática sueca olvidada). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 12, No. 59 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 15-16.

Schwabacher's article, of which this is a Spanish summary, appears on the preceding pages (9-14, illus.) of the above issue of *Numisma*. The article was published originally in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 46 (Nov., 1962) and was abstracted in *NL* No. 64 (July, 1963), p. 600.

SCHWARZENBERG, CHARLES. The Leopard Empire: Syria of the Seleucids. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1963), pp. 101-106, illus.

The coinage of the Seleucids, quite like the empire itself, bears the imprint of diverse contributing factors. Since the territory was formerly part of the Alexandrian empire it is not surprising to find that the coins of Seleucus I (the founder of the dynasty) closely resemble those of the Greeks in style and content. For example, Seleucus used the head of Alexander on his coins to impress the Macedonian soldiery — and the Greek practice of proclaiming their rulers as "divinely fathered kings" was carried over into the coinage of both Seleucus and Antiochus I. Gradually, however, as the empire passed into the hands of succeeding

rulers, the coinage underwent a change which resulted in a fusion of Greek and Oriental characteristics parallel to the religious fusion of these two cults. With the coming to power of Antiochus III the Seleucid empire passed its peak and commenced its downfall, ending in defeat at the hands of Rome.

FDC

ROMAN

Boston. Museum of Fine Arts. *Roman Medallions*. Boston [1963]. [18] pp., 10 pls.

Especially outstanding in this descriptive catalogue of the Roman medallions and contorniates in the collection of the above museum is the group which formed part of the great hoard of tetrarch gold found in the Mediterranean area in recent years; the find was preliminarily published by R. A. G. Carson under the heading *The Greatest Discovery of Roman Gold Pieces since the Great Find at Arras, including Unique Medallions of the Emperor Maxentius* (*The Illustrated London News*, Nov. 14, 1959, pp. 650-651, illus.). The catalogue illustrates and describes (with pertinent bibliographical references) a total of 106 pieces, including a small number of coins of exceptional rarity and prime artistic merit.

BRUUN, PATRICK. The Christian Signs on the Coins of Constantine. In: *Arctos*, N.S., Vol. 3 (1962), pp. 5-35, illus.

In a complete survey of the numismatic evidence for the religious policy of Constantine, Bruun concludes that many of the so-called Christian signs were never intended to be, nor were they interpreted as, Christian. There were exceptions, which the author discusses, but these were rare occurrences and their propaganda value was limited. The new symbolism advanced cautiously under Constantine and it was only at a much later date that it became the dominant reverse type.

JMF

BRUUN, PATRICK. Roman Imperial Administration as Mirrored in the IVth Century Coinage. In: *Eranos*, Vol. 60, Fascs. 1-2, pp. 93-100.

In the text of a paper read at the International Historical Congress held at Stockholm in 1960 Bruun summarizes certain conclusions he has reached regarding financial administration under Constantine as reflected by the coins. The mints producing the bronze coinage, for example, would appear to have been organized by groups, each of which, under one official, consisted of several individual mints. Since these were often widely separated, the coins which they issued are marked by distinctive characteristics.

The minting of gold was a different matter. Gold coins, for the most part, were successive, not contemporary, and were minted at the temporary residence of the emperor. Thus, as Constantine traveled throughout the

empire the minting of gold — but not the mint itself — accompanied him; models of reverses and portraits were provided by the traveling court, and local mints at the emperor's temporary residence produced the coins. With the acceptance of this theory it is possible to reconstruct Constantine's itinerary with greater certitude. JMF

CABARROT, J. J. Un follis inédit de l'atelier de Siscia. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 207-208, illus.

Folles of the Tetrarchy with s or SA in the field are attributable to Siscia on stylistic grounds since they present close analogies with coins having srs in the exergue. The same is true of an unpublished follis in the author's collection. The coin shows an exergual s, but apart from stating that it is an early emission in the series it is not easy to determine the precise circumstances of its issue. PG

CAPPELLI, REMO. Alessandro Severo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 153-154, illus.

In what may be described as a popular account of the coinage of Alexander Severus the writer devotes special attention to the principal events of the reign and to the elucidation of the coin legends. Included are obverse and reverse illustrations of a sestertius and an as issued by the emperor, and of a sestertius and a denarius struck in the name of his wife, Orbiana.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Massimino e suo figlio Massimo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 2-3, illus.

Despite the shortness of his reign (235-238) the emperor Maximinus issued a varied and abundant coinage in all three metals; by contrast, the coins issued in the name of his son Maximus, who died at the age of twenty, are much rarer. Illustrating this discussion of the two coinages are sestertii issued by both father and son — also a denarius and a sestertius struck in the name of Paulina (wife of Maximinus).

CIRAMI, GIACOMO. Il trionfo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 41, illus.

In this discussion of the triumphal scenes depicted upon a number of Roman coins and medallions the writer provides some elucidation of the ceremonies involved in the celebration of a triumph — and of the route covered in the triumphal march.

DAYET, MAURICE. Monnaie antique de bronze transformée en horoscope. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 9 (Nov., 1962), p. 194.

On a Roman bronze coin discovered along the bank of the river La Loue, near Cramans (Jura), both sides were found to have been re-engraved; the obverse depicts the head of a ram — symbol for the month of January — surrounded by a circle which includes the sign for the planet Mars. The writer suggests that the coin may have been fashioned into a horoscope.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Bronze romain remployé. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 211.

Recently found on the surface of the ground at Vaulx-Vraucourt (near Bapaume) was a Roman bronze coin, the obverse of which had first been polished smooth and then re-engraved; the letters on the newly engraved legend belong to the medieval (or perhaps a later) period, and although most are recognizable their sequence makes no apparent sense; in the central circle of the re-engraving appears a type of short-handled hatchet. Gricourt suggests that the coin may have been used as a badge by a charcoal burner.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Fausse siliqua de l'empereur Julien (atelier de Lyon). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), pp. 203-204.

Gricourt discusses in detail a small bronze siliqua of unknown provenance; the coin measures seventeen millimeters in diameter and is inscribed D N CL IVLI — AVG (obv.) and VOTIS — V — MVLTI — X (rev.). Although struck at an official mint it is clearly identified as a fabrication.

GUADAN, A. M. de. Un antoniniano de Quieto con leyenda abreviada en el anverso. In: *Numisma*, No. 58 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), pp. 9-15, illus.

This article, in Italian, appeared in the pages of *Italia Numismatica* (Vol. 13, No. 6, June, 1962, pp. 81-83, illus.). For abstract see *NL* No. 64 (July, 1963), p. 607.

GUEY, JULIEN. L'aloi du denier romain de 177 à 211 après J. C. Étude descriptive. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 73-140, pl. 6, diags.

Earlier studies on the debasement of the denarius in the third century disagree on the date and the extent of the debasement. Mommsen, for example, assigned it a *terminus ante quem* of ca. 198, while Heichelheim believed that it occurred under Commodus. The data on which the earlier conclusions were based were few in number and of the last century, were generally inadequate, and, according to the author, cannot now be used in any statistical analysis.

On the basis of recent analyses Guey concludes that a gradual debase-

ment did occur under Commodus, that the denarius was restored in weight and fineness in 193, and that the major debasement took place in the years 194/95. The last good denarii, in any part of the empire, are not later than the beginning of 194. At this time a transitional denarius was issued at Rome — and perhaps Alexandria — and the debased denarius was introduced in the East; the debased coin was of good weight, but its silver content dropped from ca. $2\frac{1}{4}$ to ca. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (i.e., from a fineness of ca. 70% to 47.5% in specimens weighing a minimum of 3 gr.). Towards the end of 195 Septimius ordered the mint of Rome to comply with this debasement. Spectrographic analyses show that the coins of Pescennius Niger from the year 194 also show a debasement — to ca. 55% silver. The debased denarius remained stable until the reign of Elagabalus, and in 215 an antoninianus of the same purity was introduced.

These results are based on analyses of 135 coins, a listing of which is arranged by year and mint. Most of the specimens have been subjected to chemical analyses, and a great number to one or more spectrographic tests. JMF

GUEY, JULIEN. Une particularité graphique, etc. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), p. 205.

Further discussion relating to the denarii of Septimius Severus struck at Emesa in A.D. 195 is based upon the study of new casts made in connection with the false gamma which appears in the legends (as reported in the previous issue of the *Bulletin*: Nov., 1962, p. 194).

HAINES, G. C. and H. B. MATTINGLY. Roman Republican Coinage. Some Additions and Corrections. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1963), pp. 146-150.

In view of the revised chronology contained in Rudi Thomsen's recent study of the early Roman coinage the authors have compiled a table showing the Thomsen dates in one column, the Sydenham dates in a second, and provisional alternative datings in a third. Additions and corrections to the Sydenham corpus are also given. JMF

A Hoard of 3,700 Late Roman Coins from Caesarea. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), p. 106.

After its discovery during the excavation of an ancient synagogue at Caesarea Maritima, the above hoard was sent to Jerusalem for cleaning and examination; at the present time, 2,500 pieces, ranging from Constantine II to Caesar Gallus, have been identified. It is believed that the synagogue may have been destroyed during the campaign waged by Caesar Gallus in quelling the Jewish revolt.

IRWIN, CONSTANCE. *Fair Gods and Stone Faces*. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1963. 346 pp., illus., pls., maps.

On page 258 of the above work, in the chapter entitled *Strangers in South America*, the author reports the discovery of a hoard containing Roman coins: "On the coast of Venezuela, where the waves of the Caribbean wash the northern bulge of South America, a most unusual find was made: a jar containing several hundred Roman Coins. The coins date from the reign of Augustus down to about 350 A.D. and cover every intervening period. Now in the possession of Mendel L. Peterson of the Smithsonian Institution, the coins include many duplicates, from which it has been inferred that they were not the misplaced collection of a numismatist but were probably once a Roman trader's ready cash, carefully buried in the sand by their owner or washed ashore after a shipwreck."

KIENAST, DIETMAR. Der Münzfund von Ankara (270-310 n. Chr.). In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 65-112, pl. 6.

A hoard of 885 Roman coins (Aurelian to Constantine I) which was recently unearthed near Ankara (Turkey) contained 576 antoniniani and 309 folles, probably the accumulated savings of a private individual. A date of concealment ca. A.D. 311 is suggested. As the find clearly indicates, antoniniani continued in use in the East later than in the West, where their circulation ceased in A.D. 293. The chief mints represented are Kyzikos and Antioch for the antoniniani, Siscia, Carthage and Alexandria for the folles. Included in this detailed study of the hoard are a catalogue of all the coins and illustrations of the principal types. HG

KOTULA, F. Siedliska, pow. Rzeszów. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 122, illus.

A denarius of Antoninus Pius (*BMC*, 95, 657), struck in 148/49, is described and illustrated. The coin was found in 1959 at Siedliska (Rzeszów District).

KRAFT, KONRAD. S(enatus) C(onsulto). In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 7-49, pls. 1-5.

Since the time of Mommsen it has been generally accepted that the abbreviation s c (Senatus Consulto) on Roman copper coinage indicates that it was struck with the consent of the Senate — in contrast to the coinage in precious metals, which was considered solely the domain of the emperor. The present writer now questions the existence of such a division between the Imperial and the Senatorial coinages. Literary sources and inscriptions, he suggests, indicate a uniform mint which operated under the an expression indicating the Senate's decision to honor the emperor with

sole jurisdiction of the emperor; thus the long established interpretation of s c as "coined by order of the Senate" should be abandoned in favor of the civil crown. On the basis of a detailed study of relevant Roman coin types Kraft concludes that after s c lost its original meaning it came to be accepted as a denominational mark. Sixty-eight illustrations are reproduced on the accompanying plates. **HG**

LE GENTILHOMME, PIERRE. Variations du titre de l'antoninien au III^e siècle. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 141-166.

Le Gentilhomme's two earlier publications dealing with the third century coinage were based on analyses of a series of antoniniani from Caracalla to Gallienus and Tetricus. His figures for these analyses, giving the weight and percentage of silver for each coin, are now published by the editors of *Revue Numismatique*. **JMP**

MESHORER, YAACOV. Notes on 'Judea Capta' Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), pp. 98-100, pl. 3.

Judea Capta coins were issued by nearly all the mints of the ancient world. Gold, silver and bronze coins were struck in Rome, others were minted in Illyria, Gaul, Bithynia, Emesa and Alexandria, and still others came from a mint in Judea — apparently Caesarea. All were issued in the name of Vespasian and his son Titus. Their designs show a number of interesting details, especially in the depiction of Jewish captives, and thus constitute a valuable source of information on everyday life during the period of the Second Temple. The writer devotes particular attention to the articles of clothing worn by Jewish prisoners of both sexes on the Judea Capta coins struck at Rome, noting how this clothing contrasts with the Roman and other costumes depicted on the coinage of the period. On the other hand, the dresses worn by Jewish and Roman women appear quite similar.

MISSERE, G. L. Qualche considerazione riguardante un tetradrachma di Cesarea di Cappadocia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 21, illus.

A tetradrachm which the writer describes and illustrates is of the type listed by Sydenham under nos. 64 & 65 but shows no countermark behind the head of Nero on the obverse. Problems connected with the dating of this variety are discussed at some length.

OWER, JOHN. Roman Republican Coins of Sydenham's Series 34 and 35. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 541 (June, 1963), pp. 188-193, illus.

Series 34 and 35 in Sydenham (dated 82-80 and 82-79 B.C., respectively) are shown to have a close connection by the coins of C. Mamilius Lime-

tanus which appear in both groups. The author demonstrates a further connection by associating all but one of the moneyers of the two series with the Populares party; and since the Democrats were driven from power in 82 B.C. he concludes that all of the issues (with the possible exception of those of Albinus) must have been struck between 84 and 82 B.C. JMF

ROLLAND, HENRI. Monnaies romaines de l'Escale (Basses-Alpes). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 219-220.

More than 600 coins, chiefly Roman Imperial issues, were unearthed during three seasons of archaeological excavations conducted at Bourguet (Escale, Basses-Alpes). The fact that no issues later than the reign of Philip were found indicates a dating sometime after 249 for the destruction of the site.

SCHWARTZ, JACQUES. La circulation monétaire dans l'Egypte du IV^e siècle. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 33 (April, 1959), pp. 11-17. No. 34 (July, 1959), pp. 40-44, illus.

Of the seventeen hoards included in this study, three are published for the first time. The 100 coins found at Luxor (B in the table) include fifty-four struck at the weight of 10 gr. prior to the abdication of Diocletian and Maximinus; seven of the later issues are of full weight, but the remainder are greatly reduced, some even to 5.5 gr. The types include a few minor variants unknown to Voetter as well as a new type for Diocletian from Nicomedia inscribed GENIO AVGG ET CAESARUM NN — a type well known for Cyzicus and not unexpected for Nicomedia, where Diocletian abdicated. The date range includes one coin of Constantine. Twenty-six pieces from Medinet (C in the table) present no peculiarities; in types and issuing emperors they approximate the hoard from Luxor. One hundred and two coins from the Fayum (K in the table), chiefly of Constantius II, are unique in that all but one are of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO type. After surveying this hoard, together with the Kom Denchal hoard of 1062 pieces and that published by Mattingly in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1956 (1532 coins, of which 1459 were legible as to mint), the writer concludes that these are to be considered with the Minieh and Kench hoards and that there really were three closely contemporaneous finds made in the Delta, the Fayum and Middle Egypt. From his tables he makes the suggestion that the presence of comparatively large numbers of coins from mints outside Egypt was the result of a change in imperial policy. Hoards concealed before the founding of Constantinople are less than 50% from foreign mints, while after that date coins from Nicomedia, Cyzicus and Constantinople furnish no more than 25% of the whole. The explanation offered is that the imperial administration may have felt com-

pelled to send currency into Egypt for the purpose of stimulating the economy. DR

ULRICH-BANSA, OSCAR. Gli antoniniani cola marca della Zecca di Mediolanum (260-268). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 64 (1962), pp. 13-52, 2 pls., tabs.

Baron Ulrich-Bansa dealt with the coinage of Milan in late imperial times in his *Moneta Mediolanensis*, published in 1949. In this article he covers an earlier period of activity in the mint, first during the reign of Gallienus, with antoniniani bearing the names of this emperor and of Salonina, and subsequently in that of Aurelian. A complete listing of types is given and their significance and chronology discussed.

The article contains a general discussion of the antoninianus as a denomination and its role in the monetary history of the third century A.D. Mommsen's view, which has been accepted by most numismatists and historians, is that it was created as a coin of two denarii, while Hultsch held that it was a 1½ denarius piece. Ulrich-Bansa argues that it was a half-denarius. In the reign of Caracalla, the denarius struck at ninety-six to the pound had sunk to a fineness of about fifty per cent, so that its silver content was approximately 1.7 gr. The antoninianus was apparently struck at sixty to the pound and weighed a theoretical 5.45 gr., but its fineness was only about twenty per cent and its silver content consequently just under 1 gr. Since both coins had a strong fiduciary element about them this would be quite compatible with the antoninianus being a half-denarius.

The validity of this reasoning depends on the correctness of the belief that from the beginning the antoninianus had a fineness of only twenty per cent. The figures collected by Le Gentilhomme and published in the *Revue Numismatique* (1962, pp. 141-166) show instead that under Caracalla and for long afterwards the fineness usually exceeded forty per cent and was effectively the same as that of the denarius, figures for which are provided by M. Guey in the same publication (pp. 73-140). The view that the antoninianus was a half-denarius seems consequently unacceptable, and the weights and fineness collected by the two French scholars give strong support to Hultsch's opinion that it was a 1½ denarius. PG

VEDRIANUS. The Roman Imperial Series. Portraits and Personalities. V: Gaius. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (March-April, 1963), pp. 20-21, 41.

A character sketch of Gaius (Caligula), presented for the benefit of incipient collectors of Roman coins, continues the study of Portraits and Personalities in the above series.

WACHTEL, P. S. The Roman Mint at Antioch. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 1334-1337, illus., map.

In tracing the development of the above mint Wachtel stresses the importance of the role which it played in the Roman provincial coinage. The article includes a map of the Middle East showing the location of Antioch, and a bibliography of thirteen titles.

WEDZKI, A. Blizna, pow. Koło. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), pp. 122-123.

A Roman denarius of Faustina II (wife of Marcus Aurelius) and two medieval denars issued by Otto and Adelaide in the period 991-995 are reported to have been found recently at Blizna (Koło District).

WIELOWIEJSKI, JERZY. Badania nad monetami rzymskimi w radziekim (Roman Coin Studies in the U.S.S.R.). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), pp. 61-75. With English Summary, pp. 75-76.

Using the publications of M. Braitchevski and W. Kropotkin as his point of departure, Wielowiejski presents a critical survey of the methodology employed by these numismatists and the results obtained by them in their research on Roman coins discovered within the U.S.S.R. and neighboring countries. The survey attempts to show the errors as well as the achievements contained in contemporary studies in the hope that constructive criticism may lead to more active international discussion of some of the problems involved.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. De muntvondst van Vught. In: *De Geuzen-penning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 1-3, illus.

A hoard of 4816 well preserved copper antoniniani discovered at Vught in 1962 spanned the period from Valerian I (253-260) to Tetricus II (270-273). The writer discusses the circumstances of the find and provides illustrations of several distinctive pieces.

BYZANTINE

BERG, JOSEPH. Constantinople — City of God and Gold. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1886-1890, illus.

After the founding of Constantinople by Constantine the Great in A.D. 330 gold became the circulating medium of the eastern Empire; the coinage was almost totally concerned with religious themes and its inscriptions reflect the Christian teachings approved by Constantine as the state religion. Coins were issued in tremendous quantities by the Byzantine rulers and hence are relatively easy to obtain.

BPS

GERASSIMOV, T. Les hyperpères d'Andronic II et d'Andronic III et leur circulation en Bulgare. In: *Byzantinobulgaria*, Vol. 1 (1962), pp. 213-236, pls. 1-5.

After an introductory discussion of the hyperpers issued during the reigns of Andronicus II and III, and of the problems connected with their circulation in Bulgaria, Gerassimov provides a descriptive catalogue of fifty-three specimens (pp. 225-235). Forty-nine of these are illustrated on the plates.

JAMES, FRANCES W. Lady Mary's Monastery. An Early Christian Church at Beth Shan excavated by a University Museum Expedition. In: *Expedition*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Fall, 1962), pp. 21-24, illus.

When a stone floor in the above monastery was stripped during the Middle Ages a rich hoard of Byzantine gold buried beneath the pavement went apparently unnoticed. The treasure was eventually discovered when the site was being excavated in 1930. It consisted of a chain, a bracelet and ten gold coins (five issued by Phocas, A.D. 602-610, two by Maurice Tiberius, 582-602, and three by Heraclius, 610-641) and is believed to have been concealed during the Arab conquest of Palestine (A.D. 636).

LAFaurie, JEAN. Atelier pré-mérovingien à identifier. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 183-186, pl. 7.

Two Frankish pseudo-imperial solidi of the first half of the sixth century recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles*, one bearing the name of Anastasius and the other that of Justinian, show the Victory on the reverse accompanied by the letters T. A. These letters also occur on two other solidi: one, formerly in the Unger Collection at Stuttgart, issued by Anastasius, the other, from the Chinon hoard, struck in the name of Justin I. It is probable that they indicate a mint, but no identification has so far been made. PG

SHAW, A. B. Byzantine Folles of Anastasius I. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 159-169, tab., pl.

A relative chronology for the bronze folles of Anastasius, based on reverse variants and size of module. JMF

ARMENIA

DIVO, JEAN-PAUL. Some Notes on the Coins of Armenia. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 535 (Dec., 1962), pp. 459-462, illus.

The writer provides a survey of the Armenian royal coinage struck in Cilicia from the late twelfth to the third quarter of the fourteenth century as well as a chronological listing of all the kings known to have struck

coins; the denominations issued include Tahegan (gold), double tram, tram (later called tacorin) and half tram (silver), denier (silver or billon), double pogh, pogh and half pogh (copper). In an appended editorial note mention is made of Paul Z. Bedoukian's outstanding monograph *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962), received while the present article was in process of publication.

MOUSHEGHIAN, KH. A. *Denezhnoe obrashchenie Dvina po numizmaticheskim dannym* (Monetary Circulation in Dvin based on the Numismatic Evidence). Erevan, Izd. AN Armianskoi SSR, 1962. 202 pp., 16 pls., maps. In Russian. With Armenian Summary.

The book describes the numismatic findings made during the course of archaeological excavations recently conducted at Dvin — an important commercial and manufacturing center of medieval Greater Armenia. The 1126 coins discovered are divided into four periods: (1) Sasanian and Byzantine issues of the 5th-7th centuries; (2) Coins of the Umayyad and Abassid caliphates of the 8th-10th centuries; (3) Byzantine coins of the 10th-11th centuries; (4) Coins of the Ildekizian and Georgian Bagradit dynasties of the 12th and 13th centuries.

In the Sasanian series only silver drachms were found, but gold, silver and copper Byzantine coins of the first period were discovered. After the 7th century there was a preponderance of Byzantine silver — including a hoard of 115 coins, 106 of which were issued by Heraclius (610-641 A.D.); the discovery of hoards containing both Sasanian and Byzantine coins, however, indicates that both currencies circulated freely in Dvin. After the Arab conquests of the 7th century Mohammedan coinage became the principal medium of exchange. The earliest Arab dirhem found in Dvin is dated 700-710 A.D., and a small number of gold dinars have been found during excavations. It is interesting to note that coins of various Mohammedan dynasties such as the Sadjians and Salarisians were also in circulation, many of them having been struck in Dvin by local Arab governors or rulers.

The majority of the 11th century coins discovered at Dvin are of Byzantine origin; they are mostly gold and copper — silver is rarely found — and the copper issues are for the most part struck without date or the name of the ruler. Because of the extreme scarcity of silver during the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries, local and foreign trade was transacted in copper and gold, respectively. The Georgian Bagradit coinage, issued in two types of copper, circulated extensively in Armenia during the 12th and 13th centuries.

Although the silver famine ended with the coming of the Seljuks at the beginning of the 13th century, the improved conditions did not last long. In 1225, Djelal-ed-Din captured and burned Dvin. Shortly thereafter (1236-39) when the Mongols arrived and completely destroyed the

city, the survivors were forced to leave this erstwhile center of art and commerce. Coins of the 15th to the 19th centuries discovered on the site bear no relation to the commercial life of the city but were left by the villages which subsequently sprang up on the ruins of this once famous town.

The author, who is curator of the Numismatic Department of the State Museum of Armenia, has examined critically the origins of the coins found in Dvin, also those of the Arab and other coins bearing the inscription "Arminya" which have been discovered in various parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. On the basis of these examinations and other historical data he draws some interesting conclusions regarding trade and commerce in Dvin between the fifth and the twelfth centuries. PB

VISIGOTHIC

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. Triente inédito de Gundemaro cunhado em Pésicos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 12, No. 59 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 17-24, illus.

A triens of the Visigothic king Gundemar which the writer describes and discusses in some detail is the only coin known to have been struck by the sovereign at Pésicos. The obverse and reverse effigies are both depicted *en face*, with respective legends reading + GONDIMARVS R and + PESICOS PIVS; the coin weighs 1.52 gr., measures 18 mm. in diameter, and is assigned the degree of rarity RRRRR. Illustrations of the specimen are reproduced in both natural and enlarged size.

EUROPEAN

ANDERSON, M. J. The Coinage of the Grand Princes of Kiev. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 542 (July, 1963), pp. 225-230, illus.

Contrary to the views expressed by Dr. Henry Longuet (*Introduction à la numismatique byzantine*, London, 1961, p. 86) but in agreement with D. S. Owen (the *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Jan., 1962, pp. 8-10) and Dr. R. A. G. Carson (*Coins . . .* London/New York, 1962, p. 402), Anderson names Kiev as the source of the earliest native Russian coins — the *zlatniki* and *srebreniki* issued during the tenth century; he supports this attribution by citing the numerous finds of these denominations made in a concentrated area around Kiev, with special reference to the great hoard discovered at Nezhin in 1852. A useful bibliography of Russian writings on the subject appears within the article, and the coinage itself, illustrated by line drawings, is listed and described under the following

rulers: Saint Vladimir I Svjatoslavovich the Great (980-1015), Svjatopolki Vladimirovich the Accursed (1015-1018) and Jaroslav I Vladimirovich the Wise (1018-1054).

BELTRÁN, PIO. Introducción al estudio de las monedas medievales hispano-cristianas desde la invasión de los árabes en el 711. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 60 (Jan.-Feb., 1963), pp. 9-50, illus.

The background of the above coinage is discussed at some length under the following headings: Formation of multiples and fractions of units; Pounds and *marcos*; The Roman pound; The Use of the Roman pound and its fractions in medieval Spain; The *libra tendera* of Barcelona and the *marco real* of Aragon; The *Pila de Pesos* in the *Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan*; Determination of the weight of the Barcelona pound of the *Pila*; Determination of the *marco* indicated on the *Pila*; Another justification of the ratio between the Barcelona pound and the Barcelona *marco*; The *libra tendera* of Barcelona is the reformed pound of Charlemagne; The Barcelona *marco* of contracts; The silver *marco* of the Barcelona Mint; The *marco* of Perpiñán-Valencia; *Marcos* of Castilla and Portugal; The *marcos* of Navarra.

BENEUT, GUY. Demi-guénars des quatrième et dixième émissions. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 210-211.

Two demi-guénars which the writer fully describes fill lacunae in the coinage of Charles VI. The first (L 382 d) belongs to the fourth issue (Oct. 20, 1411) and was struck at Crémieu; the second (L 406 d) is of the tenth issue (Oct. 13, 1420) and was struck at the Paris mint.

BENEUT, GUY. Douzain inédit de Henri IV pour Bordeaux. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), p. 206.

A douzain of Henry IV (Laf. 1086) struck at Bordeaux in 1591 was previously unknown for that mint, although specimens with the same mintmarks are recorded by Lafaurie and Prieur for the year 1593.

BERNAREGGI, ERNESTO. La monetazione aurea di Carlomagno in Italia. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 153-157, illus.

The evidence used by Bernareggi in this discussion of the gold coinage issued by Charlemagne in Italy was largely provided by the hoards discovered at Ilanz (1904) and Mezzomerico (1914), studied in combination with the history of Italy in the last half of the eighth century. From the first of the hoards is illustrated a tremissis of Charlemagne struck at Bergamo; from the second, a tremissis of Desiderius struck at Novate.

BONÉ, MOSHE. Hebrew Inscriptions on Mediaeval Polish Official Coins (From the study by Professor M. Gumowski). In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, Nos. 3-4 (August-Dec., 1962), pp. 88-97, pl. 2.

Basing his findings on the results of studies of the above coins made by the distinguished Polish numismatist Professor Maryan Gumowski, Boné concludes as follows: "The Hebrew coins of the Piast dynasty, with their rich and colourful designs, and their inscriptions . . . cover a fairly long and highly interesting period which is perhaps unique in the history of European Jewry. In this period Jewish engravers inscribed Hebrew lettering on the coins of Poland, and indeed the only legal tender in Poland bore a Hebrew inscription.

It is true that many scholars, including Jewish historians, had questioned the authenticity of these coins, which at best, to cite the view of the Polish savant Lelewel, they had been prepared to regard as Jewish medallions for internal use within the community and the synagogue. But today, after the discovery of [relevant] hoards and the decipherment of most of the inscriptions by Professor Gumowski, there can no longer be the slightest doubt that these were the only legal coins of the State at that time . . ."

CALICO, F. X. Felipe, Principe de España y Rey de Inglaterra y de Irlanda. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 16 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 131-133, illus.

This article appeared originally in the pages of the *Diario de Barcelona* (August 14, 1962, p. 34, illus.). For abstract, see *NL* No. 65 (Oct., 1963), p. 728.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Dwa znaleziska groszy praskich z Kalisza (Two Finds of Prague Grosh in Kalisz). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 245-250, tabs. With Czech and English Summaries.

Castelin describes and discusses two hoards of Prague grosh discovered at Kalisz in 1956 and 1957, respectively, on a site where a Jewish synagogue had once stood. On the basis of the different types contained in the hoards he believes that they were probably concealed during the pogrom carried out at Kalisz in 1348-1349.

D., K. and S. S. Szulec, pow. Kalisz. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 286-287, illus.

A clay pot found at the above site in 1961 is reported to have contained a large number of grosh, issued by the following rulers: Vaclav II, 1283-1305 (1); John of Luxembourg, 1310-1346 (52); Charles IV, 1346-1378, (288); Vaclav IV, 1378-1419 (3); Frederick II, 1324-1349 (1, struck at Meissen).

DAYET, JEAN. Trésor de Valentigney. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), pp. 202-203.

During the course of archaeological excavations conducted in the Beaume grotto near Valentigney, fifty-eight silver coins, without any sign of a container, were found scattered throughout the soil; the pieces were all struck during the first half of the seventeenth century and were obviously concealed during the period of the Thirty Years' War. A listing of the coins is arranged by mint (Montbeliard, Franche-Comté, Besançon, Lorraine, Deux-Ponts, etc.), sovereign, denomination and number.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Un gros inédit de Louis de Villars-Thoire, évêque de Valence. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 209-213, illus.

The *Cabinet des Médailles* has recently acquired an unpublished gros of Bishop Louis I of Valence and Die (1354-76). It is imitated from the contemporary papal gros of Avignon, itself a derivative of the gigliato of Naples and Provence, but the bishop is provided with a crozier instead of a cross and the reverse type shows a simple cross instead of an elaborate cross fleury. The reverse inscription is broken, at the extremities of the cross, by four eagles — a feature which is repeated on a rare gros of Louis' successor, Guillaume de La Voulte (1378-83), save that two of the eagles are replaced by lions, the arms of the new prelate. PG

DUPLESSY, J. and D. M. METCALF. Le trésor de Samos et la circulation monétaire en Orient Latin aux XII^e et XIII^e siècles. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 173-207, pls. 12-13, illus., maps.

Although of little interest in itself, a small twelfth century hoard of forty-four billon coins found at Samos and acquired by the National Museum at Athens in 1934 has stimulated the scholars who here describe it into two general studies of wider significance. The hoard, which may not be complete, consists of thirty-nine French feudal coins, one Genoese issue, and four coins of the Crusader states. Part of the supplementary material used in dating it consists of a careful analysis of eleven French hoards of the 12th and early 13th centuries, on the basis of which a number of corrections are made to the currently accepted chronology of French feudal coinage. In the other direction the hoard becomes the starting point for an analysis and discussion of 12th and 13th century hoards containing western coins which have been found in the Balkans and farther east, partly with a view to determining the role played by such coins in the circulating media of these areas. Although not very relevant to the Samos hoard — since the creation of the Frankish states after 1204 necessarily changed the whole monetary situation in the Aegean region — this section is of great interest in itself, if only as under-

lining the limitations of our knowledge and the large element of speculation involved in the interpretation of hoards. The statistics, however, or rather the figures on which they are based, should be looked at rather closely. On p. 189 the number of "Frankish" coins found at Corinth in the years 1930-35 is given as 438, which is that for the princes of Achaia only; the total should be 495; also, an examination of the detailed list of coins said to have been found on this site in the periods 1930-35 and 1936-39 leaves one with the uncomfortable feeling that the close correspondence in their proportions may in part be due to an inadvertent overlap in their contents. It is least difficult to believe that in each period the excavators turned up precisely two coins of William of Villehardouin, nineteen of Philip of Tarentum, and one of John II Orsini. PG

FLÉRON, JOSEPH. Un franc pas comme les autres. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*. No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 31-32.

An accidentally discovered Ceres type franc, which apparently escaped the strict controls in force at the Brussels mint, shows a lunar crescent beneath the effigy of the goddess, thus transforming Ceres into Diana. Since it is not a pattern the coin is without numismatic value, but deserves to be recorded as a curiosity.

FRÈRE, HUBERT. Monnaies de l'évêque de Liège frappées à Huy et à Statte. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 113-152, pls. 7-9.

Huy, a town on the right bank of the Meuse halfway between Liège and Namur, was the site of a mint in Merovingian and Carolingian times and again from the late 10th to the mid-14th century. Although its late 10th and early 11th century coins bear only the name of the emperor, there seems little doubt that the profits of the mint already belonged to the bishops of Liège. In later times it was an important episcopal mint.

M. Frère catalogues and illustrates the coins which can be ascribed to Huy, discussing the justification for each attribution, listing the hoards in which specimens have occurred, and noting the presence of the rarer types in museums, sale catalogues and private collections. He discusses in particular the attribution of a sterling of a *Iohannes episcopus*, which must have been issued by Bishop John of Flanders (1282-91) and is the earliest multiple denier struck by the mint; also the identity of a coin known as a *stallefréal* (actually a half gros tournois) which was struck in 1297. The article includes a long list of the various terms used in texts of the late 13th and first half of the 14th century to describe deniers and gros tournois, deniers of Liège, and esterlins, together with tables showing the changes in their value over the same period. The latter will be of considerable interest to the economic historian. PG

GIARD, J. B. La Monnaie d'Arras de 1420 à 1426. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 193-202, illus.

This brief history of the royal mint established by Charles VI at Arras in 1420 is based largely on unpublished documents preserved in the *Archives Nationales*. The mint was designed to act as a counterweight to that of Tournai — which for political reasons was allowed to mint better coin than that struck elsewhere in the kingdom — and its issues were limited to florettes and nicquets (double tournois), both of very base billon. Though it remained technically open until 1426 the Arras mint does not appear to have been active beyond 1422; and even in the brief period 1420-22 several of its officers were imprisoned and fined on charges of illicit debasement. Since the accounts of the mint have not survived, its precise output cannot be determined. PG

GOLUBKOW, J. Dziadowy Most, pow. Syców. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 288.

One hundred fourteenth and fifteenth century Prague grosh are reported to have been recently found at the above site.

Grande-Duchesse Charlotte Portrayed on Luxembourg Coin. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 15 (July 22, 1963), p. 6, illus.

In commemoration of its millennium the City of Luxembourg has issued a series of two silver coins and two gold medals. The coins, struck in the denominations of 100 and 250 francs, depict the Grand Duchess Charlotte (obv.) and the arms of Luxembourg (rev.), together with appropriate legends. The medals, struck at a fineness of .900, bear the same obverse, designed by J. N. Lefevre. Their reverse, however, is patterned on the 20-franc coin of the Latin Union. BPS

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A Tremissis of the Suevic King Audeca (584-5). In: *Estudos de Castelo Branco*, (1962), pp. 7-12.

The coin in question (Reinhart: *Die Münzen des Schwebenreiches*, No. 76) has provided a subject of research for many scholars. In placing it within the last years of Suevic independence (ca. 585) Grierson supports his claim by pointing to the rough reverse of the coin and to the close similarity between its bust and that on the series struck with mint names (ca. 570-590). To prove his contention that the coin bears a royal name the writer cites three versions of the inscription separately arrived at by Engel, Mateu y Llopis and Reinhart, and interprets the word *Reiges* (common to all three) as a synonym for *Rex*. Finally in searching for the name of the individual ruler Grierson examines the chronicle of John of Biclar, beginning in the mid-6th century, and selects the name Audeca because it most resembles the *Odiacca* of the coin's inscription. FDC

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Biała, pow. Wieluń. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 287-288.

From a hoard of Bohemian coins discovered at the above site in 1950 eight Prague grosh were acquired by the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź. Two of the coins were issued by Charles IV (1346-1378), six by Vaclav IV (1378-1419).

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Inowrocław, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 288.

In 1952 the Numismatic Section of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź purchased part of a hoard of 655 coins discovered under unknown circumstances at Inowrocław. The acquired specimens are identified as Prague grosh issued by the following rulers: Vaclav II (1283-1305), John of Luxembourg (1310-1346), Charles IV (1346-1378) and Vaclav IV (1378-1419).

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Jablonkovo Wlkp., pow. Czarnków. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

Two coins from a hoard discovered at the above site were added to the collection in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum (Łódź): a szostak issued at Marienburg in 1596 by Zygmunt III (1587-1632) and an ort struck at Wschowa in 1663 by John Casimir (1648-1668).

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Kruszyna, pow. Radomsko. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

A hoard of seventeenth century copper shillings issued by John Casimir which was found at the above site provided eight specimens for the collection in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź: three pieces dated 1661, two dated 1665, and three Lithuanian shillings dated 1664.

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Łódź, m. woj. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

From a small hoard containing shillings issued by John Casimir, two specimens dated 1666 and four Lithuanian shillings with obliterated dates reached the numismatic section of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź. The hoard was discovered at Łódź in 1958.

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Lutomiersk, pow. Łask. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 124.

In 1954 the numismatic section of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź was given a copper gros issued in 1755 by Augustus III. The coin was found at Lutomiersk.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Młynary, pow. Piotrków Trybunalski. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 286.

Forty-eight Prague grosh recovered from a hoard found at Młynary in 1960 are reported to have contained seventeen varieties of a single type issued by John of Luxembourg (1310-1346).

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Popowice, pow. Wieluń. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 286.

From a hoard discovered in the village of Popowice (Wieluń) in 1942, forty Prague grosh were recovered for examination and study. Twenty-five were issued by John of Luxembourg (1310-1346), the remaining fifteen by Charles IV (1346-1378).

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Skotniki, pow. Końskie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 124.

Under the headings Polish, Russian and Prussian, the writer provides a brief descriptive listing of a hoard of fifty-nine eighteenth and nineteenth century coins discovered at Skotniki in 1948.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Świbno, pow. Gdańsk. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

Discovered at Świbno (Gdańsk District) in 1961 was a shilling issued by Ludwig I of Erlichshausen (1450-1467). The coin is now in the numismatic section of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Węgrów, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

A hoard of seventeenth century Central European coins recently discovered at the above site provided eight specimens for the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum (Łódź): five Lithuanian shillings issued in 1660 and 1661 by John Casimir (1648-1668), a Russian shilling of Gustavus II Adolphus (1611-1632) with obliterated date, and two Livonian shillings of Christina (1632-1654) struck in 1653.

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Wielgoszcza, pow. Włoszczowa. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 286.

Apart from the fact that it contained a Prague grosh of Vaclav II (1283-1305) nothing is known concerning a hoard reported to have been discovered at Wielgoszcza. The coin in question was eventually acquired by the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź.

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Zielona Góra (okolice). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 288.

As the result of the discovery of a number of coins at a site near Zielona Góra in 1949, five specimens (Prague grosh) were acquired by the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Łódź. The rulers represented were as follows: Vaclav II, 1283-1305 (1); Charles IV, 1346-1378 (3); Vaclav IV 1378-1419 (1).

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Złaków Borowy, pow. Łowicz. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

A hoard discovered at Złaków Borowy (Łowicz District) in 1956 is reported to have contained ca. twenty sixteenth-century Central European coins — trojaks issued by Stephen Batory (1575-1586), Zygmunt III (1587-1632) and Albert of Prussia (1525-1568).

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Nouvelles espèces monétaires françaises. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 211-212.

A new banknote and several coins, all of which were placed in circulation in France on Jan. 2, 1963, are reported and described. The note bears the value of fifty francs; the coins are in the denominations of 10, 20 and 50 centimes (nickel-bronze), 1 and 5 centimes (nickel-steel).

H[OLZMAIR], EDUARD. Ein Goldexemplar des Zwitter-Reitertalers Ferdinands I. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1963), pp. 22-23, illus.

Holzmair publishes a hitherto unknown ten ducat issue of Ferdinand I struck at St. Veit, Carinthia in 1522 from the dies of the hybrid Rider taler. The coin is now in a Swedish private collection. HG

KALUS, JAROMÍR. Uwagi o śląskich brakteatach Mieszka Opolski-Raciborskiego (Remarks on Silesian Bracteates of Mieszko of Opole-Ratibor). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 219-223, illus. With Czech and English Summaries, p. 224.

Discussion centers around the twelfth century bracteate (Friedensburg: *Die schlesischen Münzen des Mittelalters*, No. 514) which was among the contents of the hoard discovered at Rataje (Rathau, Silesia) in 1850. The obverse depicts a helmeted figure holding a cross in the left hand. The legend, sc. ME, was previously read as MESC[o] and was connected with Mieszko, Prince of Opole and Ratibor. Kalus, however, sees it as an abbreviation for St. Methodius and identifies the effigy as that of the saint; but at the same time he believes the coin to have been issued by Mieszko as Prince of Ratibor either at Ratibor or at Hradec near Opava. Descriptions of other bracteates in the hoard are included in the article.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Kwartniki śląskie i Czeskie grosze (Silesian "Kwartniks" and Czech Grosh). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 225-242, illus. With Czech and English Summaries, pp. 243-244.

After studying the various theories relating to the origin of the *kwartniks* struck in Silesia from the end of the thirteenth century to ca. 1325/1330, the writer concludes that the denomination was quite independent of the Prague grosh although its dies, after 1310, were slightly influenced by those of the Czech coin. The eventual disappearance of the *kwartnik* is attributed to the devaluation of the grosh.

KOTULA, F. Wola Ramizowska, pow. Kolbuszowa. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

Kotula reports the finding of a Russian taler at the above site. The coin was struck in 1630 by Gustavus II Adolphus (1611-1632).

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Sizain inédit de François I^{er}. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), pp. 205-206.

Although recorded by Lafaurie and Prieur, a dizain of Francis I remained unpublished at the time because the authors could locate no textual references and were unable to find a specimen in any of the collections examined. In publishing the coin for the first time Lafolie interprets the letter B at the end of the reverse legend as the mintmark of Bourges.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. En penningpung med l-ören från slutet av 1600-talet. In: *Rig* (1962). 4 pp., illus. With German Summary.

Listed and described are a number of Swedish copper coins, discovered in a leather pouch which is now preserved in the church at Häradsammar, Östergötland. In addition to eighteenth and nineteenth century issues the group includes twenty one-öre pieces (the latest dated 1686) struck during the reign of Charles XI.

LEOGRANDE. Denaro tipo tornese di Nicola I di Monfort per Campobasso. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 22, illus.

Illustrated by line drawing, and described, is an unpublished denaro of the *tornese* type issued by Nicola I de Monfort at Campobasso in 1422. Brief biographical sketches of three members of the Nicola family accompany the description.

LLUIS y NAVAS, JAIME. Las concepciones públicas del antiguo Reino de Navarra y su repercusión sobre la represión de los delitos monetarios. In: *Numisma*, No. 58 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), pp. 29-56, illus.

The common ideology present in the Old Kingdom of Navarre and its influence on the control of monetary crimes are discussed in detail under the following headings and sub-headings: (1) Coinage and historical conditions in Navarre; (the influence of local history on monetary legislation; the enlargement of economic and monetary areas). (2) The characteristics of monetary law in Navarre and its relationship to the rest of Spain; (the geopolitical situation in Navarre and its influence on monetary questions; monetary and cultural consequences in the Spanish community; the relationship between provincial and national ideology). (3) The political foundation of monetary regulation; (environment in the historical development of Navarre; the origin of monarchy and monetary law in Navarre; coinage as a royal privilege; coinage in the presence of political forces). Line drawings of coins are used to illustrate various points covered in the course of the discussion.

LLUIS y NAVAS, JAIME. La represión de los delitos monetarios en el derecho de Navarra. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 12, No. 59 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 25-45.

The control of monetary crimes, as exercised in the laws of Navarre, is discussed under the following headings and sub-headings: (1) Penalties for monetary crimes: (a) the concept of monetary falsification and its relationship to other crimes; (b) the penalty for the falsification of coinage; (c) exportation; (d) the importation of debased coinage; (e) the value of foreign coinage. (2) Restrictive policies: (a) ancient legislation; (b) statutes promulgated in defense of legal coinage; (c) the discharge of defendants owing to the diversity of penal, administrative and monetary systems. (3) Tradition: (a) cultural exchange during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; (b) the modification of medieval law; (c) the modern period.

LOPEZ-CHAVES y SANCHEZ, LEOPOLDO. *Catálogo de la media onza o doblón de a cuatro*. Madrid, 1962. 139 pp., illus.

An illustrated catalogue of the media onza or gold coin of four escudos, published in the format of the author's earlier *Cátalogo de la onza española* (see *NL* No. 60, July, 1962, p. 221). This work, however, includes not only the Spanish and Spanish colonial but also the independent American issues of gold in the four escudo denomination; the issues are broken down by mint, then chronologically, the listings interspersed with hundreds of illustrations. The checklist, although as complete as possible, is not without errors — notably in the inclusion of dubious references. Concluding the work are an extensive bibliography and a listing of addenda to the author's *Catálogo de las onzas de América Independiente*. TVB

LUZZATTO, GINO. Economia naturale ed economia monetaria nell'alto medioevo. In: *Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo. Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 15-32.

Following a brief review of the economic system of the early Middle Ages, in which the author points out that the monetary economy did not entirely disappear, is a discussion of what might be called the manorial economy. The article is chiefly devoted to a description of the co-existence of a "natural" and a monetary economy during the period, particularly within the large ecclesiastical estates. HLA

MASZCZYŃSKI, T. Slupia Nowa, pow. Kielce. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 124.

A hoard discovered at the above site in 1962 contained between thirty and ninety eighteenth century coins, seven of which were recovered for examination and study: a copper trojak of 1770 and six gros (1766-1770), all issued during the reign of Stanislaus Poniatowski.

MAZARD, JEAN. Monnaies modernes et coloniales. Fausse-monnaie. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Dec., 1962), pp. 204-205.

Discussion centers around two modern coins — a two sol denomination struck at Rouen in 1793 and a one sol, traditional type issue of Louis XVI — and a ten centimes colonial issue struck at La Rochelle in 1827 with the effigy of Charles X. Mention is also made of a case tried in the Paris courts which involved controversial points in connection with counterfeiting.

MEERT, CHRISTIAN. Les monnaies carolingiennes de l'atelier de Dinant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 153-172, illus., pls. 10-11.

In addition to listing all the known specimens of Carolingian deniers struck at Dinant — which are not very numerous — this article discusses their types and usually somewhat blundered legends and the circumstances of their issue. Unfortunately, in presenting a general account of the Carolingian coinage the author has not taken sufficient notice of works published since Gariel and Prou, and there are a number of small but rather serious errors of detail. It does not seem possible that the first type of Charlemagne's denier was struck at the rate of 264 to the Roman pound, which would have given a theoretical weight of 1.24 gr. (not 1.28 as several times stated in the text); and the theoretical weight of the later denier is not likely to have been as high as 1.82 gr. The date of 929, given for the Cuerdale hoard, is much too late; English numismatists place its burial ca. 905. PG

MEY, JEAN de. Lieu d'origine des premières monnaies obsidionales. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 33-34.

Granting exception to the pieces struck during the siege of Damascus by command of Conrad III and Louis VII (1148-49) and to those issued at Ghent by Philippe van Artevelde, the city of Saint Omer can claim the honor of having invented siege pieces at the time of the French blockade of the city in 1477. The denominations issued were in the values of twelve and nine deniers and were sanctioned by municipal authorities with the consent of the military.

MEY, JEAN de. La pièce de 10 liards 1792 est-elle un essai? In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 25-27, illus.

After examination and study of contemporary documents the writer concludes that the ten liard piece struck under Francis II in 1792 was a currently circulating type, and not a pattern as claimed by Peter Jaeckel in *Die Münzenprägungen des Hauses Habsburg (1780-1918) und der Bundesrepublik Österreich (1919-1956)*, p. 57. A full description of the coin is given.

MEYER, N. J. de. Une charte de 1502 (1503 n. st.) concernant les privilèges des monnayeurs de Flandre. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 209-223.

A charter of Philip the Handsome of February 1503 confirming the privileges of the moneyers of the county of Flanders sets out at length the charters on the same subject issued by Guy de Dampierre (1297, 1298) and Louis de Male (1349), which are independently known, and summarizes the confirmations of these by Philip the Bold (1393), John the Fearless (1405), Philip the Good (1420) and Charles the Bold (1471), all of which are new. The author prints the newly discovered charter from

a copy in a register in the *Archives du Nord* at Lille, and discusses the history of the privileges of the moneyers in Flanders in relation to those of neighboring countries. PG

MODRZYŃSKI, JANUSZ. Glinica, pow. Lubliniec. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 287.

Of a total of approximately forty coins discovered in a clay vessel at Glinica in 1961, twenty-three specimens (one issued by Charles IV, 1346-1378, twenty-two by Vaclav IV, 1378-1419), were recovered for examination and study.

MORRISON, K. F. Numismatics and Carolingian Trade: A Critique of the Evidence. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 38, No. 3 (July, 1963), pp. 402-432, pl.

After presenting a general survey of the earlier studies relating to Carolingian numismatics and commerce Morrison outlines the difficulties encountered in attempting to utilize Carolingian coinage in any study of the history of the period. In a detailed study of the metrology he distinguishes a mint pound which served as a basis for striking coins, and an abstract pound of account which derived originally from the mint pound. For the first period of Charlemagne's coinage a pound of account of ca. 312 gr. is suggested and for the same period a mint pound of 320 gr., which approximated the traditional Roman pound of 327.453 gr. The reform of ca. 790 introduced a new pound of account of 408 gr. and a new mint pound of ca. 425 gr.; the latter probably remained at that weight under Charlemagne's successors, while the pound of account fluctuated. Louis the Pious issued a somewhat heavier coinage, and the pound of account is estimated at 420 gr. during his reign; the old weight was restored under Charles the Bald, but a lighter coinage was again issued during the reign of Lothaire I.

On the basis of a bimodal curve for the coins attributable to Charles the Bald, Charles the Fat and Charles the Simple, the early tenth century apparently witnessed a reduction in the weight of the denarius to between 1.51 and 1.60 gr. Morrison contends that Louis the Pious reduced the profits of mintage to approximately 1.2%, that they were restored to 5% under Charles the Bald, and that they were as high as 9.7% during the reign of Lothaire I. By utilizing the standard mint pound and the fluctuating pound of account he is able to classify the five extant Carolingian monetary weights. The fluctuations in the weights of the coins are attributed to the financial difficulties encountered by the rulers who followed Louis the Pious.

A survey of the hoards and the literary evidence suggests that coinage was widely used in the Carolingian empire, particularly in Frisia and in

the great river valleys of France after the loss of Frisia to the Danes. It does not, however, indicate any appreciable use of coinage in foreign trade.

HLA

New Designs Adopted for Cyprus Coins, Due to be Released Late in 1963. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 15 (July 22, 1963), p. 3, illus.

A common obverse, showing the emblem of the Cyprus Republic as adopted in 1960, will be seen on the five denominations of the Republic's new coinage. The emblem shows the dove of peace perched on a shield, together with the date 1960 (framed by a wreath) and the year of issue; an encircling legend, *Republic of Cyprus*, is inscribed in Greek and Turkish. In addition to the numeral denoting its denomination, each reverse bears a distinctive symbol: 1 mil (wreath of grain); 5 mils (ship); 25 mils (cedar branch with cone); 50 mils (bunch of grapes); 100 mils (prancing Mufflon).

BPS

POŠVÁR, JAROSLAV. O grzywnach na ziemiach Czeskich i Polskich (On Marcas in Bohemia and Poland). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 185-195. With Czech and English Summaries, pp. 196-198.

In Bohemia during the second half of the eleventh century, specifically within the reign of Břetislav I, appeared a new *marca* struck at the weight of 210 gr.; the coin dominated the Bohemian monetary system until the end of the thirteenth century, at which time the Prague grosh (based on a new and heavier marca of 253 gr.) was introduced. In Poland and Silesia, where the weight of the marca has been variously given as 31.17, 40, 120, 158.85, 198 and 204 gr., R. Kiersnowski has proven the existence of two different weight units: a smaller, used in local trade, which corresponded in value to the Arab dirhem (and later to the European denar), and a larger, which was used in international trade. The writer also devotes some attention to the Moravian iron marca, several hundred specimens of which have been found in Moravian castles.

PUISTER, A. T. Deux pièces inédites d'Elincourt. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 232-233.

Two previously unpublished coins, both believed to have been struck at Elincourt, are described in detail. The first is a silver specimen of 21 mm. issued by one Gui, Comte de Saint-Pol (possibly Gui VI, 1364-71). Since the standard is not known the coin could be either a $\frac{1}{3}$ or a $\frac{1}{4}$ gros. The second specimen was struck by Walerand III de Luxembourg (1371-1415), Comte de Ligny & de Saint-Pol and Seigneur d'Elincourt; its diameter (18 mm.) and weight (55 gr.) indicate the denomination of $\frac{1}{4}$ gros.

Quelques monnaies modernes inédites. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 6, illus.

Two modern coins, previously unpublished, are listed and briefly described: a 1/5 and a 1/2 real (Yeoman types 17 and 18, respectively), both issued by Isabella II of Spain in 1848.

RISK, J. C. The Kingdom of Naples and Its Coinage. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1963), pp. 135-141, illus.

Amidst the storm of military and political confusion which blew over southern Italy from 1734 until 1860 there seems to have arisen an equally confusing coinage. Although the period in question ended with the unification of Italy, it began with the division of Neapolitan and Sicilian coinage into two separate monies of account: the *ducato* (used in Naples) and the *oncia* (used in Sicily). The complications produced by this situation — and the steps taken to untangle them — provide the writer with a subject of considerable numismatic interest. RDC

RODRIGUEZ LORENTE, J. J. Aportación al estudio de los reales de a dos. Las acuñaciones de la Ceca de Madrid. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 60 (Jan.-Feb., 1963), pp. 51-62, illus., tab.

Together with a detailed discussion of the two-real pieces struck at the Madrid Mint during the period 1591-1929 (Philip II to Alfonso XIII) the writer provides a table of the coinage arranged under the following headings: Reign, issues, mint marks, assayers, miscellaneous notes. Forty-nine specimens are illustrated.

RODRIGUEZ LORENTE, J. J. Aportación al estudio de los reales de a dos. La Marca "M" en las acuñaciones peninsulares de los Austrias, atribuida a la ceca de Madrid. In: *Numisma*, No. 58 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), pp. 19-25, illus.

The mint marks on the extensive series of two-real coins struck at peninsula mints of Spain by rulers of the House of Austria (Philip II to Charles II, 1556-1700) are sometimes extremely difficult to identify. In the present article, which is chiefly concerned with the mark M, the writer advances cogent reasons why it must not necessarily be attributed to Madrid and points out that the coins which unquestionably belong to that mint invariably bear the initials MD in the form of a monogram. A table lists the two-real coins struck at Madrid by reign, year and assayer.

SANTAMARIA, LIVIO. Un inedito pezzo da 20 lire battuto a Milano nel 1814. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 165-167, illus.

An unpublished twenty lira piece struck at Milan in 1814 in the name of Napoleon I, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, shows a noticeable peculiarity in that the obverse head is depicted facing right; all previously known issues of this denomination struck by Napoleon at Milan (1808-1814) show the head facing left. The coin is fully described and illustrated.

STRAET, H. C. Les monnaies à Verviers au XVIII^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 287-288.

During the eighteenth century, accounts at Verviers were expressed in florins-Brabant, sous and liards; the florin-Brabant, a money of account, represented twenty sous and four liards. The liard itself was divided into twenty-four soz (or sols — also used as a money of account). With the cessation of the coinage of Jean-Théodore de Bavière in 1754 the following denominations were in circulation: Liard, double liard, sou, plaquette (5 sous), escalin, (10 sous), double escalin (20 sous, or one florin-Brabant) and ducat (17 escalins, equal to 8 florins-Brabant and 10 sous). Also in circulation were écus, dalers, patacons, etc. struck by Jean-Théodore's predecessors.

Some attention is given to the problems engendered at Verviers by counterfeiting and falsification during the period under discussion.

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Czeskie wpływy na wyobrażenia polskich monet we wczesnym średniowieczu (Bohemian Influence on the Images on Polish Coins in the Early Middle Ages). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 199-216, illus. With Czech and English Summaries, pp. 217-218.

In the second half of the eleventh century Bohemian influence on Polish coins is noticeable only on those issued by Bolesław the Hardy (1058-1079) and Władysław Herman (1079-1102); the influence, however, is small, and is limited to one motif: the head of the sovereign. It becomes more conspicuous after the beginning of the twelfth century, when for almost every image which appears on the denars of Bolesław the Wry-mouthed (1102-1138) an analogy can be found on contemporary Bohemian and Moravian coins. Undoubtedly, this Bohemian influence is most strongly seen on the coinage of Władysław II (1138-1146). Out of eight images which appear on the denars struck by this ruler, seven have their counterparts on Bohemian coins. The influence diminishes after the second half of the twelfth century, although it is discernible to some degree as late as ca. 1250. In general, it is attributable to two principal factors: the high, artistic quality of contemporary Bohemian coins and the constant search for new and different coin images demanded by the Polish system of *renovatio monetarum*.

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Drohiczyn, pow. Sieniatycze. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 286.

A poorly preserved grosh of Charles IV (1346-1378) is reported to have been found during the archaeological excavation of the above site in 1956.

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Mieszki — Bardony, pow. Ciechanów. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 123.

From a hoard of sixteenth century coins found at the above site during the installation of telephone communications in 1961, four specimens only were recovered for examination and study: gros struck by Zygmunt the Elder in 1535 (?) and 1540 and gros of Albert of Prussia dated 1543 and 1544.

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Reforma monetarna Kazimierza Wielkiego (The Monetary Reform of Casimir the Great). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 251-270, illus., tab. With Czech and English Summaries, pp. 270-272.

Included in Chapter 13 of the *Wiślica Statutes* are the provisions of the monetary reform introduced by Casimir the Great in 1338, stipulating that as a means of inspiring confidence the coins of Poland were to be uniform, durable and of good weight. Unfortunately, no documents giving precise details of the reform are known to exist, but from his study of the coins of Casimir the Great in Polish collections the writer is able to establish the weights of the respective coin types (grosh, half grosh, quarter grosh and denar) as well as their standards. Although the results achieved by the reform were neither very important nor lasting, it may be said to have established the foundations of the first Polish monetary system and to have introduced practical ways of handling monetary conditions. Most important of all, it inaugurated a new period in Polish monetary history — the grosh period — which endured for some two hundred years.

THIRION, MARCEL. Trésor de monnaie d'or de la fin du XVIII^e siècle à Lanaken. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 284-286.

Eight gold coins, issued at various mints in the Netherlands at the end of the eighteenth century, were discovered at Lanaken (Limburg, Belgium) in 1962. References to Verkade and Beuth are included in the descriptions of the eight pieces.

TRICOU, JEAN. Alcune monete della Casa di Savoia nel Museo di Lione. II. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 158-164, illus.

Part 1 of this descriptive catalogue of the coins issued by the House of Savoy (as represented in the Lyons Museum) appeared in Vol. 2, No. 2 of *Numismatica* (May-August, 1961, pp. 83-86, pls.). In the above continuation, Tricou provides description and illustration of twenty-eight additional pieces struck during the period beginning with the reign of Umberto II (1091-1103) and ending with that of Filiberto II (1497-1504). Bibliographical references to the *CNI* are included in the descriptions.

ZAK, JAN. Uwagi o genezie zachodniosłowiańskich monet typu angielskiego (Etel-redowego) (Remarks on the Genesis of West Slavonic Coins of English — Aethelraed — Type). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 163-181, illus., tabs. With Czech and English Summaries, pp. 182-183.

Hypotheses recently presented by Czech and Polish writers have attributed the origin of the English or Anglo-Saxon type coins issued by the Boleslav princes to (a) the English moneyers imported into Bohemia by Emma, or (b) the coins of Aethelraed II which were imported (and then imitated) by the first Piasts. The present writer now presents cogent reasons in support of his own contention that both hypotheses are to be considered untenable.

ZUCCHETTO, ENZO. Ancora varianti di piastre napolitane di Ferdinando II. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 3.

Twenty previously unpublished specimens are added to the listing of the above varieties which appeared in an earlier issue of *Italia Numismatica* (Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan., 1962). The coins are listed and briefly described under the chronological arrangement established by V. D'Incerti in his monograph entitled *Monete Borboniche delle Due Sicilie 1799-1860* (*Rivista Italiana de Numismatica* . . . Vol. 61, 1959, pp. 17-173).

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Two "Unique" Plantagenet Pennies from Midlands Mints. In: *Cunobelin. Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies* (1963), pp. 29-36, illus.

Dolley questions the authenticity of two Plantagenet *Short-Cross* pennies discovered in the British Museum trays, both of which bear inscriptions which may well indicate the work of the notorious eighteenth century forger, John White. The first coin, an Oxford issue of Henry III, bears the name of a moneyer unknown for that mint and on these grounds is considered a fabrication. In the case of the second piece — an issue of Richard I — the writer suspects its attribution to Lichfield and supports his argument by pointing to the plainly altered inscription; on the basis of spelling and mint signature he suggests that the mint of Lincoln, rather than Lichfield, may have been intended. Line drawings are used to illustrate the two coins in question as well as other of White's recognized forgeries.

FDC

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for British Honduras. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1288-1290, illus.

Coinage struck for the above territory (1885-1960) is listed by date of issue, mint, quantities minted, denomination and metal content. Eight specimens are illustrated. BPS

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Jamaica. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1903-1906, illus.

Coinage minted for Jamaica is listed by denomination, metal content, weight, size, date, mintmark and quantities struck. Four penny and three half-penny designs are illustrated. BPS

FEAVEARYEAR, Sir ALBERT. *The Pound Sterling. A History of English Money*. 2nd. ed. rev. by E. Victor Morgan. Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1963. 446 pp., tabs., charts.

In this revised edition the editor attempts, as did Feavearyear, to give a complete account of England's monetary system, up to and including the present time. Except for the inclusion of minor details which have come to light in recent research, Feavearyear's original treatise has been little changed. What forms an important addition, however, is the inclusion of three new chapters dealing with the international gold standard and with monetary policy during and after both World Wars. FDC

GREEN, H J. M. and P. E. CURNOW. The Palace of Whitehall and after: Tudor and Later Discoveries made during the Reconstruction of Downing Street and the Treasury, Part II. In: *The Illustrated London News*, No. 6466 (July 6, 1963), pp. 14-17, illus.

Discoveries made during the reconstruction of Downing Street and the Treasury have enabled archaeologists to obtain a fairly good idea of the Whitehall which Henry VIII created in 1540. Among the many artifacts uncovered were some of numismatic interest. They include a farthing, two halfpennies and a number of medieval and Tudor bronze casting counters, all of which are illustrated. FDC

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Carat-Grains and Grains in 16th Century Assaying. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1963), p. 139.

In his recent publication of the trial plates in the Royal Mint (London, 1962) J. H. Watson refers to a gold trial plate of 1553 inscribed XXIII KARE X GRE' DEMI FYNE. The prescribed fineness (according to documentary evidence) being 23 carats, 3½ grains, Watson suggests that X GRE' in the inscription should properly read III GRE'. The present writer, in explaining the so-called "irregularity," points out that since it reflects the German assay standard then in use (1 carat=12 grains) rather than the British/French standard (1 carat=4 grains), X GRE' is correct. In the case

of the trial plate in question, $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains out of 4 is identical with $10\frac{1}{2}$ out of 12.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. La fonction sociale de la monnaie en Angleterre aux VII^e-VIII^e siècles. In: *Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo. Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 341-362.

Anglo-Saxon coinage provides us with the opportunity to study the coinage of a Germanic people who were relatively free from any earlier Roman influence. The shilling, Grierson suggests, was originally a gold ring which served as a form of wealth among the Anglo-Saxons; the sceatta represented a fraction of this type of ring. Knowledge of the early Anglo-Saxon currency is dependent upon four principal sources, which together cover the entire seventh century: a coin in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, struck at Canterbury, the Sutton Hoo treasure, the Crondall hoard, and a series of Anglo-Saxon copies of fourth century Roman solidi.

Grierson holds that in the Germanic parts of Europe the unit of weight was based on the grain of barley and was equivalent to what was later known as the Troy grain. From this he contends that the shilling was a gold piece of 1.3 gr. and that the sceatta was nothing more than the Troy grain of gold; thus it would have been worth one twentieth of a shilling. It is also suggested that the Roman system of weights was replaced by the German system in both Anglo-Saxon England and Merovingian Gaul. In the laws of Ine, which date from ca. 690, we encounter the silver penny or denier which was also struck at a weight of twenty Troy grains. Since in Carolingian times the relative value of gold and silver was 1:12, the writer maintains that valuations of other than twelve deniers to the shilling — such as are found in Mercia and Wessex — result from the fact that the early pennies were made to accord in weight with the light gold of the late seventh and early eighth centuries.

In attempting to revive the theory that the level of the Merovingian economy was lower than that of the later silver economy, Grierson asserts that the extended family constituted the economic unit of the early Middle Ages and that through barter and the exchange of gifts it provided the chief source for the movement of goods within the economy. The monetary sector, on the other hand, was confined to high priced items which could be purchased only with gold. HLA

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Penang Pattern Cent, 1810, by Thomas Wyon. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1963), pp. 140-141, illus.

Richard Sainthill's *Olla Podrida* (Vol. 1, London, 1844, pp. 22-24) provides the writer with evidence that the Penang pattern cent of 1810 was

designed by Thomas Wyon, Junior, prior to his appointment as Probationer Engraver at the Royal Mint (June, 1811). The design had previously been attributed to Lewis Pingo, Chief Engraver at the mint.

SEABY, H. A., ed. *Standard Catalogue of British Coins. Vol. I: England and United Kingdom . . . excluding Scottish, Irish and the Island Coinages.* 2nd ed. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1963. 224 pp., illus.

Complete revision, expansion and modernization feature this new edition of the Seaby catalogue. It covers coins in all metals — with prices brought up-to-date to reflect current market values — and includes a large number of useful photographic illustrations ranging from the Celtic period up to and including the reign of Elizabeth II. A fairly comprehensive listing of types is given for the Celtic, Roman Occupation and Anglo-Saxon coins and their various sub-divisions. In content, the work includes more than 500 items which are not listed in the final (10th) edition of the earlier *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*, published by B. A. Seaby, Ltd. in 1960. HK

TAYLOR, H. C. Maundy Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1027-1030.

The name Maundy is derived from "Mandé," meaning a mandate or command. The ceremony with which it is associated has been perpetuated as a token observance of the divine command given by Christ to his disciples before the crucifixion, and is still observed annually in England with the distribution of food, clothing and maundy money to the needy; the money, most issues of which are available to collectors at reasonable prices, takes the form of small-size one, two, three and four-penny pieces. Accompanying the article is an interesting account of the Maundy Thursday ritual as performed at White Chapel, London, on March 19, 1818. BPS

WATSON, J. H. *Ancient Trial Plates. A Description of the Ancient Gold and Silver Trial Plates deposited in the Pyx Stronghold of the Royal Mint.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1962. 104 pp., pls.

Preceding the author's detailed descriptions of the trial plates is a brief historical survey of the English gold and silver coinage. The work includes numerous illustrations, a listing of Pyx verdicts, and tables relating to prescribed fineness, reign, value, etc. HK

UNITED STATES

BENNETT, MATHEW. Comparison Chart for Standing Liberty Quarters. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 1034.

Because the date has been worn off many issues in the above series — particularly those struck prior to 1925 — the quantity originally minted does not necessarily constitute a true criterion of rarity. In the present listing current values are shown in relation to year, mint and quantities struck. BPS

BILINSKI, ROBERT. *A Guide to Coin Investment*. 3rd ed. [n.p.] 1962. 223 pp., diagsr.

Among the topics covered in this new and considerably enlarged edition of Bilinski's work are the following: Fashions in coin collecting — Investment trends — The number and geographical distribution of collectors — Coin clubs and collections in the United States — Coin dealers — Investment practices. A concluding chapter is devoted to a thorough analysis of price trends for all denominations of U.S. coinage. HG

The Eastman Johnson "Holey Design" Patterns. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1644-1646, illus.

Reprinted here is the full text of a letter written by Eastman Johnson (May 10, 1879) to Horatio Boucher, Director of the United States Mint, on the subject of new small coin designs. Although Johnson submitted designs for one, two and five cent coins in that year, it was not until 1884 that patterns for the one and five cent pieces were prepared by the Mint. BPS

GLASER, LYNN. Mr. Newby's Mysterious Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1635-1643, illus.

After completing a great deal of research on the subject of the Mark Newby or "St. Patrick" coinage Glaser reaches no definite conclusions, but views his paper simply as a useful basis for further detailed study. A number of illustrations, some reproduced in enlarged size, helpfully illustrate some of the opinions expressed by early writers such as Evelyn, Aquilla Smith, Thoresby and others. BPS

HARSCHKE, BERT. *Detecting Altered Coins*, 2nd ed. Bismarck, North Dakota, The Author, 1963. 26 pp., illus.

Designed to aid collectors in the detection of altered coins, this pamphlet provides ready references — including illustrations of genuine and altered specimens — for those most frequently encountered in U.S. coinage. FDC

JOHNSON, C. M. U.S. Numismatic Literature. A Selective Bibliography. In: *The Nummatist*, Vol. 76, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 23-32.

In an interesting and informative introduction to the above topic

Johnson discusses various problems connected with the availability of United States numismatic publications, both in the book market and in libraries, public and private. The bibliography proper lists 116 separate titles, twenty-seven of which are indicated to be of special importance, under the following broad headings: Colonial and Continental Coins and Tokens; U.S. Regular Issue Coinage; Tokens; Early State and Territorial Coinage; Colonial and Continental Paper Money; State and Broken Bank Notes; Confederate and Southern State Paper Money; Postal and Fractional Currency; Large and Small Size Paper Money; Bibliographies, Catalogs, Indexes and Dictionaries.

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. The Story of Clark, Gruber & Co. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 16 (August 5, 1963), pp. 7-8, illus., ports.

The writer provides a brief history of the above company, up to and including its purchase by the United States government in 1863. Many of the coin denominations produced by the company are described, and mention is made of the Clark, Gruber material on display at Denver's First National Bank. BPS

SNOW, W. B. Who's Who in Numismatics, Past and Present. Joseph J. Mickley, 1799-1878. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 17 (August 19, 1963), p. 50, port.

Based partly on a paper delivered by the author at the Triple Cities Coin Club (Johnson City, N.Y., June 4, 1963), this biographical sketch of the nineteenth-century American numismatist Joseph J. Mickley brings to light some interesting facts concerning early United States cents. Following a visit to Europe ca. 1832-33, Mickley reported on the technique of bronzing copper coins which was then practised at the London Mint. As a result, the U.S. proof cents of 1829 and 1834 were similarly processed. The fact that bronzing was not known until after Mickley's return from Britain is regarded by the writer as proof that a number of the "proof coins" issued by the United States Mint were actually produced some time later than the inscribed year of issue. BPS

VLACK, R. A. *A Catalog of Early American Coins*. Anaheim, Calif., Ovolon Publ. Co., 1963. 17 pp.

The author provides a comprehensive listing of early American coins and tokens used in the Colonies and States prior to the establishment of the United States Mint in 1793 (but including the Washington issue up to 1796). Valuations are given for the more than four hundred types listed. FDC

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*. 17th rev. ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1963. 255 pp., illus.

Although fewer major revisions appear in this latest edition of the popular *Yeoman Guide Book*, a review of the entire text has resulted in the correction of a number of minor errata. As in previous editions the listing of current prices has been brought up-to-date, reflecting a general (but not overall) increase throughout the U.S. series. FDC

AUSTRALIA

Six Coins to be in New Australian Decimal Series. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 14 (July 8, 1963), pp. 1, 8, illus.

The major unit in Australia's forthcoming decimal coinage is to be known as the *royal*, equal to 100 cents. Although the new reverse designs have not yet been completed, the obverses will bear the effigy of the reigning British monarch; facsimiles of these, which are illustrated, show the denominations 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Since the transitional period is expected to extend over a period of more than two years — the changeover from the present monetary system being tentatively set for February, 1966 — a Decimal Currency Board has been appointed to deal with the numerous problems involved. BPS

LATIN AMERICA

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Media onza de Oaxaca. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 16 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 124-125, illus.

A gold media onza which the writer illustrates and describes was struck at Oaxaca in 1861 and is now in the numismatic collection of the Bank of Mexico. The contract which established the Oaxaca Mint was signed and dated September 14, 1857.

Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay. *Museo Bancario* [Montevideo, 1961], 20 pp., illus.

Issued on the occasion of the reopening of the *Museo Bancario* of the Bank of Uruguay, this pamphlet includes a history of the collection (pp. 3-17) written by José Pedro Argul, honorary curator of the museum, together with illustrations of Uruguayan coins, paper money, vignettes and other objects of monetary interest. TVB

BARBER, ROBERT. Romantic Pillar Dollar one of Most Sought After Coins. In: *Coin World*, No. 164 (June 7, 1963), p. 82, illus.

The short-lived pillar dollar which was issued at the Mexico City mint from 1732 to 1772 still presents a challenge to collectors; specimens dated in the first and last years of issue are particularly difficult to obtain. Illustrations show (a) the cob which preceded the pillar dollar, (b) the pillar obverse (ca. 1746-59) and reverse, and (c) a specimen of the bust type dollar which replaced the pillar dollar. BPS

BURNS, J. F. The Coinage of Panama. An Annotated Check List and Bibliography. In: *Numisma*, No. 7 (May, 1963), pp. 105-120.

Preceding the check list proper (arranged under date, value, metal and quantities minted) is a concise review of the historical events which culminated in the political autonomy of Panama and the issuance of its first national coinage in 1904. Except for the issues of 1934 (San Francisco), 1935 and 1961 (Mexico City) and 1962 (London), all coins were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. More than fifty items are included in the extensive bibliography. FDC

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. *A Guide Book of Mexican Decimal Coins, 1863-1963. Historical and Supplementary Data by Neil Shafer. A Comprehensive Illustrated Valuation Catalog of Mexican Decimal Coins with Official Reports of Coinage and Historical Notes about Each Issue.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1963. 122 pp., illus.

A priced catalog of the coins of Mexico struck to the system 100 centavos=\$1, similar in format to the U.S. and Canadian catalogs issued by the Whitman Publishing Company. A brief historical introduction includes notes on the chronology of the coinage, on the mints and mint-marks, and a glossary. The body of the text consists of a detailed list of varieties according to denomination, including official mint figures wherever possible. Historical notes are scattered through the volume and there is a plethora of illustrations.

BYRNE, RAY. The Legend of Rincon. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 1338-1343, illus.

For abstract of this article (published in *The Numismatist*, May, 1963, pp. 611-615, illus.) see *NL* No. 65 (Oct., 1963), p. 750.

CRUZ, SALVADOR. Una falsificación de cinco cuartillas (Puebla, 1823). In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 16 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 121-123.

Excerpts reprinted from the record of a court trial held at Puebla in 1823 involve one, José Ladislao López, charged with the falsification of five copper coins (cuartillas). A point of interest noted by the writer is that the record is not in the Judicial Archives of Puebla but is preserved in the *General de Notarías de Puebla*.

LEZAMA, A. O. *El regimen monetario del Uruguay 1829-1955*. Montevideo, 1958. 235 pp., 48 pls.

A useful numismatic guide to Uruguay. Together with illustration of all issues and essays it includes a monetary history of the country from its beginnings, reproduction of all monetary legislation, and discussion of weights, alloys, types and numbers coined. TVB

LOPEZ-CHAVES y SANCHEZ, LEOPOLDO. *Catálogo de las onzas de América Independiente*. Madrid, 1962. 88 pp., illus.

An illustrated catalogue of the onza or gold coin of eight escudos struck in the independent American nations, again on the format of the author's earlier work. The checklist, while complete, includes some unlikely citations such as the Republican pieces supposedly struck at the Mexico mint during Maximilian's reign. Addenda and corrigenda to the author's *Catálogo de la onza española* (Madrid, 1961) are included. TVB

McNICKLE, A. J. S. *Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de México. Medio de identificación de las monedas por las variaciones de los escudos*. Mexico City, Sociedad Numismática de México, 1962. 97 pp., illus., diagrs., map.

For abstract of the English version of this work (also published by the Sociedad Numismática de México in 1962) see *NL* No. 64 (July, 1963), p. 642.

MUÑOZ, M. L. Acufación Mexicana 1961-1962. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 37 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 186-187, illus. With English Translation.

An illustrated, descriptive listing of the coins struck at the Mexico City Mint during the above period, arranged by denomination, metal, year, numbers struck and fineness. The denominations include 5 centavos (copper), 1 centavo (copper) and 1 peso (silver).

Numismática Potosina. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 37 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), p. 183, illus. With English Translation.

The editors of the *Boletín* discuss two pamphlets relating to the coinage of San Luis Potosí (Nos. 5 & 6 in a series recently published by José Francisco Pedraza). The first is a collection of articles on the mint of San Luis Potosí written by José María Gómez del Campo; the author was connected with the mint for a period of more than twenty years (1867 onwards) and at times served as its director. Pamphlet No. 6, which describes the coinage issued by the municipal authorities of Villa de Ramos and Villa de Guadalcázar in the State of San Luis Potosí, includes line drawing illustrations of two specimens: (1) A copper coin of Villa de Guadalcázar, struck with blank reverse; the diameter of the coin (20 mm.)

suggests a probable value of $\frac{1}{4}$ real; (2) a copper coin of Ramos (diameter, 28 mm., thickness, 4 mm.) also struck with blank reverse. It bears the legend $\frac{1}{4}$ Ramos (interpreted as $\frac{1}{4}$ real) and was probably issued as a token or necessity piece during the years 1821-1823.

PUPO, A. C. As mais raras moedas de prata de Coleção Numismática Brasileira. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 15 (Jan., 1963), pp. 135-136.

In a note based upon a study of Kurt Prober's *Catálogo das Moedas Brasileiras* (Rio de Janeiro, 1960) the writer lists and discusses thirty Brazilian silver coins — possibly the rarest among Brazil's silver issues. The group includes no specimens of *carimbos coroados* (siege pieces) but four of the coins are classified as unique.

UTBERG, N. S. *The Coins of Mexico, 1536-1963*. [Edinburg, Texas], The Author, 1963. 168 pp., illus.

A priced catalogue of the coins of Mexico since the opening of the first mint in 1536, including the coinages of the states and of the two revolutions. Except for the 8-real and \$1 denominations and the coins of the twentieth century, the material is arranged by type without a breakdown into mint and date varieties. Interspersed throughout the work is a pot-pourri of dealers' chit-chat and common knowledge of the Mexican series, unfortunately rich in mis-information. TVB

YUNES de ORTIZ, JULIA. El Columnario de 1772. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 16 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 126-127, illus.

Fully illustrated and described is a very rare pattern for the Pillar Peso of 1772 which is now in the numismatic collection of the Bank of Mexico.

ISLAMIC

AL-'USH, ABU'L-FARADJ. Al-kanz al-dhahabi al-amawī (The Umayyad Gold Hoard). In: *Les Annales archéologiques de Syrie*, Vols. 4-5 (1954-55), pp. 21-28, illus.

From a large hoard of dinars accidentally discovered in 1955 by workmen digging near the Bimaristan al-Nuri in Damascus, 546 Umayyad dinars were recovered by the National Museum. The coins ranged in date from 78 H. to 103 H., all the intervening years being represented, and had received very little circulation; their average weight was approximately 4.27 gr. The writer discusses the number of dies represented, the epigraphical characteristics, the distribution of points, etc. Unfortunately, the reproductions in the half-tone plates illustrating the varieties are inadequate for a detailed die study. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Poids en plomb du khalife Fāṭimite al-Ḥākim Biamr-illah frappé à Miṣr en l'an 389 H. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 6, Pt. 2 (July, 1963), pp. 216-218, pl. 6.

A dated lead weight of one-quarter *raṭl* of the Fāṭimid Caliph al-Ḥākim is described and illustrated. Basing his calculations on other well-preserved Fāṭimid lead weights, the writer estimates the Fāṭimid *raṭl* and its *uqiyah* at approximately 434 and 36 gr. respectively. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Quelques estampilles en verre arabes du huitième siècle A. D. avec les noms de drogues. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 6, Pt. 2 (July, 1963), pp. 219-227, pls. 6-7.

The writer describes and illustrates fifteen Egyptian Arab glass measure stamps. New to the corpus of these objects are measures for *shayān* ("sang dragon"), *tuffā* ("cresson alénois"), *qarn* or *mizr* ("corne" or "bière"), *zayt qannab* ("huile de chanvre"), *lūbiā* ? ("fève d'Egypte"?), *māst* ? ("lait caillé"?), *ḍāl* ("jujube"), and "cumin blanc pur". No. 10, identified as *ṣayān* ("jasmin sauvage"), is perhaps rather *ṣināb*, previously recorded. Full references are given to the Arabic pharmaceutical literature. GCM

MILES, G. C. Paralarla Türkiye Tarihi. Amerika Meskûkât Derneğinin Türk paraları koleksiyonu. In: *Son Çağ*, No. 12 (June, 1962), pp. 22-24, 27, illus.

A summary statement (in Turkish) of the contents of Turkish coins of all periods in the museum of the American Numismatic Society. Fifteen coins are illustrated, ranging from a fine specimen of Shahi Tegin (frontispiece in color) to an issue of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk; the illustrations are accompanied by brief attributions and historical notes. A photograph of the author appears on p. 23.

SASANIAN

GÖBL, ROBERT. Zegomonoko. In: *East and West*, N.S., Vol. 13, Nos. 2-3 (June-Sept., 1962), pp. 207-212. In English.

The writer proposes the reading "Zegomonoko" for a counterstamp in late Greek-Bactrian script which appears in multiple form on certain Sasanian coins, identifies this name with the Chinese rendering Szu-chin Mu-han K'o-han, a ruler of the Eastern Turks, and establishes a date shortly after A.D. 545 (the date of the latest recorded drachm of Khosrau I on which the counterstamp appears). The counterstamping is to be associated with the political situation obtaining in Central Asia after the decisive joint action taken by the Western Turks and the Sasanians against the Hephthalites. GCM

AFRICA

J., P. P. F. Suid-Afrika's nieuwe munteenheid. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 9-10, 15-16.

The writer discusses at some length the decimal coinage newly issued by the Republic of South Africa in the denominations of 1 and 2 rand (gold), 2½, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents (silver) and ¼, ½ and 1 cent (bronze), stressing its advantages over the old system of pounds, shillings and pence. Comparative values of the old and new denominations are presented in the form of a table.

KAPLAN, ALEC. *Catalogue of the Coins of South Africa*. 2nd ed. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1962. 36 pp., illus.

This up-to-date and complete listing of the South African coinage covers the period 1874-1962. It includes illustrations of all new types struck since the publication of the first edition in 1950 (see *NL*, Oct., 1950, p. 159) as well as quantities minted and current market values for the conditions *Very Fine* or better. HK

PITTOORS, J. Nieuwe munten van Zuid-Africa. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*. No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 32-33.

A discussion of the principal features incorporated in the designs of the Republic of South Africa's new decimal coinage, all denominations of which bear the effigy of Jan van Riebeeck, founder of the Cape Colony in the sixteenth century.

Tonga Issues Special Stamps to Commemorate First Gold. Several Numismatic Firsts Created. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 16 (August 5, 1963), pp. 3, 10, illus.

The recent issue of Tonga's first gold coinage (April, 1963) was so successful that the island kingdom has prepared a series of circular postage stamps to commemorate each of the thirteen denominations. These embossed replicas of the coins have been produced on laminated gold foil. BPS

FAR EAST

LE MAY, REGINALD. *The Coinage of Siam*. Reprint ed. Bangkok, 1961. 134 pp., 32 pls. (with text).

This work is reprinted from the original edition published in 1931.

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. The National Museum at Taipei. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 17 (August 19, 1963), p. 3, illus.

Taipei's National Museum, constructed of bomb-proof materials on the outskirts of the city in the 1950's, houses numerous art treasures brought to Formosa following the political division between Communist and Nationalist China. The museum is reported to contain one of the world's foremost collections of Chinese coins and currency. BPS

INDIA

AHMAD, QEYAMUDDIN. An Unpublished Report on the Functioning and Scope of the Banaras Mint, 1801. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 115-129, tabs.

A summary of the unpublished report of the Banaras Mint for the year 1801 is presented under the following headings: Officers of the Mint; Superintendence over the working of the Mint; Process of Minting from receipt of Bullion to issue of coins; Account of duties levied on different coins and how these were appropriated; Charges Defrayed. Included is a statement showing the difference of expenses between the native process of coining used at Banaras and the improved process introduced at Calcutta.

"The Report, even though it relates to a particular mint, is a highly informative and useful one. It furnishes new information on the working of the officials employed in the Mint, their work, the duties levied on the different species of the coins minted, how the accounts, thus realized, were apportioned between the Government and the officers of the Mint (who did not receive any pay from the Government), and the process of coining. Much of this information may be taken as typical of the working of other mints in the 18th century."

BAJPAI, K. D. New Pāñchāla Coins and the Problem of Pāñchāla Chronology. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 9-19, pl. 1.

Pāñchāla coins from Ahichhatra (modern Ramnager, Bareilly district, U.P.) and its environs offer an interesting study. Coins issued by thirteen Pāñchāla rulers were published by Allan in 1936, and since that date issues of seven additional rulers have come to light. Six previously unpublished Pāñchāla coins are presented by Bajpai in the present article: (1) Coin of Rudraghosha (a new ruler); (2), (3) and (4) Coins of Vaṅgapāla; (5) Coin of Yugasena; (6) Coin of Aśvamisra (a new ruler).

With regard to the problems encountered in Pāñchāla chronology, the writer provides the following summation: "Although we cannot be quite definite about the Pāñchāla chronology in the present state of our knowledge, this much can be said on the basis of palaeography and other con-

siderations . . . that among the Pāñchāla rulers, Vaṅgapāla, Damagupta, Jayagupta, Rudragupta and Yajñapāla probably flourished between 225 and 185 B.C. The rest of the kings, mostly the Mitras, may have ruled after Pushyamitra Śuṅga, say from 140 B.C. to the end of the first century B.C. or a little later."

BANERJEA, J. N. An Interesting Double Dinar of Wema Kadphises in Śrī Narendra Singh Singhee's Collection. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 31-33, pl. 3.

The above coin (weight, 245 grains=16 gr.) is treated at considerable length and is described as follows: (obv.); within a square frame appear the ruler's head f.l., with right hand shown holding an indistinct object; the inscription reads BASILEUS ODEMO KADPHISES [Greek letters]; the symbol of Wema Kadphises appears at the top; (rev.), Siva, radiate, wearing necklace, standing with head slightly f.l.; the right hand holds a trident and the left elbow rests upon the hump of a bull; a completely legible circular inscription, in Kharoshthī script, transliterates as follows: *Maharajasa rajatirajasa sarva logaiśvarasa mahiśvarasa Vima Kathphisasa trātara*; *Nandipada Trisūl* symbol appears in the upper left field. The coin is described as in excellent state of preservation.

BHATT, B. P. Pāñchāla Coin Types: Their Significance. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 149-151.

Because of its uniform obverse type and the variety of reverse devices which it employs, the Pāñchāla coinage occupies a unique position in Indian numismatics. Except for the issues of Śrī Śivanandi, the obverses invariably show three symbols (above) with the name of the king (in the genitive case) inscribed below; the symbols are identified as the insignia of the Pāñchāla royal house. With regard to the varied reverse devices, the writer believes that they probably represent attempts to give visual impressions to the names of the respective rulers.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Coins of the Nawabs of Arcot. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 50-114, pls. 5-8.

Two articles published in previous issues of the *Journal* dealt with the rupees issued by the above Nawabs. In the present paper Biddulph provides details of other rupee specimens issued by these regional administrators of the Madras Presidency; he also covers the gold coinage and the extensive series of copper coins which they struck. A descriptive catalogue of the latter (pp. 87-114) is arranged first by district and then under the following headings: Number, Date, Obverse, Reverse, Weight (in grains), Remarks.

BIDDULPH, C. H. A Rare Copper Coin of the Qutubshahi Dynasty. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), p. 145.

In a previous issue of the *Journal* (Vol. 22, 1960, pp. 281-283) Sri Dinkar Rao described and illustrated a copper coin which he attributed to Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah (A.H. 988-1020). On the basis of the illustration, the present writer states that the coin in question, the reverse inscription of which reads *Falus of Kandahar*, was undoubtedly issued in Afghanistan. Falus and half falus of this type were issued in the year 1295 A.H. (A.D. 1878) during the reign of either Sher Ali (1863-1878) or Yakub Khan (1878-1879).

DANI, A. H. Coins of the Chandra Kings of East Bengal. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 141-142.

On the basis of new hoard evidence, coins which had formerly been attributed to the Chandra rulers of Arakan are now assigned to the Chandra rulers of East Bengal. The revised attribution explains the distribution of this coinage throughout East Pakistan and establishes for the first time that silver currency circulated in East Bengal during the tenth century A.D. The inscription on the coins, previously read as *Yarikriya*, is now interpreted as *Patikera*.

DAVE, S. S. When Were the Scales Lost? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 197-198.

In a group of six quarter anna coins issued by the East India Company, all of which are described, four show the obverse design depicting the Company's familiar scales emblem. As to when this design was discontinued, the writer concludes from the evidence available that the change took place immediately prior to the Company's transfer of its Indian possessions to the Crown in 1858.

DEO, S. B. Another Ship-Type Coin of Yajña Sātakarṇi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 174-175, pl. 10.

To the three previously published ship-type coins of the above Sātavāhana ruler the writer now adds a third, struck in lead at the weight of 7.1 gr.; the diameter of the coin is given as 19 mm.; thickness, 3 mm. The obverse depicts a two-masted ship with fish (r.) and conch (l.); the inscription reads X X MA SA SA RA YA NA SA TA KA NA SA (*of the lord Śrī Yajña Sātakarṇi*). The Ujjain symbol which appears on the reverse shows a pellet in each of the four orbs.

DIKSHIT, M. G. Four South Indian Coins in the Leyden Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 45-47, pl. 1.

Four well preserved copper coins of South India from the collection in

the *Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde* (Leyden, the Netherlands) are described. The first appears to be of Pallave origin. The remaining three, the reverses of which show the legend *Śrī-Vīra* inscribed in Telugu-Kannada characters of different periods, were probably issued by vassal rulers of the Vijayanagara kings. Since the prefix *Vīra* was used by several Nayaka rulers of Tanjore, Madura and Ikkeri, however, it is impossible to assign the coins to any one ruler in particular.

GHOSH, N. C. A Note on Allan's Identification of Lakshmī on some Ujjayinī Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 24-26, illus.

The uninscribed, cast coins of Ujjain (2nd — 3rd centuries B.C.), which frequently depict Lakshmī as the Indian goddess of wealth and prosperity, may be classified in two distinct groups: (1) Gajalakshmī type; (2) Female deity, seated on a lotus (Allan, *BMC, AI*, pl. 38, nos. 23-25). The present writer, however, questions the identification of the figure in Group 2 as Lakshmī, and after studying the available evidence (particularly that of an iconographical nature) would describe the type as follows: (obv.), Siva, seated cross-legged on lotus pedestal, with hands turned toward the chest; the head is adorned in *Jatābhāta* manner, and staff is shown at right; (rev.), Ujjayini symbol with double orbs.

GOKHLE, S. A Coin of Rudrasena III son of Svāmi Rudradāman II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 175-177, pl. 10.

Gokhle publishes and illustrates a coin struck in silver alloy by the above ruler which was found on the golf course, east of Deccan College, Poona. It is described as follows: Weight, 1.8 gr.; diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; obv., head of the king; rev., the usual Chaitya symbol, with two crescents (above); Brahmi inscription.

GUPTA, P. L. The Baroda Coins with the Nāgarī Letter *mā*. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 190-191.

A group of silver coins from the Baroda Museum, bearing the Nāgarī letter *mā*, were attributed by B. L. Mankad to Mānājī Rāo. Documents recently discovered by the present writer in the Baroda Archives, however, which reveal that the *mā* pieces were known to Baroda officials as *Mārtaṇḍashāhī* coins issued by Anando Rāo, prove Mankad's attribution to be incorrect.

GUPTA, P. L. Copper Coins of Akbar with Nāgarī Legend. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), p. 186, pl. 13.

Although Nāgarī legends are fairly common on coins of the early Sultans of Delhi, they seldom appear on the later Delhi issues. Their use was

revived by the Suri rulers, but after that period — except for the coins issued by Akbar — Nāgarī characters are never encountered in Mughal inscriptions.

Recently, in the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay, the writer discovered six Ilāhī type coins of Akbar which show the name of the king written as Sri Akbar in Nāgarī letters. All six specimens were struck at Ahamadabad and are dated 39 Āzār.

GUPTA, P. L. A Hoard of Chola Silver Coins from Canara District. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 183-186, pls. 11-12.

When recently cleaned and examined by the writer, a hoard of small silver coins discovered some fifteen years ago in the village of Karṭokā (North Canara) was found to consist of issues of the Choḷa ruler Rājādhirāja I, who had once governed in that region. The obverses show the typical Choḷa tiger (f.l.) with dagger (above). In accordance with the reverse motifs, the coins fall into seven distinct categories: (1) Those with full name; (2) those with initial letter only; (3) coins with star; (4) coins with pentagon (?); (5) coins with either one or two circles; (6) specimens bearing a mark composed of a line and an arc; (7) coins with blank reverses.

GUPTA, P. L. A Local Type of Punch-Marked Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 134-136, pl. 3.

Seven specimens of a local type of punch-marked coin which the writer publishes are of unknown provenance, but may have been found in the environs of Bhabhua. The type is described in full. A hoard containing several hundred similar pieces is said to have been acquired by a Lucknow dealer some thirty years ago.

JAIN, BALCHANDRA. Interesting Eran Coins in the Raipur Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 168-172, pl. 9.

Brief descriptions are given of eighteen Eran coins in the above museum, together with line drawings illustrating their most distinctive symbols. Coins of Eran, the writer points out, are the only issues of ancient India on which a solitary lotus symbol is depicted.

JOSHI, MUNISHCHANDRA. Notes on Some Gold-Types of the Guptas. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24, (1962), pp. 34-40, illus.

“Manifesting poetic imagination, originality of conception, aesthetic appeal and artistic disposition, the Tiger and Lion-slayer types of Samudragupta and Chandragupta, respectively, stand as a class by themselves in ancient Indian coinage. They indicate considerable numismatic exper-

ience on the part of Gupta mint-masters and those associated with the art of coining money." In the interesting article which follows the writer presents a thorough analysis of four outstanding gold coin types of the Guptas: the Tiger-slayer and Battle-axe types of Samudragupta and the Lion-slayer and King and Queen on Couch-Type of Chandragupta II.

KALA, S. C. New Coins in the Allahabad Museum Cabinet. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 139-140, pl. 2.

Four rare specimens from Kauśāmbī and Ahichchatrā were recently acquired by the above Cabinet: (1) Coin of Chandra Gupta II; (2) coin inscribed *Kausambi*; (3) square coin inscribed *Kausambi*; (4) lanky bull type. Brief but ample descriptions are provided for each of the four pieces, together with interesting comments.

KHARE, G. H. Two Documents on the Minting of Hukerī and Nishānī Hons. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 48-49.

From the fourteenth to the eighteenth century of the Christian era a popular gold coin known as the *hon* circulated throughout the Deccan and South India. As a consequence, a number of its types were innovated and minted for circulation in bazaars. Two such types were the Hukerī and the Nishānī hors, concerning which the writer publishes two contemporary documents. The first, in the Marathi language, provides instructions that the Hukerī hors being coined at the newly established mint of Pādshāhpūr should be circulated in the market place in spite of the objections raised by the bankers of Hukerī. The second, in Modi script, records the existence of a mint at Veñurgle where Nishānī hors were struck; it also mentions its disuse owing to chaotic local conditions and reports a desire for its restoration.

MAHESHWARI, K. K. Gold Pagodas of Imtiazgarh Mint. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 188-189, pl. 13.

The publication of seven gold pagodas struck at the above mint, all from the writer's own collection, brings the number of Mughal rulers known to have struck these pieces at Imtiazgarh to four: Ahmad Shah, Alamghir II, Farrukhsiar and Muhammad Shah. Six of the newly published coins were issued by Alamghir II, one by Ahmad Shah.

MIRASHI, V. V. A Problem Raised by the Finds of Coins in Vidarbha. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 27-30.

Coins of the Western Kshatrapas, who ruled over Malwa and Kathiawod, have been found in different parts of Vidarbha. Apart from these finds, however, there are no vestiges of Kshatrapa hegemony in Vidarbha, and

at no time in antiquity could the Kshatrapas have extended their dominions to Vidarbha territory. After studying the various explanations offered, the writer is led to the conclusion that since the Vākātakas had no coinage of their own they used Kshatrapa coins as circulating currency — as they did the gold coins of the Guptas. In this connection mention is made of the finding of several gold coins of Chandragupta II in various districts of Vidarbha.

MIRASHI, V. V. A Unique Copper Coin from Hyderabad. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 172-174, pl. 10.

The coin here published is of rectangular (but irregular) shape, measuring .75" x .55" and weighing 60 grains. The obverse shows the chaitya, surmounted by a crescent below which appears a wavy line indicating a river; the reverse bears the Ujjain symbol with pellet in each orb. An incomplete legend is found on the obverse. The akshara *KA*, which is cross-shaped, has not yet assumed the shape of a dagger — hence the piece can be dated to the early period of the Sātavāhanas. Despite the fact that it bears the characteristic Ujjain symbol, it was probably not struck by a Sātavāhana king since the obverses of the early coins issued by these rulers invariably show an animal (elephant, bull, horse or lion). The specimen was very probably issued by a feudatory of the early Sātavāhanas.

NARAIN, A. K. Coins of Toramāṇa and Mihirakula. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 41-44, pl. 4.

Of the twelve or more kings of Hūṇa origin who can be recognized from their coins, only two, Toramāṇa and Mihirakula, stand out clearly identified. Since their coins have not been found in large numbers, however, and have not been widely noticed, the writer publishes nine copper specimens from the collection of G. B. Sharma of the Indian Air Force, all of which were discovered at the ancient site of Sanghol (eastern Punjab). Three were issued by Toramāṇa, three by Mihirakula; the remaining specimens comprise a restruck coin of Toramāṇa and two issues of this ruler overstruck by Mihirakula.

NARAIN, A. K. A New Coin of Vāsishṭhīputra Śrī Puṣumāvi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 178-179, pl. 9.

Vāsishṭhīputra Śrī Puṣumāvi was one of the three great kings of the Sātavāhana dynasty. A coin issued by him, which the writer now publishes, is in the Hurmuz Kaus collection and is described as follows: (obv), wheel with twelve spokes; Brahmi legend, around the edge, reads RA (NO VA) SITHIPUTASA SIRI PULUMAVISA; (rev.), the Ujjain symbol, with pellet in each orb. The specimen represents a new type in the coinage of this ruler

and is unique in the Sātavāhana series in that it marks the first appearance of the wheel symbol.

NAUTIYAL, K. P. Three Kushāna Gold Coins from Kashipur. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 180-181.

While traveling in the Kumaon Hills the writer was able to examine three gold Kushana coins which had been found on the site of ancient Kashipur; on the basis of type, fabric and style they are attributed to Vasudeva II (ca. 210-230 A.D.). Supplementing the descriptions of the three coins is a brief account of the principal characteristics of the coinage issued by this ruler.

PATEL, L. R. A New Gold Coin of the Mughal Claimant Muhammad Ibrahim. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 187-188, pl. 13.

The coins of Muhammad Ibrahim, struck at Shahjahanabad in the years 1132 and 1133 H., are rare; only twelve silver specimens are known, and three gold pieces — two in the British Museum and one in the Prince of Wales Museum (Bombay). Described and illustrated in the above article is a fourth gold coin issued by the Mughal claimant which the writer recently acquired from a Lucknow dealer.

PRAKASH, JAI. Observations on the Mṛigayā Coin Types of the Guptas. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 152-163.

Among the *mṛigaya* or hunting-type coins issued by numerous sovereigns of the Gupta dynasty are the following: Tiger slayer type of Samudragupta; lion slayer type of Chandragupta II; tiger slayer, lion slayer, elephant rider — lion slayer and rhinoceros slayer types of Kumaragupta I; lion slayer type of Prakasaditya. The writer points out that these distinctive types are not to be associated with any form of victory; they merely indicate the Gupta rulers' great fondness for the hunt.

RAO, U. S. The Yaudheya Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 138-139.

The discovery of two large hoards of Yaudheya coins of the Gupta period at two different sites not far from Rohtak suggests that these pieces may have been struck at Khokrakot (Rohtak) sometime during the third and fourth centuries A.D. The legend, in Brāhmī script, reads *Yaudheya gaṇasya jayah*. Issues inscribed *dvi* and *tri*, which are noticeably rare, probably belong to the second and third republics which existed for a comparatively short time. The third republic, whose coins are the rarest of the two groups, fell to Samudragupta in the fourth century A.D.

ROY, B. P. The So-Called Apratigha Coin Type of Kumāragupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 164-167.

When S. V. Sohoni recently deciphered the Apratigha coin type of Kumāragupta I he described it as a borrowing from a coin of Huvishka depicting Skanda, Viśākha and Mahāsenā. While admitting that the Gupta coins show remarkable Kushāna influence, the present writer disagrees with Sohoni's identification. He notes that every coin type of the imperial Guptas appears to have been issued in commemoration of vital achievements of the emperors — or of their interests in war, birds, dress, hunting, sacrifices, etc. — and suggests that the Apratigha type may well have been struck in honor of some important occasion. A new interpretation of the coin, which follows, is based largely on an analysis of the obverse and reverse legends.

SHARMA, DASHARATHA. Varmala Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 142-143.

Although an annotation added to the manuscript of the Brihatkathakosa as late as V. 1868 (1811 A.D.) defines *varmala* as *maulya* or price, the term most probably refers to a coin denomination. The name Varmalata, known from inscriptions and the literary sources, may refer to a ruler of the Chāpa dynasty. Less well known, however, is the fact that a ruler named Varmala is mentioned in many manuscripts of the Sisupalavadha; and it is with this Varmala that the above denomination is probably to be associated. Some indication of the value of the coin may be derived from the fact that the Brihatkathakosa mentions its purchasing power as one large *rohita* fish.

SINGH, MAHABIR. New Variety of a Kauśāmbī Coin of Parvat. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 137-138, pl. 3.

The newly published variety, struck in copper, was found at Kauśāmbī and is now in the Bundelkhand Chatrasal Museum (Banda). It is described as follows: (obv.), tree within a railing, with dots at right; (rev.), bow and arrow, with hill (l.) and Brahmi legend reading *Pavatasa*. The coin measures .47" x .37" and weighs 14 grains.

SINGHAL, C. R. An Important Rupee of Humayan Badshah. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 144-145, pl. 3.

In the course of his examination of the coins in the State Museum, Lucknow, the writer discovered an important rupee issued at the Agra mint in 962 H. (1554-1555 A.D.) by Humayan Shah, the Mughal Emperor of India. Illustrations and description of the coin show that it closely resembles the rupees issued by the Suri ruler Muhammad Adil and his successors.

SIRCAR, D. C. Legends of the Mālava and Vaimaki Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 1-8.

In discussing the inscriptions which appear on the above series Sircar divides the Mālava coins into three separate categories. Those in Group I bear legends reading *Mālavānām jayah* or *Mālava-gaṇasya jayah* which are similar to the inscriptions found on coins of the Yaudheyas and the Ārjunāyanas. Coins of the second group are anepigraphic, and those of the third bear meaningless inscriptions in which the name Mālava can seldom be deciphered. In the writer's opinion, coins of Groups II and III can both be classed as imitations.

TRIPATHI, R. R. Some New and Rare Copper Coins in the Allahabad Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 20-23, pl. 2.

Seven rare copper pieces which the writer publishes were found at Ahichchatra and Kauśambī, two ancient sites in Uttar Pradesh. The coins are now in the Allahabad Museum and are listed as follows: (1) A new specimen bearing the legend *Hathi-parasa*; (2) an uninscribed, cast iron coin of Eran; (3) coin with the legend *Malayakanain*; (4) coin of Śrinandī from Ahichchatra; (5) small coin of Samu (Gupta?); (6) uninscribed copper coin of Kauśambī; (7) Kauśambī coin with the legend *Nagama*. A concluding note mentions that the coins discovered at the above two sites have revealed the names of several new kings and local rulers.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CRISOLOGO, MENA. The Philippine 1906-S Peso. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 951-954, illus.

After citing three possible explanations for the scarcity of the 1906-S Philippine peso — a coin much sought after by collectors — the author describes various counterfeit specimens which have appeared from time to time. Photographic illustrations, in enlarged as well as actual coin size, allow comparison between the genuine and false pieces. BPS

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Philippine Islands. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 15 (July 22, 1963), p. 3, illus.

After presenting a brief historical sketch of the Philippines the writer cites the following categories as representing a challenge to collectors: (1) Moneys coined under Spanish rule, and (2) under the government of the United States; (3) general coins and currency; (4) currency used during the Japanese occupation of World War II; (5) odd and curious moneys. Illustrations include the obverse of the Roosevelt and Quezon

peso commemorating the founding of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and a one centavo note used by the Japanese occupation forces. **BPS**

TOKENS

BELL, R. C. Provincial Coins of George III (1760-1820). In: *Cunobelin. Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies* (1963), pp. 21-28, illus.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries a decline in the British government's issuance of small change gave rise to what has come to be known as "provincial coinage." First issued in 1787 to help alleviate the pay problem imposed upon the working people, these provincial coins were soon imitated by industrialists, political enthusiasts, dealers and counterfeiters. As a result, Parliament declared the tokens illegal and supported its declaration with a large regal penny issue. Still failing to provide adequate quantities of the new coins, however, it was once more faced with the same dilemma and did not succeed in alleviating the resulting economic conditions until 1821. The author describes and illustrates a number of these so-called provincial coins and discusses at some length their historical, political and economic significance. **FDC**

BURNS, J. F. History of the 'No Tip Token.' In: *Coin World*, No. 162 (May 24, 1963), p. 60, illus.

A recently issued token, illustrated and described, is self-explanatory. The obverse depicts an open hand, center, with GIVE NOTHING (above) and GET NOTHING (below); the reverse, inscribed THIS COIN IS / YOUR TIP / IT MATCHES EXACTLY / THE VALUE OF/YOUR SERVICE, bears the value of 0 cents. **BPS**

BURNS, J. F. South Carolina Penitentiary uses Plastic Tokens for Cash. In: *Coin World*, No. 156 (April 12, 1963), p. 70, illus.

To ensure better control, lower costs and greater security within the institution, the South Carolina Penitentiary has followed the example set by the authorities of the North Carolina prison by replacing all cash and currency with plastic tokens. Currently in use are the denominations of one dollar, one, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. **BPS**

DICKIE, G. J. The Magdalen Islands Token. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 235-236.

The above token (Charlton, No. 17), struck for and distributed by Sir Isaac Coffin ca. 1815, is believed to be the first such piece struck for exclusive use in Canada. The obverse depicts a seal; the reverse shows

a dried codfish and is inscribed **SUCCESS TO THE FISHERY**. Located in the main shipping lane of the Upper St. Lawrence river, the islands were presented to Sir Isaac in 1787 for services rendered to the British Crown; they remained in the Coffin family until 1903. Although born on Nantucket Island, Mass., where in 1827 he founded the still extant Coffin school, Sir Isaac remained loyal to Britain throughout the period of the American Revolution. BPS

DREWING, C. J. 1. Known Mintmasters of Nuremberg. 2. French Mintmasters and Diemakers of French Counters described by Barnard. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol 3, No. 2 (April-May, 1963), pp. 51-52.

The purpose of these listings is two-fold: to aid collectors in attempting to establish the origin of jetons or counters in their possession, and to introduce a series of four manuscripts, donated by the compiler, which will be presented in forthcoming issues of the *Journal*. BPS

EGLIT, N. N. Chicago's Early Tokens. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (April-May, 1963), p. 53, illus.

Eglit describes three tokens issued by C. A. Peacock, jeweler, in 1900, 1902 and 1906, respectively, all of which bear the date 1837 (the year in which the firm was founded by Elijah Peacock). Several additional specimens of early Chicago tokens are illustrated. BPS

Un gettone elettorale dei monarchici italiani. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 170-171, illus.

At the request of Italian sovereigns, the International Numismatic Studio at Milan struck gold and bronze propaganda tokens for use in political elections. Such a token is described and illustrated in the above note. The obverse shows the head of the sovereign f.l.; the Savoy knot appears in the exergue, and the inscription reads **UMBERTO II RE D'ITALIA**. The reverse bears the coat of arms of Savoy, together with the legend **BIANCA CROCE DI SAVOIA DIO TI SALVI E SALVI IL RE**.

GOLLAND, H. S. A Vanity Token and the Story it Tells. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No.17 (August 19, 1963), p. 5, illus.

A bronze token which the writer publishes (diameter, 28 mm.) appears to have been issued by a barrister to advertise his success as a defense attorney: specifically, the acquittal of a client accused of high treason. The obverse bears a portrait head of the client, the legend **TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON** and the date 1794. The reverse inscriptions read **ACQUITTED BY HIS JURY** and **COUNSEL HONORABLE T. ERSKINE V. GIBBS, ESQUIRE**. BPS

KAPPEN, C. V. California's Medal and Token Manufacturers. Klinker — Moise — Patrick. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Spring, 1963), pp. 55-56, pl.

This article appeared in the *Journal of the Token and Medal Society* (Jan.-March, 1963, pp. 16-17, pl. 1) and was abstracted in *NL* No. 65 (Oct., 1963, p. 760).

MILLER, D. M. *A Catalogue of U.S. Store Cards or Merchants Tokens*. Indiana, Penna., The Author, 1962. 100 pp., pl.

Following some introductory comments relating to privately struck coinage Miller attempts the compilation of the entire series of coins, store cards, tokens, etc. unofficially struck in the United States. Valuations are given for each specimen, and selected pieces are illustrated on the accompanying plate. FDC

[MISHLER, CLIFFORD]. 100,000 Acre Oklahoma Ranch Issued its' Own Coins and Paper Money. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 17 (August 19, 1963), p. 24, illus.

The ranch referred to is that of the Miller Brothers, producers of rodeos and Wild West shows, who issued private currency for use among visitors and employees. Specimens of the 10 cent piece (brass) and of the fifty and ten dollar bills issued by the ranch are illustrated. BPS

PRENOVEAU, J. J. The Token of J.-H. Roy. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 142, 144. With French Translation, pp. 143, 145.

A letter written by J.-H. Roy to the newspaper *Le Populaire* (Montreal, Nov. 22, 1837) explains the accidental circulation of a number of tokens issued by him which the publication had referred to in its issue of Nov. 17, 1837 as "spurious money." BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. Additions to Hard Times Merchant Cards. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (April-May, 1963), pp. 57-64.

This re-listing of the known data relating to the above cards includes corrected datings which amend those previously given for the die-sinkers Wright, Bale and Smith. Also included are cross-references to other listings and occasional historical annotations. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. Number of Coins-Tokens Issued for Reunion Island. In: *Coin World*, No. 164 (June 7, 1963), p. 48, illus.

Three specimens of bank tokens issued for use on Reunion Island, a French possession in the Indian Ocean, are illustrated and described. During the Napoleonic regime the island was known as the *Isle de Bonaparte*, and later (until 1848) as the *Isle de Bourbon*. BPS

SCHRAMM, D. A. Indiana Merchants Issued Own Tokens during Civil War Hoarding of Coins. In: *Coin World*, No. 157 (April 19, 1963), p. 68, illus.

Although some 669 token varieties were issued by Indiana merchants during the Civil War period, no complete collection of these mementos of the state's history is known to exist. Several major types from the author's own collection are illustrated. BPS

MEDALS

BEISSER, JOSEF. Eine wiener Medaille von Theophil Hansen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1963), pp. 20-22.

The Viennese medal which Beisser describes was struck on the occasion of the World's Fair held in 1873. It bears three signatures: Th. Hansen (the designer — a Danish architect), F. Schmahlfeld (the German die-cutter) and V. Christensen (the owner of the private mint in Copenhagen at which the piece was struck). As is obvious from the design, which shows a somewhat stiff representation of Pallas, Hansen was evidently less familiar with the arts and crafts than with architecture.

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Una medalla sobre la maternidad. Mater. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 12, No. 59 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 49-51, illus.

Fully illustrated and described, with some discussion of its artistic merit, is a bronze medal designed by Fernando Jesús which was issued by the *Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre* (Madrid) in 1958. On the obverse, a seated woman (f.l.) is shown holding the hands of a standing child; the reverse depicts an open hand with seeds in the palm.

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. Il Duomo di Milano nelle medaglie. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 43, illus.

Brief descriptions are given of two medals whose reverses depict the Milan Cathedral. The first, by Loos, was issued in 1838 in honor of the coronation of Ferdinand I. The second, issued anonymously in 1886 in commemoration of the fifth centenary of the start of construction, bears an obverse effigy of Gian Galeazzo Visconti f.r.

Christine Nijland Geboortepenning. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), p. 7, illus.

A *geboortepenning* (Birth Medal) executed by Christine Nijland is illustrated and briefly described. On the obverse is depicted a young mother bearing a child in her arms; on the reverse, a bird's nest.

Coin and Currency Institute Announces Henry D. Thoreau Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 164 (June 7, 1963), p. 81, illus.

The sixth issue in the Coin and Currency Institute's Hall of Fame series, struck in honor of Henry D. Thoreau, shows an obverse portrait bust of the writer; on the reverse appears a view of Walden Pond, beneath the inscription ONLY THAT DAY DAWNS TO WHICH WE ARE AWAKE. The medal is the work of Malvina Hoffman, designer of the Thoreau bust which stands in New York University's Hall of Fame. BPS

DANIEN, LEONARDO. Homenaje al General Zaragoza en Uruguay. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 15 (July-Sept., 1962), pp. 93-94, illus.

An excerpt from a letter written by Sr. Leonardo Danien to the President of the *Sociedad Numismática de Puebla* describes a Uruguayan gold medal issued in honor of General Zaragoza and in commemoration of the Battle of the Fifth of May (1862). Obverse and reverse illustrations accompany the description.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. La Batalla de Atlixco. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 15 (July-Sept., 1962), pp. 107-112.

An historical sketch of the Battle of Atlixco (May 4, 1862) provides interesting background material relating to the commemorative medal recently issued by the *Sociedad Numismática de Puebla*.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Ensayo histórico de la Batalla del 5 de Mayo de 1862. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 14 (April-June, 1962), pp. 52-77.

Ostensibly for the benefit of collectors who have acquired one or more of the medals issued in commemoration of the first centenary of the Battle of the Fifth of May (1862-1962), the writer presents a detailed account of the historic encounter.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Segundo Congreso Interamericano. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 16 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 138-139, illus.

In 1961 Mexico was host to the second Inter-American Marian Congress at which the hierarchy of the Catholic Church from all of Latin America assembled at Mexico City in homage to the Queen of Mexico and Empress of America: The Blessed Virgin of Guadalupe. Included in the above article are illustrations and a full description of the medal struck by the firm of Halbinger (Mexico City) in commemoration of the occasion. The obverse, inscribed SALVE SANTA MARIA DE GUADALUPE MADRE DE AMERICA, depicts the Blessed Virgin of Guadalupe; the reverse bears the coat of arms of Pope John XXIII.

DENYS, P. Een brugs figuur: Simon Stevin. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 43-45, illus.

Fully described and illustrated is the medal issued in commemoration of the dedication of the statue of Simon Stevin (1548-1620). A biographical sketch of the distinguished Flemish mathematician is provided, together with a description of the festivities connected with the dedication of the statue (July 26-27, 1846). Four specimens of the medal were struck in gold, eighty in silver and gilded silver, and three hundred in bronze.

EGLIT, NATHAN. Naval Warfare — World War I. In: *Coin World*, No. 155 (April 5, 1963), p. 18, illus. [and issues to] No. 167 (June 28, 1963), p. 66, illus.

Illustrations and descriptions of a wide variety of medals, coins, tokens and emergency monies supplement this history of naval activity during the above period. France, Austria, Germany, the United States, Great Britain and Australia are among the countries represented, considerable attention being given to the extensive series of satirical medals executed by Karl Goetz and other contemporary German medallists. By the end of 1917, the writer points out, an acute shortage of copper brought about a sharp decline in medal production and such pieces as were issued by the various countries involved were usually made of iron, zinc, or a copper-zinc-nickel alloy. BPS

GASON, P. M. Exposition "Les grands siècles de l'orfèverie aixoise" (4 août — 28 octobre). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 286-287.

Several items of numismatic interest were included in an exhibition of the works of local gold- and silversmiths held at Aix-la-Chapelle between August 4 and October 28, 1962. A gilded silver reliquary executed by Godefroid de Claire, which had contained an arm of Charlemagne, was decorated with a portrait of Frederick Barbarossa similar to that which appears on the emperor's seals. Hans von Reutlingen, known as an outstanding goldsmith at Aix-la-Chapelle in the sixteenth century, was represented by a number of seals, and several of the monstres on exhibition were adorned with medals.

GIMENO RUA, FERNANDO. La historia de la Iglesia en la medalla. Las cruzadas. In: *Numisma*, No. 58 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), pp. 63-64, illus.

The description of a medal designed by José María Porta with the title *Las Cruzadas* (The Crusades) reads as follows: (obv.), a crusading knight shown on horseback, f.r.; (rev.), the figure of a knight, depicted with arms extended in the form of a cross, is superimposed upon a circular bank; shown above the head of the knight are a dove and the legend

DEUS: LO: VOL. Supplementing the description are illustrations of both obverse and reverse of the medal, which was struck in bronze by the *Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre* (Madrid).

GIMENO RUA, FERNANDO. Medalla conmemorativa de la exposición "Italia en Hamburgo." In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 60 (Jan.-Feb., 1963), pp. 65-68, illus.

A medal which the writer describes was designed and executed by the distinguished Italian medallist Francesco Giannone, director of the *Scuola dell'Arte della Medaglia* at Rome, in commemoration of an exhibition devoted to the contemporary Italian medal which was held at Hamburg during the month of October, 1962. The obverse (illustrated) depicts the head of a young woman f.r.

Gobrecht Honored by New Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 156 (April 12, 1963), p. 49, illus.

A medal honoring Christian Gobrecht, fourth in the series commemorating great coin designers which is being issued by Toivo Johnson (Ormond, Florida), depicts on the obverse Gobrecht's Flying Eagle design. The reverse shows his Seated Liberty, surrounded by symbols illustrative of American success in the conquest of space. Specimens have been struck in silver and bronze. BPS

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Georg Hautsch magyar vonatkozású érmei (The Hungarian Medals of Georg Hautsch). In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 14 (1962), pp. 169-179, illus., pl. 28. With German Summary, pp. 179-180.

Medals executed by the Nuremberg medallist Georg Hautsch, which are here discussed at some length, commemorate Hungarian events connected with the Turkish Wars of the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Five illustrations supplement the descriptive catalogue of twenty-four pertinent specimens.

KORSKI, WITOLD. Nowe medale polskie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 122, illus.

Number sixty in the series of new Polish medals currently being published by the above periodical commemorates Professor Wladyslaw Borusiewicz' ten year tenure (1952-62) as dean of the architectural section of the Polytechnical Institute (Krakow). The medal is fully described and illustrated.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. En ny Karl XII-medalj. In: *Formvånnen* (1962), pp. 165-171, illus. With English Summary, pp. 171-172.

A bronze medal of Charles XII of Sweden, here illustrated and discussed, shows a previously unknown reverse depicting Adam and Eve. Although the obverse has been recorded in combination with two other reverses, the writers are of the opinion that none of the three reverses could have been intended for a Charles XII medal. A remarkable feature of the specimen under discussion is the fact that it was struck on a single flan; thus it may well be unique in combining separate obverses and reverses on a true medal — rather than on one consisting of two halves soldered together.

Lyndon Johnson to Receive First Emancipation Proclamation Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 166 (June 21, 1963), p. 68, illus.

At the Century of Negro Progress Exposition scheduled to be held in Chicago from August 16 to September 2, 1963, Vice-President of the United States Lyndon B. Johnson will be presented with the first silver striking of the Emancipation Proclamation Medal, sixth in the Civil War series currently being issued by Executive Designs, Inc. Designed by Philip Kraczkowski, the medal bears a strong obverse head of Lincoln above a curved inscription reading THE EMANCIPATOR. BPS

MARTINEZ y MARTINEZ, ESTANISLAO. Medallas conmemorativas del primer centenario de la gloriosa Batalla del 5 de Mayo. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 14 (April-June, 1962), pp. 50-51, 77, illus.

Three medals struck at the Mexico City Mint, all of which are fully described and illustrated, commemorate the first centenary of the Battle of the Fifth of May, fought in 1862. The obverse of each specimen depicts the national coat of arms.

MARTINEZ y MARTINEZ, ESTANISLAO. XXV aniversario del Banco de Comercio de Puebla. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 16 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 136-137, illus.

A medal struck at the Mexico City Mint in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Puebla Bank of Commerce (formerly the *Banco Mercantil de Puebla*) is described and illustrated. The obverse depicts the coat of arms of the city of Puebla. On the reverse, symbols of commerce are flanked by the appropriate dates: 1934-1959.

MATHER, WINIFRED. Medal Issued on 60th Anniversary of Cobalt Silver Mines. In: *Coin World*, No. 157 (April 19, 1963), pp. 72, 74, illus.

A silver medal which is being issued in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the town of Cobalt (Ontario) depicts on its obverse the chance discovery there of what has been described as the world's richest

silver mine. The medal is being struck by the Wellings Manufacturing Company and is reported to have been widely ordered by mining interests and stock brokers for presentation to shareholders. BPS

Medaglia del 1888 per la visita in Italia di Guglielmo II. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 23, illus.

Described and fully illustrated is an unofficial medal issued by the firm of Johnson (Milan) in honor of the visit made by the young German emperor Wilhelm II to his friend and ally Umberto I, King of Italy, in 1888; gold specimens were presented to both sovereigns on the occasion. A letter written by Comm. Stefano Johnson, illustrated within the article, discusses the merits of the medal.

La medaglia dell'80° genetliaco di Giovanni XXIII. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), p. 169, illus.

A striking medal issued by the Holy See in commemoration of the eightieth birthday of Pope John XXIII, celebrated in 1961, is described and illustrated. The obverse shows the effigy of His Holiness (f.r.), encircled by the inscription IOANNES . XXIII . PONT . MAX . MCMLXI; depicted on the reverse is a view of Sotto il Monte, the Pope's birthplace, with legends reading A.D. SEPT. KAL. DEC. MDCCCLXXXI (above) and POST CHR. N. (in the exergue). The medal was designed by Giampaoli.

Le medaglie del Concilio Ecumenico. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), pp. 169-170, illus.

Two medals struck in commemoration of the opening of the Ecumenical Council (Vatican II) are described and illustrated. One is the official issue, designed by the sculptor Manzù.; the second, issued unofficially by the firm of Johnson (Milan), was designed by E. Testa.

Medalla a socios fundadores. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 37 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), p. 181, illus. With English Translation.

A commemorative medal, specimens of which were presented to founding members of the above society at the celebration of its tenth anniversary, is described and illustrated: (obv.), coat of arms of the society; (rev.), a Roman X, encircled by the inscription MEXICO 1536 PRIMA NUMISMA AMÉRICA and the dates 1952-1962.

Medalla conmemorativa de la Batalla del 4 de Mayo de 1862. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 37 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 184-185, illus. With English Translation.

The Numismatic Society of Puebla has issued a medal in commemoration of the battle fought at Atlixco (May 4, 1862). The obverse bears the coat of arms of the City of Atlixco, granted by royal warrant issued at Barcelona under Philip II (Sept. 29, 1579); on the reverse, General Carbajal, wearing a Chinaco suit (the uniform of the irregular cavalry) is depicted between two Nahuatl hieroglyphs representing Atlixco (l.) and Tlaxcala (r.). The medal was designed by Desiderio H. Xochitiotzin and was struck by the firm of Halbinger in Mexico City. The article includes an historical account of the battle, about which little was previously known.

Medalla conmemorativa del cincuentenario del Plan de Ayala. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 15 (July-Sept., 1962), p. 113, illus.

A medal struck at the Mexico City Mint on order of the Bank of Mexico commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the Ayala Plan (promulgated Nov. 28, 1911). Depicted on the reverse is the equestrian statue of the revolutionary general Emiliano Zapata which stands in the city of Cuautla (Morelos); an inscription, around the edge, reads TIERRA Y LIBERTAD — EMILIANO ZAPATA. The medal is fully described and illustrated.

Medalla de Atlixco. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 15 (July-Sept., 1962), p. 95, illus.

In commemoration of General Antonio Carbajal and the handful of patriots who liberated the city of Atlixco at the Battle of the Fourth of May (1862), a medal designed by Desiderio H. Xochitiotzin has been issued by the *Sociedad Numismática de Puebla*. Full description and illustration are provided.

Medals Issued in Denver Mark the Civil War and Pony Express Centennials. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 16 (August 5, 1963), p. 24, illus.

Two distinctive medals issued by Dr. Nolie Mumey of Denver in commemoration of the above centennials are illustrated and described. The Pony Express Medal, struck in oxidized sterling silver, depicts a galloping horse and rider; the Civil War Medal, struck in coin silver, shows the Confederate Seal with prancing horse and rider. The reverses of both pieces are simple, showing only the name *Denver* and the year of issue.

BPS

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Jan Tomas Fischer 1912-1957. In *Memoir*. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Dec., 1962), pp. 2-5, illus.

The distinguished twentieth century medallist Jan Tomas Fischer was born the son of a workman at Znojmo (South Moravia). During a comparatively brief lifetime he executed some forty medals, most of which (especially those designed from living models) are portrait medals

of exceptionally high quality. Among the three specimens illustrated, the medal struck in honor of Dagmar Gucklerova is particularly striking.

PARKER, NICK. Karl Goetz More Than Outstanding Medalist. In: *Coin World*, No. 167 (June 28, 1963), p. 44, illus.

Nationalistic patriotism and a flair for satire colored much of Karl Goetz' output of more than 650 medals. After drawing a comparison between the medalist and present-day cartoonists the writer describes and illustrates a medal designed by Goetz to commemorate his marriage in 1912. The obverse bears a self-portrait, with profile portrait of the bride; the reverse depicts a nude woman riding a centaur, with coats of arms of Augsburg (left) and Munich (right). BPS

Perry Sesquicentennial Medal Commemorates Battle of Lake Erie. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 14 (July 8, 1963), p. 3, illus.

A medal designed by Kermit H. Hawkins and executed by the Robbins Company of Erie, Pennsylvania, commemorates Commodore Perry's victory at the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813 — one of the most significant in U.S. naval history. Perry's bust is depicted on the obverse, flanked by the dates 1813 and 1963; the inscriptions read OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (above) and SESQUICENTENNIAL (below). On the reverse, together with a representation of the U.S.S. Niagara and the date, Sept. 10, 1813, appears the quotation WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS. BPS

La quarta medaglia annuale di Giovanni XXIII. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1962), p. 168, illus.

A papal medal executed by Giampaoli, which was issued by the Holy See in commemoration of the fourth year of the pontificate of John XXIII, is illustrated and described. On the obverse, the Pope's effigy is shown f.l., with circular legend reading IOANNES . XXIII . PONTIFEX . MAXIMUS . ANNO . IV. In accordance with tradition, the reverse commemorates the principal event of the previous year — in this case, the promulgation of a papal document of historical significance: the encyclical *Mater et Magistra*, issued May 15, 1961 on the seventieth anniversary of *Rerum Novarum* of Leo XIII.

SANCHEZ MARIN, VENANCIO. Una medalla sobre el tema de la emigración. Emigrantes. In: *Numisma*, No. 58 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), pp. 59-61, illus.

An interesting medal executed in 1961 by the distinguished Spanish sculptor Fernando Jesús is fully illustrated and described: (obv.), head, f.l., surrounded by birds in flight, with inscription reading EMIGRANTES; (rev.), four figures shown bearing geometrical symbols. Cast in bronze,

the medal was displayed at the Ninth International Exhibition of the Contemporary Medal held in Rome.

SÁNCHEZ MARÍN, VENANCIO. Medallas españolas del Concilio Ecu­ménico. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 12, No. 59 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 53-58, illus.

Two Spanish medals struck at Madrid in 1962 in commemoration of the Ecumenical Council (Vatican II) are fully illustrated and described. One was designed by Manuel Prieto and issued by the *Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre*; the other was designed and issued by José María Porta.

SÁNCHEZ MARÍN, VENANCIO. Una nueva medalla española del Concilio Ecu­ménico Vaticano II. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 60 (Jan.-Feb., 1963), pp. 69-71, illus.

A cast medal designed and executed by the distinguished young Spanish sculptor José María Porta, here described and illustrated, was issued at Madrid in 1963 in commemoration of the Ecumenical Council (Vatican II).

SLABAUGH, A. R. The Stearns Bicycle Dekadrachm. In: *The Numismatic Scrap-book Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1286-1287, illus.

In the last decade of the nineteenth century, E. C. Stearns & Co., manufacturers of bicycles at Syracuse, N.Y., issued a medal which was presented as an award to winners of bicycle races who had ridden the company's machines. The medal (illustrated) depicts on the obverse a Syracusan dekadrachm; the reverse is inscribed with the name Stearns, reproduced in Greek letters, and the date (MDCCCXCVII or MDCCCXCVIII). Specimens were normally struck in silver (for winners) and copper-plate (for those who "placed"), although one gold specimen is known to exist.

BPS

A Topical Collection — Baseball. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 14 (July 8, 1963), p. 28, illus.

Medals and tokens related to the sport of baseball are cited as an example of the pleasure and interest which may be derived from the assembling of a topical numismatic collection. Among the items described and illustrated are the following: Medal commemorating the opening of Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles (1962); Babe Ruth good luck token; trade token honoring "Kiki" Cutler; medals with reverses showing the 1913 schedule of the Venice (California) Tigers and the 1962 schedule of the Minnesota Twins; 50th anniversary medal issued by the city of La Mesa, California, the reverse design of which shows crossed bats (center) and a baseball.

BPS

WATSON, MARIANNE F. Meddling in Medals. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 1595-1603, illus.

After mentioning some famous collections of medical medals (e.g., Brettauer and Storer), the writer discusses various pieces struck in commemoration of doctors, plagues, famines, outstanding medical achievements, etc. which constitute historical and cultural records of the countries they represent. Several specimens are illustrated. FDC

WEIDHAAS, ERNEST. New York World's Fair, 1939-1940. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 301-323, pls. 1-12. Vol. 76, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 483-500, pls. 13-22. Vol. 76, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 643-654, pls. 23-28. Vol. 76, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 809-818, pls. 29-33.

Two hundred and forty separate items, many of them illustrated in actual size, are included in this descriptive listing of the numismatic mementos issued in connection with the above exposition. Contrary to the procedure usually followed on such occasions, no official medals were presented to distinguished visitors, nor were numismatic awards given to exhibitors. A few presentation and award medals, however, all of which are now extremely rare, were issued by semi-official and private groups; they include the Denmark Presentation Medal, the Whitehead and Hoag Presentation Plaque, the Post Competition Award Medal and the Academy of Sports Golden Laurel Award Medal.

The listing is presented under the following categories: (1) Medals, (2) Pseudo-Medals, (3) Badges and Special Day Buttons, (4) Pins, Charms, Jewelry and Miscellaneous Items.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein bisher unbekannte Goldabschlag einer Medaille auf die Grundsteinlegung der Karlskirche in Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1963), pp. 18-20, illus.

In 1713, Emperor Charles VI made a vow to erect a church in honor of St. Charles Borromeo, the protector of Vienna against the plague. A gold medal which Wenzel publishes, designed by Benedict Richter, commemorates the laying of the corner-stone of the church (known as the *Karlskirche*) in 1716. Since only bronze strikings of the medal had previously been known, the gold specimen is believed to be unique. HG

WIECEK, ADAM. Jan Buchheim — medalier ślaski XVII wieku (Jan Buchheim, Silesian Medallist of the XVIIth Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1962), p. 77-106, illus., pls. 9-16. With English Summary, pp. 106-107.

Considered one of Silesia's outstanding medallists, Jan Buchheim was for many years (and by some numismatists still is) confused with the Dresden engraver Jan Bensheimer. Bensheimer's activities, however, were exclusively confined to engraving, whereas Buchheim is known to have

executed fifty-eight medals and four commemorative coins. Included in a descriptive catalogue of the sixty-two pieces are illustrations of some of the more striking specimens.

PAPER MONEY

ALAJMO, A. G. 'Cartonumofilia.' In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 119-120, illus.

For the benefit of Italian collectors, who are showing increased interest in the collecting of paper money, Alajmo describes in some detail various notes issued during periods of war and invasion. Three specimens are illustrated: (1) An *assegnato* of eight paoli issued by the Roman Republic of 1799; (2) a patriotic note issued in 1848 by the Government of Venice; (3) a siege note used in the Fortress of Palmanova during the Austrian siege of 1848.

ALLEN, H. D. Newfoundland Government "Guaranteed" Currency of the Defunct Commercial Bank. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1031-1033, illus.

An illustration shows a two-dollar note of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, dated 1888, which bears a stamped government endorsement. Records of the Newfoundland government list seven different denominations in the series, with endorsements guaranteeing redemption at not less than one-fifth face value. Although now worthless, the notes retain a certain historical interest since they reflect one aspect of the financial difficulties which beset Newfoundland following the Great Fire of 1894 which swept the capital city of St. John's.

BPS

ALLEN, H. D. Notable Counterfeits of Canadian Currency Classics — Royal Bank Reference Group Described. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1907-1909.

Allen provides a descriptive listing of counterfeit Canadian bank notes, compiled from a file in the archives of the Royal Bank of Canada and presented under the following headings: (1) Counterfeits of small-format notes issued by the Royal Bank since Jan. 2, 1935; (2) Counterfeits of large-format currency (issued 1909 to 1934); (3) Counterfeit of a note issued by the Royal Bank for West Indies branches; (4) Early counterfeit of a Royal Bank note issued in the name of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax; (5) Counterfeit notes of banks subsequently amalgamated with the Royal Bank.

BPS

BIECIUK, HANK. Terminology for Obsolete Notes. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), pp. 4-6, illus.

In order to save dealers and collectors unnecessary time, trouble and expense, the writer provides an explanatory listing of thirty-six terms used in describing obsolete notes. Three varieties are illustrated: An altered note of the Thames issue, a bilingual note of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and a specimen of county scrip issued in Texas. BPS

BISTONI, ANTONIETTA. La moneta patriottica del Primo e del Secondo Risorgimento Italiano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 46-47, illus.

Patriotic paper money was issued during both the First and the Second Italian *Risorgimento*. The writer devotes special attention to the latter series, supplementing his discussion with illustrations of the following six specimens: (1) A 500 lire note dated 1945, issued by the *Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale per la Venezia Giulia Trieste*; (2) a 50 lire note issued by the *Brigata Garibaldi Padova*; (3) a note bearing the caption *Prestito per la lotta di liberazione*, issued by the Communist Party of Italy in December, 1943; (4) a 500 lire note dated 1944, issued by the *Comitato Toscano di Liberazione Nazionale*. (5) and (6) 500 and 20 lire notes issued by the *Partito d'Azione*.

BOWKER, H. F. Chinese Encased Postage Stamps. In: *The China Clipper*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 35-38, illus.

This article, without illustrations, was originally published in *Pa Kua* (Vol. 3, No. 3, May, 1960). An abstract appeared in *NL* No. 57 (October, 1961), p. 745.

BOWKER, H. F. Wang Ching-Wei Puppet Regime's Propaganda Facsimiles. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 931-933, illus.

Two facsimile notes, patterned on the five cents and one yüan denominations issued by the Central Bank of China after nationalization of silver had been completed in 1935, are described and illustrated; it is presumed that both were printed in Japan for use in China, although whether or not they were actually used is not certain. Translations of the Chinese inscriptions which appear on the notes indicate that they were designed to ensure safe passage to Chinese military personnel wishing to defect to the Japanese. BPS

BURGETT, M. M. An Interesting Discovery. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), pp. 9-10.

A note issued at North Fork (Cree Nation) on April 23, 1862 with the signature of S. S. Sanger, a trader in the pro-Confederate Cree Nation, exhibits four points of unusual interest: (1) It was issued and used by American Indians; (2) it was redeemable in Confederate currency; (3) the denomination (\$1.25) is an odd and interesting one which is seldom encountered — even in large collections; (4) being a western territorial issue, the note falls into the rarest category of its type. BPS

CHARLTON, J. E. One Denomination Issued in Fractional Currency. In: *Coin World*, No. 163 (May 31, 1963), p. 37, illus.

The only fractional currency note ever issued by the Government of Canada was the 25-cent denomination popularly known as a "shin-plaster." Prior to its recall by the Bank of Canada in 1935, some five million issues of the note were in circulation, but specimens can now be obtained only with some difficulty. Several varieties, showing different signatures, series letters, etc., are in existence. BPS

CRUMMETT, C. von T. Japanese Occupation Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 451-453, illus.

An attack made by an American artillery unit on a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Manila in 1945 disclosed several thousand small bundles of Japanese-printed occupation notes, including United States dollars and Indian rupees. Although poorly engraved and of inferior stock, the notes represented every country in which the Japanese exhibited a "proprietary interest." Specimens of currency printed for use in British and Dutch territories and the Philippines are illustrated. BPS

DAVIS, D. H. West Virginia Company Store Scrip Presents Challenge to Collectors. In: *Coin World*, No. 151 (March 8, 1963), p. 34, illus.

Since the companies which issued the above type scrip made a practice of destroying it immediately upon redemption, the higher denominations (which would normally be the first to be redeemed) are now difficult to obtain. Accompanying the writer's discussion of this "advance payroll" type of currency are illustrations of nine specimens from his own collection of fifty-four separate issues. BPS

DILLISTIN, W. H. National Bank Notes. In: *Coin World*, No. 162 (May 24, 1963), p. 80.

In the text of an address given during the educational program presented in connection with the Metropolitan Numismatic Convention held in New York City (May 2-5, 1963) the writer describes in considerable detail the issue and re-issue of National Bank Notes during the period December, 1863 to May, 1935. Issued in an amount exceeding seventeen billion

dollars, the notes still unredeemed are currently valued at slightly more than \$37,000,000. BPS'

FERRARI, C. O papel moeda do Gran Kan de Kublai. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*. [Boletim] No. 15 (Jan., 1963), pp. 137-138.

An interesting article, based upon the study of Chapter LXXXI (*Paper Money of the Grand Khan*) in Marco Polo's *Travels*. Ferrari's discussion of the paper currency issued in China by Kublai Khan (1215?-1294) contains Portuguese translations of pertinent passages from the original text.

GESSEL, THEODOR. Als Thyssengeld mehr wert war als Thyssenstahl. In: *Unsere Ath*, Nos. 7/8 (1962), pp. 15-18, illus.

In the years 1922 and 1923, when the Central Bank in Berlin was unable to supply the vast Thyssen steel works with the quantity of bank notes required for the payment of its several thousand employees, the company printed and used its own currency; in all, some fifty denominations, ranging from 100 to one billion marks, were issued during the period. As can be seen from the colored illustrations provided, the workmanship and design of the notes are well above average — thanks principally to the skill of the company's lithographers. HG

GRANT, C. K. Bank of England Issues Final Note to Complete New Series. In: *Coin World*, No. 153 (March 22, 1963), p. 60, illus.

The five-pound note, third and last in the new series issued by the Bank of England, is illustrated and described. Slightly smaller than the previous issue, it bears the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II and thus becomes the first such note to depict the head of a British monarch. BPS

GREENE, R. A. *Macdonald & Company, Bankers, Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1859-1864*. Victoria, 1962. 12 pp., 2 pls.

Together with an historical sketch of the above banking house, founded by Alexander Davidson Macdonald in March, 1859, the writer provides a descriptive catalogue of 154 notes (denominations of \$1, \$5 & \$10) issued during its brief period of existence. Listed also are a number of notes believed to be in existence but not presently known.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les billets de confiance à Metz (Moselle) et dans le département de la Meurthe (1792). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 220-222.

A recent visit to Lorraine, where he consulted the *Archives Municipales de Metz*, enabled the author to compile this listing of the paper currency which circulated in Metz in the year 1792. Also provided is a listing of

the currency issued at Blamont, Luneville, Moyenvic, Nomeny, Pont-à-Mousson, Toul, Vézelize and Vic-sur-Seille for circulation in the *Département de la Meurthe* in the same year.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Erreurs typographiques sur des assignats de 10 sous. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 9 (Nov., 1962), pp. 195-196.

Following his examination of specimens preserved in museums and private collections, Habrekorn is able to document five principal types of typographical error encountered on the assignats of 10 sous issued during the period of the French Revolution.

HENDRICKX, M. De uitgifte van kasbons door de Limburgse kolenmijnen tijdens de oorlog 1940-1944. In: *Alliance Numismatique Européenne. Publication périodique*, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 27-30.

A discussion and partial listing of the cash vouchers issued by the Limburg coal mines during World War II (1940-44) at the following places: Beringen, Eisden, Helchteren-Zolder, Houthalen, Waterschei, Winterslag and Zwartberg.

HERST, HERMAN, Jr. A New Find in Essays and Proofs. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (1963), pp. 35-38.

A leather-bound scrapbook which was recently discovered in a New England attic was found to contain illustrations of each engraving worked on by the American Bank Note Company during the years 1863-69 — a period in which the fine art of engraving reached heights never again attained. Items of numismatic interest include names of cities and banks, as well as engravings of men, women, animals, patriotic symbols, farm implements, ships, trains, etc. used on the currency printed by the company for private banks. The compiler of the scrapbook was Silas W. Marsters, a master engraver employed by the American Bank Note Company during the above period. FDC

HILL, L. C. Newfoundland Paper Currency. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 237-238.

The history of Newfoundland's paper money begins with the early treasury notes issued ca. 1832; private bank notes circulated from 1854 to the 1890's, and Government of Newfoundland cash notes (denominations of 40, 50 and 80 cents, one and five dollars) appeared in 1901. When this currency was re-designed in 1910 the 40 and 80 cent issues were discontinued and new denominations of 25 cents and two dollars added. The last Government currency issues were the one and two dollar notes

dated Jan. 2, 1920. Mention is made of the rarity of the early Newfoundland issues and the fact that few specimens are to be found in present-day collections. BPS

HUGHES, EARL. Advertising Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 457-460, illus.

The majority of advertising notes, specimens of which are illustrated, can be described as overprinted bank notes designed to promote the sale of household items, foods, jewelry, etc. One such piece of especial interest is a facsimile or "fantasy" note issued by A. Williamson of Cynthia (Kentucky) on which the message is conveyed in the form of a rebus. BPS

[KEATINGE & BALL]. Remarks on the Manufacture of Bank Notes and Other Promises to Pay. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1962), pp. 117-122, illus. Vol. 19, No. 4 (1963), pp. 155-160, illus.

Mindful of the growing interest in security engraving, the publication committee of the *Essay-Proof Journal* reprints here the text of a pamphlet believed to have been published in 1854 by a member of the firm of Keatinge and Ball, engravers for the Confederacy. It describes production methods in use at the time, Jacob Perkins' invention of the roll transfer process, and the value of his Bank Note check plate as an important aid in combating the widespread counterfeiting practices of the time.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Die Abstempelungen der Österreichisch-ungarischen Banknoten 1918-1920*. Berlin/Wittenau, The Author, 1962. 143 pp.

Following the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire in 1918 many of the newly established independent states continued to use Austrian bank notes until such time as they could issue their own currency. Close to 2000 of these re-issues, overprinted by Hungary, Rumania, Italy, Poland and (especially) Yugoslavia, are included in the above catalogue, although the compiler concedes that the listing is far from complete. BPS

KIRKWOOD, JAMES. The Paper Money of Zanzibar. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 19 (Sept. 16, 1963), p. 58, illus.

A brief summary of the history of Zanzibar is accompanied by description and illustration of three specimens of its government notes: 10 rupees (1928), 5 rupees (1916) and 1 rupee (1920). In the 1880's and again in 1908 the island had issued its own coinage. In 1936, the Indian rupee was replaced by the shilling of the East African currency board. BPS

KUPA, MIHALY. Carta-moneta di Kőrsuth, Patriota Ungherese. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 25-27, illus.

Fifty-four issues, eleven of which are illustrated, are listed and briefly described in this catalogue of the paper money issued during the Hungarian War of Independence (1848-49) by the patriot L. Kossuth, president of the First Hungarian Republic.

KUPA, MIHALY. Short History of First Hungarian Paper Money — Famous Kossuth Notes. In: *Coin World*, No. 152 (March 15, 1963), pp. 52, 54, illus.

Hungary's first issue of paper money was a direct result of the War of Independence fought by Louis Kossuth against the Austrian Empire (1848-1849). Forty-five separate notes are described in detail, including five issues reprinted in 1948/49 as a memorial series, commemorating the centenary of the war. Specimens of the two and five forint denominations — as well as a \$50 note issued by Kossuth after emigrating to the United States — are illustrated. BPS

LAFaurie, JEAN. La fabrication des matrices d'assignats. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 17, No. 9 (Nov., 1962), pp. 196-197.

Lafaurie documents four principal technical difficulties encountered in the manufacture of assignats during the period of the French Revolution (1789-1797) and discusses the nature of the resulting errors. What is described as the greatest difficulty confronting the manufacturers was the reproduction of an original design upon more than ten million separate issues of the currency.

LOEWENSTERN, M. H. Two Early Notes. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter, 1963) p. 11, illus.

The first of the two illustrated notes is a rare and unusual U.S. Silver Certificate of 1878 bearing the signatures of J. C. Hopper, Assistant Treasurer, G. W. Scofield, Register of the Treasury, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States. The second, also listed as a rarity, is a Demand Note issued March 25, 1815. BPS

MARCKHOFF, F. R. Civil War Payments. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), pp. 10-11, illus.

Five notes, representing counties in the states of Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, serve to illustrate the many special series issued in connection with disabilities, hardships and privations suffered by Civil War combatants. BPS

NARBETH, C. C. Manchu Paper Money? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 76.

In expressing disagreement with H. F. Bowker's contention that no paper money was issued by the Manchu Dynasty in 1651 Narbeth sum-

marizes the evidence which supports his original claim that such an issue was actually printed. A statement recently received by the writer from a Chinese correspondent indicates that one of the blocks made for printing the issue is now in possession of the Peking Treasury.

RATAJ, JOSEPH. United States Currency. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 989.

Various features of the United States dollar bill are discussed, including its normal life expectancy of thirteen months, the use of imbedded fibres in the manufacture of the paper, and the incorporation of symbolism and the Treasury Seal in its design. BPS

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. A New Security for Detecting Bank Notes from Alterations. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (1963), pp. 11-19, illus.

For the interest of paper money collectors, the editors of the *Essay-Proof Journal* reprint a pamphlet issued in 1858 by the bank-note engraving firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson (New York). The pamphlet introduces the firm's newly patented green tint, designed to function as a safeguard against bank-note alterations, and reprints a number of letters received from chemists and other competent authorities advocating its use.

FDC

RICE, F. W. Start of American Bank Note Company Important Event in Engraving Field. In: *Coin World*, No. 155 (April 5, 1963), pp. 56, 58, illus. No. 156 (April 12, 1963), pp. 48, 54, illus. No. 157 (April 19, 1963), pp. 64-65, illus.

Together with useful biographical material relating to the artists and engravers responsible for many of the early bank notes produced by the American Bank Note Company, the writer traces in considerable detail the origins and development of the company and of the seven firms of which it was composed. BPS

ROSS, C. R. and J. H. SWANSON. The M/C and C/M Warrants of Texas. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), pp. 8-9, illus.

Many of the warrants issued in Texas during the Civil War period bore printed indications of their intended use for civil or military disbursements. Illustrated are certain of these blanks bearing overscripts from civil to military (and vice versa) which have come to be known as "M/C" and "C/M" warrants. FDC

SLABAUGH, A. R. A Bank Note for Europe. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 6 (June, 1963), p. 1910, illus.

The note illustrated and described was issued in connection with the meeting held by the Council of Europe at Strasbourg in 1949; its denomination is listed as one European ducat, equal in value to twenty-five Netherlands cents. The meeting of the council preceded the organization of the present European Common Market. BPS

SÖLLNER, GASTONE. Carta-moneta. Emissioni tedesche 1923-1945. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 13, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 155-156, illus.

Under the headings of sequence number, date of issue, nominal value and numismatic value (in liras), supplemented by occasional notes, the writer provides a descriptive catalogue of German paper money issued by the *Rentenbank* and the *Reichskreditkassen* during the period 1923-1945. Illustrations of the following three specimens are included: A one mark note issued by the *Rentenbank* (Jan. 30, 1937); a fifty mark *Reichsbank* note dated March 30, 1933; an undated twenty mark note issued by the *Reichskreditkassen*.

STEN, G. J. New Foreign Note Issues. In: *Coin World*, No. 143 (Jan. 11, 1963), pp. 52-53, illus.

Mentioned among a number of recently issued currency notes are the special vouchers used by coal companies operating in Spitzbergen, Norway, one of which, of Russian origin, was lately acquired by the author. Other new issues described and illustrated are: Iran — Bank Melli and Bank Markazi, 10 and 20 rials; United Arab Republic — 10 piastres; Afghanistan — 10 afghanis; Eire — one pound (with the words *Payable in London* eliminated). BPS

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Vikingskip i China. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 1-2, illus.

Svarstad publishes a Chinese bank note, issued by the Sino-Scandinavian Bank in 1922, on which a Viking ship is depicted. The note bears the signature of the Norwegian, J. W. N. Munthe (1864-1935), who during the course of an unusual career held offices under both the Empire and Republic of China. LL

UPTON, S. M. The Bank of America, Morocco, Indiana. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), pp. 326-330.

To illustrate the way in which the promoters of wildcat banks made profit in nineteenth century America, Upton relates a number of stories concerning the Bank of Morocco, Indiana, known as the Bank of America. Besides locating their banks in remote areas (Morocco, in 1851, could boast of perhaps no more than two families), these promoters placed as

many obstacles as possible in the way of currency redemption. Notes of the Bank of Morocco are now among the rarest of the early Indiana issues. BPS

WAIT, G. N. A Mystery Note. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter, 1963), pp. 6-7, illus.

Wait suggests that there may be some connection between a Confederate New Orleans note of 1862 and a ten dollar issue of the Westminster Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, both of which bear identical vignettes. FDC

WEAVER, R. R. Jacob Perkins, 1766-1849. Precious Metalsmith, Pioneer Inventor, Engraver and Die-Maker. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1962), pp. 61-66, 93, illus. Vol. 19, No. 3 (1962), pp. 131-139, illus. Vol. 19, No. 4 (1963), pp. 169-175, illus.

During the course of an active career spent partly in the United States and partly in England Perkins achieved a large measure of fame in the fields of die-making, engraving and invention. His Bank Note Check Plate, patented in 1799, was quickly hailed as a valuable and important anti-counterfeiting device, and his invention of the roll-transfer machine (later to be used by the British Treasury in printing the world's first postage stamp issued in 1840) perfected a process which France and England had long thought to be impossible: namely, the production of multiple engraving plates from a circular matrix or master die. In compiling the story of Perkins' life and accomplishments the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the detailed biography of the engraver written by Greville and Dorothy Bathe and published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1943.

WERLICH, ROBERT. *Fully Illustrated Catalogue of United States, Canadian and Confederate Currency*. Washington, D.C., Robert Werlich, 1963. 114 pp., illus.

Following a brief summary of U.S. paper currency and a listing of the conditions *poor* to *uncirculated* is an illustrated, descriptive catalogue of all notes issued in the above series. The descriptions include date of issue, signature, notation of variety, and estimated values for the conditions *Fine*, *Very Fine* and *Uncirculated*.

WHITE, J. H. New Orleans Canal & Banking Company. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 5-10, illus.

Since the appearance of the author's earlier article on the above company (*The Numismatist*, July, 1951, pp. 722-739) actual specimens of certain notes have been obtained which permit the making of several changes in the earlier descriptions. The liquidation of the bank, completed in 1953, terminated the life span of a business which for more than 100 years had been vital to the development and growth of New Orleans. BPS

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Struves Revolutions-Obligation 1848. In: *So weit der Turmberg grüsst*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 3-10, pl.

Little is known concerning the financial aspects of the German Revolution of 1848. In the above note Wielandt describes and illustrates a 400-taler promissory note which was issued at that time by the *Gesellschaft Deutscher Republikaner* (Society of German Republicans); it bears the signature of Gustav Struve, one of Baden's leading revolutionaries, and was designed by the Swedish artist Magnus Stäck. Due to the early collapse of the revolution, these promissory notes were never put into circulation.

HC

WILSON, SIMEON. Hidden Mark on Polish Note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 2 (Feb., 1963), p. 152, illus.

In examining a Polish 100-zloty note of 1948 under fluorescent lighting the author observed a mark, believed to be the Polish insignia, which had been invisible under normal lighting. The mark was evidently incorporated as a safeguard against counterfeiting.

BPS

DECORATIONS

ABRAHAM, I. R. First Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 2-3, illus.

For his heroism on Bataan Peninsula in January, 1941, during which action he was mortally wounded, "Sandy" Nininger was awarded the first Army Congressional Medal of Honor issued in World War II. In memory of his heroism, the Kiwanis Club of Fort Lauderdale, Florida authorized the issue of a "Sandy" Nininger Medal for award to High School graduates "who most exemplify the tradition begun by Nininger." More than 520 such medals have been awarded by Kiwanis Key Clubs of the United States since 1946.

BPS

The Bataan Medal of New Mexico. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 14-15, illus.

Described and illustrated is the medal which was awarded by the State of New Mexico to soldier-citizens of the state who enlisted in the United States Forces for service in the Philippines under General MacArthur. It is struck in bronze, in irregular shape, and depicts on the obverse (beneath the inscription BATAAN MEDAL) an "Avanyu" emblem (center) with two artillery emblems (below). The reverse inscription reads: AWARDED TO/ THE GALLANT/NEW MEXICO/SOLDIERS FIGHTING/FOR THEIR COUNTRY/ WITH THE/200TH COAST/ARTILLERY (AA)/ON/DECEMBER 7, 1941/BY THEIR STATE.

BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Awards of the Netherlands Red Cross Society. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 5-7, illus.

In summarizing the awards issued by the above society Klietmann describes and illustrates the following pieces: (1) Red Cross Medal; (2) Merit Cross; (3) Silver Merit Medal; (4) Bronze Merit Medal; (5) Medal for 10 Years of Faithful Service; (6) Commemorative Cross, 1939-1940; (7) Commemorative Cross, 1940-1945. Mentioned also are two non-wearable awards: the Karl Landsteiner Medal (gold, silver and bronze) and the Landsteiner Plaque (bronze). BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Lappland Shield — 1945. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 14-15, illus.

The Lappland Shield, illustrated and described, is believed to have been the last combat badge issued to German military personnel during World War II. Since no official documentation authorizing its issuance has yet been found, however, the wearing of the decoration has not yet been sanctioned by the Federal Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of Defense) of the West German Republic. BPS

McNULTY, JOHN. The Order of the War Merit Cross. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 1-3, illus.

The above order was founded by Adolf Hitler in 1939 for the purpose of rewarding brave and meritorious acts in circumstances where the award of the Iron Cross was not required; crosses and medals in each class of the order were issued with and without swords. Under a law passed in 1957, recipients of the award are permitted to wear their insignia in a newly designed form on which the date 1939 replaces the former swastika. Supplementing this summary of the origin, history, eligibility, classes, etc. of the order are illustrations of the Knight's Cross, the 1st and 2nd Class crosses (all shown with and without swords) and the Order of Merit Medal. BPS

OTEIZA FERNÁNDEZ, JUAN. La medalla de la Mesta. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 16 (Oct.-Dec., 1962), pp. 128-130, illus.

Obverse and reverse illustrations supplement this discussion of the decoration bestowed upon members of the Council of the Association of Cattle Raisers by Ferdinand VII (May 31, 1815).

O'TOOLE, E. H. The Order of Setia Negara of Brunei. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 8-12, illus., pl.

Inasmuch as the statutes of the above order have not yet been published, the writer is chiefly concerned with descriptions and illustrations

of its insignia. The order was founded in 1959 by Omar Ali Saifuddin, Sultan of Brunei. BPS

O'TOOLE, E. H. The State Order of Selangor. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 10-14, illus.

Illustrated and described are the following insignia of the State Order of Selangor, founded in 1961 by Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan of Selangor: 1st Class badge and collar; 2nd Class star and neck band for men; 2nd Class star and badge for women; 3rd Class badge for men and women. BPS

PETERSON, JAMES. The Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 6-8.

Diagrams are used to illustrate the designs and Manchurian symbols found upon the numerous grades and classes of the above order, described as "one of the most complicated and least understood of all orders." BPS

POWER, J. R. *Identification Data on British War Medals and their Interpretation*. The Author [n.d.]. 56 pp.

The subject is treated in considerable detail under the following headings: British Army — Available Records; Soldiers' numbers on British Army issues; British Army officer and other ranks; British Army regiments, specialist and ancillary corps; British Navy; British Navy ranks and ratings; Royal Marine officer and other ranks; Royal Air Force officer and other ranks; Commonwealth of Australia; Commonwealth of Canada; Commonwealths of India and Ceylon; Commonwealth of New Zealand; Republic of South Africa; Miscellaneous notes on British Dominion and Colonial forces; British Indian Army commissioned and other ranks; British Indian Army regiments. Seven titles are listed in an appended bibliography.

ROOF, R. E. The Antarctica Service Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 1-3, illus.

The newly approved design for the above medal can be described as follows: (obv.), the figure of a man, wearing antarctic clothing and positioned between the words ANTARCTIC (left) and SERVICE (right), is superimposed upon a view of a polar landscape; (rev.), within a circular border of penguins and marine life appears the motto COURAGE / SACRIFICE / DEVOTION, inscribed over a projected outline of the continent of Antarctica. The writer provides a full explanation of the symbolism incorporated in the design. BPS

ROOF, R. E. U. S. Air Force Cross. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 1-2, illus.

Illustrated for the first time is the new Air Force Cross, authorized to replace the Army Distinguished Cross for the Air Force. It depicts the symbolic Air Force eagle, with outer wreath, and is struck with plain reverse designed to bear the name of the recipient. The decoration suspends from the normal light blue ribbon of the Air Force. **BPS**

SMYTH, Sir JOHN. *The Story of the Victoria Cross, 1856-1963*. London, Frederick Mullet Ltd., 1963. 496 pp., illus., pls.

As a background to this history of the Victoria Cross and its holders the author provides vivid accounts of the various campaigns in which the decoration has been awarded since its inception in 1854. Altogether, 1,346 winners of the award are named, detailed descriptions being given of many of their exploits. The author, himself a holder of the decoration and currently Chairman of the Victoria Cross Association, concludes with a discussion of the Association's function and describes some of the reunions which he has attended. Four appendices, a useful bibliography, illustrations and a number of portraits are included. **FDC**

SWEETMAN, JACK. A Proposed Standard System of Classifying the Authenticity of Orders and Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 14-16.

Information which is directly available to the collector normally permits the classification of decorations into one of three general categories: original, copy, or counterfeit. The first group includes verified original awards, genuine awards, and specimens issued for display purposes; the second includes contemporary copies, custom copies, restrikes and collectors copies. In value and interest, specimens rank in approximately the sequence listed; but the author warns that collectors' copies are poor substitutes and that forgeries should be labelled as such and displayed only as examples of what to avoid. **BPS**

WILKINSON, JAMES. A D.S.O. Group Won by an American. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 7-8.

Lt.-Col. H. M. Chapin, born in New York, served as a professional soldier in various parts of the world and is believed to have been the first American to receive Britain's Distinguished Service Order (awarded by King Edward VII). Eight of Chapin's decorations are illustrated. **BPS**

WITNIK, R. A. New Byrd Arctic Expedition Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 4-5.

It is anticipated that the United States Congress will act favorably on a Bill providing for the issuance of a medal to officers and men of the Byrd

Arctic Expedition of 1926. To date, five similar medals have been authorized by Acts of Congress: The Peary Polar Expedition Medal (1908-09), the Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal (1928-30), the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal (1933-35), the United States Antarctic Expedition Medal (1939-41) and the Antarctica Service Medal (1946-).

BPS

WITNIK, R. A. Outstanding Civilian Service Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), p. 5, illus.

Persons eligible to receive this peace-time award include Federal Government officials operating at the policy development level and technical personnel serving the Army in an advisory capacity. It is described as a bronze pendant disk, suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon; superimposed upon the disk is a triangle which displays an eagle as shown on the Great Seal of the United States. On the reverse, the name of the recipient is engraved within an inscription which reads: AWARDED TO . . . FOR OUTSTANDING CIVILIAN SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY. BPS

SEALS

AGRAWALA, R. C. A Short Note on Seals and Sealings from Rajasthan. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 191-195.

Principally for the benefit of students of the history of ancient India, Agrawala describes briefly the few seals and sealings found in Rajasthan. The places of origin include Sāmbhar (Jaipur), Nagarī (near Chittor), the Bikaner region, Āhār (Udaipur), Rairh (Jaipur) and Mārwar.

BROUETTE, ÉMILE. Une influence byzantine dans les sceaux épiscopaux lotharingiens du XII^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 225-234, illus.

The manner in which the fingers of the hand are held by a bishop in the act of benediction is differently depicted on the seals of some 12th century bishops of the Lotharingian area — Trier, Liège, Tournai, Verdun — than on those generally found in the West. The author compares the gesture with those shown on other works of art which originated in the region of the Meuse and argues that it derives from Byzantine artistic traditions.

PG

GALAVARIS, G. P. The Representation of the Virgin and Child on a 'Thokos' on Seals of the Constantinopolitan Patriarchs. In: *Δελτίον της Χριστιανικής Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας*, Ser. 4, Vol. 2 (1960), pp. 153-181, pls. 54-61.

In an introductory note Galavaris describes his intention as being to explore the iconographic value of post-iconoclastic seals of Constan-

tinopolitan patriarchs bearing the representation of the *Virgin and Child on a 'Thokos'* [backless chair]. He first attempts to determine the chronological termini of this representation on the seals; then discusses the possible, direct iconographic sources and investigates their relationship to the seals in the hope that the evidence presented, the observations made, and the conclusions drawn may be of some significance to students of Byzantine art. Following his successful elucidation of the numerous problems involved, the author provides, in appendix form, a checklist of the material and textual sources upon which his study was based, covering the period from Methodius I (843-847) to Gregory III Mammalas (1443-1450).

GUPTA, P. L. A Copper Motto Seal of the Gupta Period. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 181-182, pl. 10.

Inasmuch as metal seals have not been previously found at ancient Indian sites, a copper specimen which was recently discovered by the author in the collection of S. M. Shukla (Bombay) can be classified as unique. The seal bears the inscription SATYAM JAYATI NA NRITA (*truth prevails and not falsehood*).

JAIN, BALCHANDRA. Three Silver Seals of Old Bastar State. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 195-197, pl. 14.

From the collection in the Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum at Raipur the writer describes three inscribed silver seals which belonged to officials living in Bastar State during the nineteenth century.

KALA, S. C. A Seal of Vaṅgapāla from Kauśāmbī. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 24 (1962), pp. 136-137.

An ivory seal of Vangapala which was acquired by the writer some years ago at Kauśāmbī has a pedestal type handle, the top of which bears a *swastika*; the legend, in first century B.C. script, reads *Vaṅgapālasa*. The discovery of the seal is considered of some importance inasmuch as no coins or seals had previously been found at that particular site.

LAURENT, V. Byzance et l'Angleterre au lendemain de la conquête normande. A propos d'un sceau byzantin trouvé à Winchester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 93-96, illus.

A byzantine seal which was discovered during the excavation of the site of a twelfth century Winchester house is attributed to John Raphael, an eleventh century Byzantine official who may have been sent to England to recruit mercenaries for Romanus IV Diogenes. The seal was found embedded in pottery dating from the 12th/13th — or possibly the late 11th — century.

MINT REPORTS

Peru. Casa Nacional de Moneda. *Memoria, 1961*. 20 pp.

In addition to the usual statistical tables, graphs and balance sheets, the report of the Peruvian mint for 1961 records the total of 41,900,266 coins struck in various denominations during the year.

U. S. Treasury Department. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1962*. Washington, D.C., 1963. 248 pp., pls., tabs.

The report includes listings of coins struck in the United States for domestic circulation and of those manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint for Costa Rica, Korea, Liberia and the Philippines. Bullion statistics for the year are cited and there are interesting reports on the world's stocks of gold, silver and coinage, with particular mention of President Kennedy's directive suspending further Treasury sales to industrial and art firms. An illustration of the President's inaugural medal appears opposite p. 1.

FDC

PERIODICALS

ASOCIACION NUMISMATICA ARGENTINA. BOLETIN. (Casilla Correo No. 496, Buenos Aires). Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962).

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 14, No. 1 (1963).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 18 (1963), Nos. 6 (June), 7 (July).

CALCOIN NEWS (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 17, No. 4 (Fall, 1963).

CANADA COIN NEWS (P.O. Box 211, Iola, Wis.). Vol. 1, Nos. 4-10 (July 15-Oct. 19, 1963).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 8 (1963), Nos. 8 (August), 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).

CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine). N.S., No. 49 (1963).

COIN GALLERIES (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List. Vol. 4, No. 3 (1963), Vol. 4, No. 4 (1963).

COIN WORLD (P.O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 170-183 (July 19-Oct. 18, 1963).

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER (P.O. Box 2014, Little Rock, Arkansas). Vol. 5, No. 1 (August, 1963).

AZ ÉREM (Budapest VIII, Csepregi U-4). Vol. 19, No. 24 (1963).

THE FARE BOX (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 17 (1963), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).

- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 13, No. 3 (July, 1963).
- ISRAEL NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (P.O.B. 392, Tel-Aviv, Israel), No. 2 (1963).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua). Vol. 14 (1963), No. 6 (June), 7/8 (July-August).
- THE JOURNAL OF THE TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY (Russell Rulau, ed., P.O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Vol. 3, No. 3 (June-August, 1963).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (P.O. Box 772, San Diego 12, Calif.). Vol. 14 (1963), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 13 (1963), Nos. 3 & 4.
- MONEDAS (Sociedad Numismatica de Puebla, Apartado Postal 329, Puebla, Pue, Mexico). Vol. 5, No. 17 (Jan.-April, 1963).
- NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (P.O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 11, No. 37, (March, 1963).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK ÅRSSKRIFT (Storgatan 41, Stockholm Ö). 1962.
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). No. 6 (Aug., 1963), No. 7 (Sept., 1963).
- NUMISMA (15, Guildford Lane, Melbourne, Australia). No. 7 (May, 1963).
- NUMISMA (Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9). Vol. 9, No. 36 (Jan.-Feb., 1959). Vol. 13 (1963), Nos. 61 (March-April), 62 (May-June).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 and 7, King St., St. James's, London, S. W. 1). Vol. 71 (1963), Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).
- THE NUMISMATIC GAZETTE (Corbitt & Hunter Ltd., 2, St. Nicholas Bldgs., Newcastle upon Tyne, England). Vol. 2, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1963).
- NUMISMATIC NEWS (Iola, Wisconsin). Vol. 11 (1963), Nos. 15-21 (July 22-Oct. 14).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 29 (1963), Nos. 8 (August), 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).
- NUMISMATICA (P. & P. Santamaria, Piazza di Spagna 35, Rome). N.S., Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1963).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 12, No. 7 (Sept., 1963).
- THE NUMISMATIST (Box 3491, Chicago 54, Ill.). Vol. 76 (1963), Nos. 8 (August), 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).
- NUMIZMATIČKE VIJESTI (Izdaje Numizmatičke Društvo, Zagreb). Vol. 10, No. 19 (1963).
- REVUE SUISSE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Prof. Dr. D. Schwartz, Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, Postfach, Zürich 23). Vol. 42 (1962/63).

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- WOLFSON, SAMUEL (1909-1963). In: *Coin World*, No. 177 (Sept. 6, 1963), pp. 1, 32, port.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

An annuouncement has been made that a Foundation to be known as the *Stiftung der Münzen und Medaillen AG zur Förderung Numismatischer und Archäologischer Forschung* has been established by the firm of Münzen und Medaillen AG of Basel (Switzerland) for the purpose of encouraging the promotion of numismatic and archaeological research in teaching. Principally, the Foundation will help to finance numismatic and archaeological publications. Its Board of Trustees will comprise at least one member of the founding firm, as well as a minimum of two university staff members, preferably from the University of Basel. At the present time the appointed trustees are Professor Dr. Karl Schefold and Dr. Hans Reinhardt, both of the University of Basel, and Dr. Herbert A. Cahn, representing the firm of Münzen und Medaillen AG. The address of the Foundation is given as Malzgasse 25, 3rd floor, Basel, Switzerland.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

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NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

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ANNIBALDI, GIOVANNI. Soprintendenza alle Antichità delle Marche. **Museo Nazionale.** In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 269-270.

Four hoards which were added to the numismatic section of the *Museo Nazionale delle Marche* during recent years are recorded by the above *Soprintendenza*: (1) Forty-two late Roman Imperial issues discovered at Fano in 1956; (2) 963 thirteenth and fourteenth century coins (695 from the autonomous mint of Ancona, 242 struck at Ravenna and 26 at Rimini); the hoard was acquired in July, 1957; (3) 53 silver grossi and 259 small agontani, all from the Ancona Mint; acquired in November, 1958; (4) 244 medieval coins, most of which (especially the small denominations) appear to have been struck at Ancona. The hoard was discovered accidentally at Montemaggiore (Pesaro) in September, 1959.

BABELON, JEAN. *Les monnaies racontent l'histoire.* Paris, Arthème Fayard, 1963. 211 pp., illus.

Coinage, from its inception to the present time, is viewed by Babelon both as a provider of historical knowledge and a reflector of historical events, the scope of the work being indicated by the following chapter headings: The birth of coinage in Asia Minor — Greek coins; Roman coins, from the Republic to the Empire; Jewish coins; The ancient heritage among the Gauls; The long centuries of Byzantium; Asia: from the East to the Far East; Merovingian to Carolingian; The Middle Ages; The Crusades and the Latin Orient; The Renaissance; Louis XIV to the period of enlightenment; From the Revolution to the Empire and the Restoration; 1830 to the present.

Reproduced within the text are excellent illustrations of distinctive coins, medals and medallions, as well as of sculptures and paintings in which numismatic scenes are depicted.

Bank Museum in Montreal New Attraction for Collectors. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 329-330, illus.

The newly opened Museum of the Bank of Montreal contains numerous items of historical interest, including an excellent numismatic display, part of which comprises a scale replica of the bank's first office. A token commemorating the opening of the Museum in 1963 is presented to all visitors.

BPS

BARNESLEY, E. R. Foreign Undertypes of Overstruck Coppers. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (August, 1963), pp. 2-3.

In an attempt to stimulate interest in the study of foreign overstruck coins Barnesley suggests that all information pertinent to undertypes of such pieces be sent to a central filing house. First conceived by the American Numismatic Society some twenty years ago, this idea never materialized due to lack of support on the part of collectors.

FDC

BEALS, GARY. Bad Money Drives Good Money Away. In: *Coin World*, No. 185 (Nov. 1, 1963), p. 32.

Inequality, either within a bimetallic standard or between paper money and the coins which circulate with it, is cited by the writer in demonstration of the law attributed to Sir Thomas Gresham. Instances of the practical application of the law, the substance of which is that bad money drives good money out of circulation, are illustrated from the monetary histories of ancient Greece and Rome, Mexico, Chile, Sweden and England.

BPS

BECKER, T. W. A Portfolio of Coins with Reputations. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3455-3464, illus. Vol. 28, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 266-273, illus.

The author has selected ten coins, all of which are shown in enlarged size, in illustration of the standards reached in commemorative numismatic art. From the point of view of period and national origin, variety is provided by the following issues: Imperial Russia, 1 ruble (1859 and 1898); Republic of China, 1 dollar (1921); Hungary, 5 pengo (1938); Austria, 2 gulden (1879); Portugal, 20 escudos (1953); Bermuda, 1 crown (1959); Mexico, 5 pesos (1953); Germany, 3 marks (1927); Israel, 5 pounds (1960).

BPS

British Museum. Dept. of Coins and Medals. Some Recent Accessions. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*. Vol 26, Nos. 3-4 (Spring, 1963), p. 135.

Purchases recently made by the Museum's Department of Coins and Medals include 1200 Roman antoniniani, two gold solidi of the emperor

Anastasius and two rare Anglo-Saxon pennies of Eadmund and Eadgar. Among the items received by donation were a bronze medal of Major Yuri Gagarin, forty-six Russian dengis, and a rare silver coin of the Indian ruler Amoghabhūti of Kuninda. BPS

BROWN, J. A. Eliminator of Tarnish, etc. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 2543-2545.

In an interesting discussion of the nature and properties of tarnish the writer describes various right and wrong methods used in trying to eliminate this type of blemish, particularly as it affects gold and silver coins. BPS

CRAIG, A. K. Neutrons and Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 1085-1086.

Craig assures numismatists that coin analysis by modern neutron activation may soon write finis to the activities of counterfeiters. Without harm to the coin, he alleges, the amount of metals present may be measured by delicate instruments after a short exposure to radio activity; but since at the present time only two commercial laboratories capable of performing the service are in existence the cost is prohibitively high. The writer advocates the establishment of a research organization "charged with the responsibility of determining just what amounts and proportions of metals and trace elements are present in our most important series of rare coins . . . and to begin the planning of a long-range, subsidized program based on neutron activation analysis." BPS

DEACON, J. H. South Australian Numismatic Collection Centenary, February, 1963. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (1963), pp. 101-103.

At the present time the collection numbers 32,500 pieces, including 22,700 coins, 2,500 tokens, 2,573 medals, 3,840 issues of paper money and 251 miscellaneous items. Included in the above article is a chronological listing of important events (purchases, bequests, appointments, etc.) relating to its 100-year history, the full story of which is to be published in a forthcoming issue of the *National Gallery Bulletin*. BPS

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Poissy. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 3084-3085, illus.

Listed by year, denomination, quantity, metal, weight and size are the coins struck by the Poissy Mint (March 31, 1922 to June 30, 1926) for the following countries: Bulgaria, France, French Indo-China, Greece, Monaco, Morocco, Rumania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Known as *La Société Française de Monnayage*, this private mint was located at Poissy, near Paris, where it operated as a subsidiary of the Paris Mint. BPS

ENGSTROM, J. E. French Revolutionary Calendar and Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 1213-1218, illus.

With the aid of a useful table, modified from that published by J. Dubourdieu in *Le [sic] Grande Encyclopédie*, numismatists are enabled to transpose French Revolutionary Calendar dates into their Gregorian Calendar equivalents. Specimens of two assignats and three medals issued during the revolutionary period are studied in conjunction with the practical application of the table. BPS

EVERS, J.H. Valse munten. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (April, 1963), pp. 13-18, illus.

Since collectors of ancient coins may sooner or later be expected to come into close contact with falsifications, the writer presents a survey of the types of known counterfeits and tells something of the techniques employed in their manufacture. The subject is pursued under the following headings: Casts, Striking with newly prepared dies, Retooled coins, Electrotypes, Restriking with original dies.

FAVA, ANNA SERENA. Il Medagliere del Museo Civico di Bologna. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 240-244, tabs.

Two collections, one from the *Museo dell'Università* the other owned by the municipality, were combined to form the numismatic section of the *Museo Civico* (Bologna) in 1871. Appended to this history of the collection are two tables, the first of which lists its contents in 1886 (a total of 83,228 specimens, including Greek, Roman Republican, Roman Imperial, Italian and foreign coins and a number of medals). Table II records the 84,586 pieces added to the collection during the period 1886-1958.

FAVA, ANNA SERENA. Il Medagliere di Torino. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 238-239, pl. 14.

Currently housed in the historic *Palazzo Madama*, the Numismatic Collection of Turin (*Medagliere delle Raccolte Torinesi*) was established in March, 1958 in accordance with an agreement signed by the City of Turin and the Ministry of Public Instruction. The Cabinet contains ca. 100,000 pieces, composed of the Municipal Collection (*Raccolta Civica*) and the State Collection (controlled by the *Soprintendenza alle Antichità*) which was formerly kept in the *Biblioteca Reale*.

FORMAN, J. F. The Numismatist and Gold in the World Today. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 289-290.

In this excerpt from an address delivered at the First Annual Convention of the Ontario Numismatic Association, held at St. Catharines

(April 26-28, 1963), Forman explains the factors which influenced the Bank of Nova Scotia in its decision to establish a gold department through which coins are sold to collectors and dealers. BPS

HOWARD-WHITE, F. B. *Nickel. An Historical Review*. Princeton/New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1963. 350 pp., illus., diagrs., charts, ports.

Although vestiges of nickel are evident in Bactrian coins of ca. 327 B.C., it was not until 1881, with the divorcement of intrinsic value from face value, that the metal found for itself an accepted place in coin production. Because of two outstanding qualities, adaptability and durability, it quickly received widespread acclaim, and in the ensuing period has been used by forty-five different countries in the manufacture of 134 various types of coins. Equally popular in present-day coinage is the widely used cupro-nickel alloy, which as early as 1866 was produced in the United States for the minting of the five-cent (or "nickel") denomination. In a chapter entitled *Nickel in Coinage* the author describes the manufacture of nickel coins and illustrates a number of specimens of high artistic merit. FDC

KORNING, S. Aesthetic Appreciation of "Fine Art" in Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 283, 286.

Coins, the writer points out, possess values other than the premiums listed in dealers' catalogues. Collectors are advised to view them as artistic examples of sculpture and design, combining decoration, expression and transferred surface quality into an aesthetic unity. BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 1093-1095, illus.

Among the issues recorded are the following: Afghanistan — 1 afghani, nickel-iron (1962); Annam — 1 sapeque (in two sizes) and 10 sapeque, all undated but struck in the name of Bao-Dai (1926-1955); Israel — 5 pounds, silver (1963); St. Thomas and Prince Islands — 10 and 5 centavos, 1 escudo, bronze (1962), 5 escudos, silver (1962); South Viet Nam — 50 xu, aluminum-magnesium (1963); Tunisia — 2 and 5 millimes, aluminum (1960), 10, 20, 50 and 100 millimes, aluminum-bronze (1960); Yemen — 1 halala, bronze (1963). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), p. 1222, illus.

Recorded and illustrated are the following issues: Cambodia — 10, 20, 50 sen, aluminum-magnesium (1962); Czechoslovakia — 1 haleru, aluminum (1962); 50 haleru, bronze (1963). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 1369-1370, illus.

The following denominations are illustrated and described: Austria — 25 schilling, silver (1963); Cameroons — 5 francs, aluminum-bronze (1962); 10 francs, aluminum-bronze (1963); Ceylon — 1, 2 and 5 cents, aluminum (1963); 25 cents, copper-nickel (1963); Yemen — 1 ryal, silver (1963). BPS

MAETZKE, GUGLIELMO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le Province di Sassari e Nuoro. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 318-319.

Three finds are reported by the above *Soprintendenza alle Antichità*. (1) Loceri (Nuoro): a group of ca. 600 small Roman bronze coins, discovered over a period of time at a country site near Ilbono; (2) Orroli (Nuoro): 250 sixteenth century silver coins, found in a clay pot during the demolition of an old house in October, 1958; (3) Olbia (Sassari): a large, scattered group of copper discs originally believed to have been contained in a clay jug which was accidentally discovered under the masonry of a wall at Cugnana (some twelve kilometers from Olbia).

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios. VIII. Textos y monedas en la historia de Hispania. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 9 (1960), pp. 179-197.

Part VIII of Mateu y Llopis' catalogue of hoards containing Spanish coins (ancient, medieval and modern) lists the contents of forty-seven separate finds (Nos. 1028-1074 in the series), frequently with bibliographical references.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Coin. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 195-199.

Since in all probability plastic coins may soon be expected to replace metallic coinage, as recently suggested by the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, the author is moved to lament the expected passing of the "true coin." Drawing upon his wide knowledge and experience as scholar and numismatist, Mattingly praises the characteristics of perdurability, continuity and origin which have linked coins so closely to history, economics and religion for a period of more than two thousand years. He places strong emphasis on the role played by numismatics as an ancillary to the study of history — particularly with regard to geographical location and chronology — and presents a clear summary of the manner in which numerous aspects of art, religion and history are incorporated into the coinages of the ancient, medieval and modern worlds. FDC

MOONEY, G. A. The Chemistry and Mechanics of Coin Housing. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 1935-1946, diagra.

Two useful tables supplement this detailed and comprehensive discussion on the care and housing of coins, originally presented at a meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. The first lists the chemical composition of United States coins; the second, entitled *Correlated Comments on Materials sometimes recommended for Coin Housing*, classifies the materials named in one of three categories: safe, doubtful or harmful. BPS

NEUSTADT, H. H. A Scientific Approach to Error Nomenclature. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 2259-2260, illus.

Although great strides have been made towards a more scientific description of numismatic errors, the writer feels that the widespread use of the recently introduced term "micro-shift" leads only to confusion. For more accurate descriptions he suggests the use of five intermediate terms — minimo-shift, decimo-shift, quadrimo-shift, maximo-shift and ultimo-shift — all of which could be used to describe conditions actually measurable with a Bausch & Lomb Vernier Scope. BPS

NEWMAN, E. P. More Collectors Reveal Need for New Literature. In: *Coin World*, No. 186 (Nov. 8, 1963), p. 84.

In view of the increasing interest shown in numismatics in recent years, which in turn points to the need for a larger body of available numismatic literature, Newman suggests that many of the older, valuable works be revised, amended and reprinted. He also sees a need for more detailed indices in both foreign and domestic publications which would help to ensure complete coverage of individual subjects and topics. In reviewing the literature which is currently available to numismatists mention is made of college and public library collections within the United States, of the growing volume of periodical literature, and of the extensive library holdings of the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society. BPS

Nuove emissioni. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 68-69, illus.

Coins of Bulgaria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Thailand and Vatican City are among the new issues described, illustrations being provided for the following four specimens: Bulgaria, 50 stotinka; Vatican City, 500 lire (silver), 10 lire (italma); Thailand, 1 baht (cupro-nickel).

OGILVIE, J. W. The Numismatist: Its Diamond Jubilee. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 1203-1209, illus., ports.

In paying homage to the men responsible for the continuous publication of *The Numismatist* over the past seventy-five years the writer presents biographical notes and portraits of several outstanding officials, most of whom served in an editorial capacity. The list includes Dr. George F. Heath (founder), Farran Zerbe, Albert R. Frey, Frank G. Duffield, Edgar H. Adams, Burton H. Saxton, David M. Bullowa, Lee F. Hewitt, Stuart Mosher, Elston G. Bradfield, Glenn B. Smedley and S. W. Freeman. BPS

PANVINI ROSATI, F. Recenti ricerche su problemi di circolazione monetale moderna. In: *Istituto Italiano de Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 351-353.

In connection with recent research relating to the problems of modern monetary circulation the writer discusses two publications by Carlo M. Cippola, both of which treat the subject from a numismatic as well as from an economic point of view. The first of these, published in Venice in 1957 under the title *Moneta e Civiltà Mediterranea*, deals with coins of international character (the Byzantine solidus, the Arabic dinar, the Florentine florin and the Venetian ducat) which circulated during the Middle Ages, as well as with contemporary fractional currency and various monies of account. The second publication, *Le avventure della lira* (Milan, 1958) provides an excellent synthesis of the lira, from its origin as a money of account (following the reform of Charlemagne) to the present time.

La I Exposición Iberoamericana de Numismática y Medallística. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 9, No. 36 (Jan.-Feb., 1959), pp. 47-55, illus.

In a report covering the Ibero-American exhibition of coins and medals held in Barcelona during the autumn of 1958 emphasis is placed upon the contents of the vitrines in the principal exhibition hall (*Salón del Tinell*). Seven illustrations provide a good indication of the scope of the exhibition.

PROCOPIO, GIUSEPPE. Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Calabria. Reggio Calabria — Museo Nazionale. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 278-284.

A descriptive listing is provided for the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, medieval and modern coins acquired in recent years by the *Museo Nazionale* at Reggio Calabria. Also recorded are the contents of two hoards containing Greek and Roman Republican coins which were discovered at San Vincenza La Costa (Cosenza) and Cariati (Cosenza) in 1957.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. *Mynt- och medaljsamlare inom det svenska kungahuset* (Antikvariskt Archiv No. 20). Stockholm, Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvetets Akademien, 1962. 31 pp., illus., pl. With English Summary.

Kings and queens of Sweden have played an important role in the history of Swedish coin collecting. The first mention of royal interest in numismatics occurs in 1566 with Erik XIV's purchase of some ancient coins (probably Roman) from a Frenchman named Samiel Alenier. In 1630, Gustav II Adolf presented to the Chancery the contents of a number of coin hoards, which together with a group of historical medals formed the basis of the present Royal Coin Cabinet. A new collection, formed during the reign of Queen Christina (1626-87), came into existence via three different channels: The dispatch to Sweden of collections captured in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, donations made by a number of important persons, and the systematic purchase of coins made through agents in Sweden and on the continent. Queen Ulrica (1751-71) proved a worthy successor to Christina. As Crown Princess in 1746 she had purchased a large collection of coins and medals from Count Carl Gustav Tessin, President of the Chancellery, which was to form the basis of her own extensive collection. Since that time, the majority of Swedish kings and members of the Royal House have made periodic donations to the Royal Cabinet.

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Münzkabinett. In: *Berlin. Staatliche Museen. Forschungen und Berichte*, Vols. 3-4 (Berlin, 1961), pp. 144-150, illus.

In reporting on Soviet Russia's return of the Berlin Coin Collection in 1958 Professor Suhle relates that it was returned complete and in generally good condition. The main difficulties faced by the Berlin staff, he points out, lie in re-arranging the ancient series and the extensive medal collection, both of which were apparently moved without any adherence to order. Considered one of the most important assemblages of its kind in the world, the collection includes 102,000 Greek and 50,000 Roman coins, 155,000 medieval and modern pieces (including 120,000 of German origin), 18,000 tokens and counters, 40,000 Oriental coins, 25,000 medals, 3,000 seals and 80,000 paper money issues. Highlights of the collection, including the demareteion, Pisanello's medal of King Alphonse of Naples, the Hans Schwarz medal of Louis of the Palatinate and the Hagenauer medal of Margarete von Firmian, are illustrated within the text. **HC**

Wizyta w Polsce Głównego Kustosza zbiorów numizmatycznych Ermitazu. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), p. 42.

A report of the visit to Poland made by I. G. Spasskii, chief curator of the numismatic collections in the Hermitage.

World Mint Report for Calendar Year 1961. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 2479-2485.

Coinage issued for fifty-three separate countries and territories in 1961 is listed by denomination, metal and quantities struck. BPS

ANCIENT

Additional Coin Finds at Masada. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), p. 41.

Three single finds are reported from the area of Masada, a mountain fortress near the shores of the Dead Sea: (1) a bronze coin struck in 59 B.C. by Antonius Felix, Roman Procurator of Judaea; (2) a coin of Pontius Pilatus, found within the walls of one of the Roman camps near the fortress; both coins were discovered by children from Kjutzat Yifa't; (3) a small bronze coin struck by Herod I (37-4 B.C.E.), found by a student on the southern part of the Masada plateau in April, 1963; it shows a double cornucopia on one side, an anchor on the other, and is identified with *BMC* No. 58.

ALLEN, D. F. *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles. The Coins of the Coritani*. London, Published for the British Academy, 1963. 52 pp., 8 pls.

This publication continues the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* in a modified form. Coins of the Coritani from public and private collections are recorded, together with those from the British Museum. The series, comprising gold staters of distinctive style in the Philippus tradition, with accompanying silver coins, is set in its archaeological and historical context: some 430 coins are commented upon and illustrated. Topics discussed in the extensive introduction include metrology, specific gravities, distribution and overall chronology. JFH

ALMAGRO BASCH, MARTÍN. Dos nuevas piezas del tesoro de Valera de Arriba (Cuenca). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 9 (1960), pp. 213-214, pl.

Two additional pieces — a drachm struck in imitation of a Rosas coin and a well preserved Roman Republican denarius — are now added to the contents of the Valera de Arriba (Cuenca) hoard which the writer published in an earlier issue of *Numario Hispánico* (Vol. 7, 1958, pp. 5-14, 4 pls.). Both coins are illustrated and fully described.

ALMAGRO BASCH, MARTÍN, and MIGUEL OLIVA PRATS. El tesorillo monetario de "La Barroca" San Clemente de Amer (Gerona). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 9 (1960), pp. 145-169, pls. 1-10, tabs.

Published here for the first time is a hoard of 118 fairly well preserved silver coins reported to have been found at La Barroca San Clemente de Amer (Gerona) early in 1953 or shortly before. The descriptive cata-

logue (pp. 148-164) lists the contents as forty-two Ampuritan drachms, two Iberian denarii (one from Tarragona, the other from Tarazona) and seventy-four Roman denarii of various periods and types. Supplementing the catalogue are two tables, the first of which lists the forty-two drachms by number, group, type, weight and approximate date; in the second, the Roman denarii are listed under number, period, series, Sydenham reference, name of moneyer (when known) and weight.

An Apparently Unpublished Coin of Tyre. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), pp. 21-22.

A large, well-preserved Tyrian bronze coin in the Numismatic Museum at Tel-Aviv was struck under Caracalla (211-217 c.e.) in commemoration of the founding of the colony of Tyre. The coin was recently discovered at Akko. The type is known from coins of Septimius Severus (*BMC Phoenicia*, p. 269, nos. 367/68) but was previously unknown for Caracalla.

BALMUTH, MIRIAM S. Portraits and Coins. In: *The Connoisseur* (Feb., 1959), pp. 58-61, illus.

In tracing the history and development of coin portraiture during ancient times, from its incipient stages in Greece to the termination of the classical art style under Justinian in A.D. 551, the author draws attention to the introduction of human portraits in the fourth century B.C., their manner of display throughout the period of the divided empire, the parallel development of coin portraiture and sculpture, and the final fusion of Oriental and Hellenistic styles.

Coin portraiture gained a new dimension with the coming to power of Julius Caesar in Rome, and its use for purposes of propaganda is clearly seen during the struggle for power which followed his death. Beginning with Octavian (27 B.C.) there exists an almost unbroken line of imperial coin portraits, similar to those seen in Roman sculpture, which during the second century A.D. were used for the glorification of the emperor. A coin of Justinian which the writer illustrates, manifesting the mosaic Byzantine style, can be said to mark the eventual disappearance of the classical art type of portrait.

FDC

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Sobre una extraordinaria moneda de Saitabi. In: *Homenaje al Professor Cayetano* (1961-62), pp. 1-10, illus.

A silver coin struck at Saitabi, which is now in the collection of the *Museo del Prado* (Madrid), is described as follows: (obv.), eagle or palmiped (f.r.), with fly depicted at right; the name SAI / TABI, in Iberian letters, appears above and below; (rev.), ship's prow or rudder, below which is inscribed STBM in Punic retrograde letters. Included in the article, much of which is devoted to the problems encountered in deciphering the

Iberian alphabet, are photographic and line drawing illustrations showing the coin both in natural size and five times enlarged.

BENUSIGLIO, JEAN. Reconstitution de coins de monnaies à la croix. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 260-262.

Reconstructed dies for the *à la croix* type drachms which have been found in large numbers in southern France (particularly in the area between the Garonne and the Roussillon) are known to have been manufactured by a jeweller who purchased the hoard of these drachms discovered at Goutrens in 1867. Following his examination of a number of specimens the writer is able to clarify certain problems presented by the reconstructed dies.

BREGLIA, LAURA. Morgantina: studi e problemi. In: *Istituto Italiano de Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 336-344, pls. 15-16.

In an article based on the *Preliminary Reports* which covered the American archaeological excavations at Serra Orlando (Sicily) the writer discusses various problems related to the interpretation of the evidence provided by the numerous coin discoveries.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Zur Chronologie des keltischen Münzwesens in Mitteleuropa. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 199-207.

Castelin discusses the chronology of the Celtic coins of Central Europe on the basis of the following criteria: Date of the prototype, known historical events, and changing weights. ILM

Coin Finds at Masada. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), p. 22.

After cleaning and examination, two bronze coins found by children at Masada in 1962 were identified as issues of the Roman Procurators of Judaea. The first was struck in 24, the second in 59 C.E.

DAYET, JEAN. Trouvaille de monnaies gauloises des environs de Loches (Indre-et-Loire). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 240-241.

Approximately 115 specimens were contained in a hoard of Gallic potin coins, believed to have been discovered in the environs of Loches (Indre-et-Loire), which the writer recently acquired by auction. Although no precise date can be posited, the coins belong to the last phase of Gallic coinage and were certainly struck after the Roman conquest.

A Further Shekel of Year 5 Discovered. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), p. 22.

A silver shekel dating from Year 5 of the Jewish-Roman War (66-70 C.E.) which was recently found at Jerusalem is the sixth such specimen to come to light. Details of the find are to be published in the succeeding issue of the above *Journal*.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Monnaie de roi gaulois trouvée à Agde. In: *Cahiers Ligures de Préhistoire et d'Archéologie*, No. 8 (1959), pp. 183-184, illus.

A Celtic bronze coin which was recently discovered by a child at Agde (Hérault) is of a type struck successively by four Gallic kings who ruled in the region of Narbonne-Béziers. Such specimens are seldom found outside of this area, hence the discovery of the present coin in the soil of ancient Agatha causes no surprise. Weighing 11.28 gr., it shows on the obverse the head of Hercules (f.r.) and on the reverse a lion running to right; the type is borrowed from a coin of Syracuse attributed to Agathocles. The reverse inscription, which although badly worn appears to be NTOL, suggests the probability that the coin was issued by Kaiantolos, the first of the Gallic kings to strike this particular type.

GRIFFO, PIETRO. Il Gabinetto Numismatico del Museo Nazionale di Gela. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 245-247, pls. 15-16.

At its opening in September, 1958 the numismatic section of the *Museo Nazionale* (Gela) exhibited a selection of outstanding coins from hoards discovered in Gela itself or in the province of Caltanissetta. The display included the following pieces: (1) Greek silver coins, among which were fourteen Syracusan tetradrachms of the Euainetos type, twenty-nine tetradrachms and three didrachms struck at Athens and various Siceliot mints; (2) 900 specimens from a hoard containing ca. 1,100 archaic Greek silver coins; the group included didrachms of Agrigento, Gela and Syracuse, together with tetradrachms of Syracuse, Athens, Zancle, Messina and Acanto dating from the period 530-480 B.C.; (3) thirty-three Roman Republican denarii discovered in the Manfria section of Gela; (4) forty-one gold coins of the fifth century A.D. (the recovered portion of a hoard of fifty-two pieces) issued by Theodosius II, Marcian, Pulcheria, Galla Placidia and Valentinian III.

GUADAN, A. M. de. Alianzas monetarias de la época helenística. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 62 (May-June, 1963), pp. 9-17.

The writer discusses at some length the following monetary alliances which were in existence during the Hellenistic period: The Phocaea-Mytilene Alliance, the Boeotian Alliance, the Chalcidian League, the Roman Alliance in Macedonia, the Lycian League, the Achaean League and a number of local religious alliances.

HEICHELHEIM, F. M. Geld- und Münzgeschichte. I. Anfänge und Antike. In: *Handwörterbuch der Sozialwissenschaften*, Issue No. 46 (Stuttgart, 1963), pp. 273-282.

Early monetary history, up to and including the classical period, is reviewed by Professor Heichelheim under the following main headings: (1) Prehistoric trade and barter; (2) The bronze period of the ancient Orient; (3) Early Chinese and Indian media of exchange; (4) The period marking the invention of coinage, down to the Second Persian War of 480 B.C.; (5) The period 480-323 B.C., ending with the death of Alexander the Great; (6) Hellenistic coinage (323-31 B.C.); (7) Coinage of the Roman Republic; (8) The Roman monetary system, which from the early *aes rude* coinage developed into a highly organized system employing gold, silver and copper. HG

KANAEL, BARUCH. Ancient Jewish Coins and their Historical Importance. In: *The Biblical Archaeologist*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (May, 1963), pp. 38-62, illus.

The coins of ancient Judea are described as an important source of information for the political, cultural and economic aspects of Jewish history, from the late Persian period to the time of the Bar Kochba revolt. The subject is discussed in some detail by the writer under the following headings: Coins in Old Testament Times; The Yehud Coins; Maccabean Coins (ca. 115-37 B.C.); Antigonus Mattathiah (40-37 B.C.); The Coins of King Herod (37-4 B.C.); The Coins of Herod Agrippa I (Philip's successor in 37 A.D., over Judea, 41-44 A.D.); The Coins of the Roman Procurators of Judea (6-41, 44-66 A.D.); The Judea Capta Coins; The First Jewish Revolt against the Romans; The Second Jewish Revolt (132-135 A.D.).

LABROUSSE, M. Monnaies "pré-romaines" de la Collection Azéma. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 259-260.

Although the bulk of the Azéma Collection was dispersed some fifty years ago, 331 specimens from it are contained in the collection in the *Musée du Vieux-Toulouse*. They include pre-Roman coins found in the fields around Vieille-Toulouse towards the end of the nineteenth century which the writer discusses under the following headings: Greek coins of Marseille (48); Coins struck in Bas-Languedoc with Iberian, Greek or Latin legends (53); Coins of the *à la croix* type issued for the most part by the Tolosates (12); Coins of Celtic tribes from central and northern Gaul (11); Miscellaneous Greek Coins (13); Numidian Coins (1); Punic or Hispano-Phoenician coins (7); Iberian coins with Iberian, Tartessian or Latin inscriptions (54); Roman coins (3); Illegible specimens (20).

MAINJONET, MONIQUE. Monnaie celtique d'Epaticus acquise par le Cabinet des Médailles. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 251.

A silver Celtic coin of Epaticus which was recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) belongs to the series issued in Britain after the second Belgic invasion (ca. 50 B.C.). Epaticus, the son of Tasciovanus and brother of Cunobelinus, is known only from the legends on his coins, most of which have been discovered in Atrebatas territory south of the river Thames.

MAINJONET, MONIQUE. Le trésor de Puteaux (Seine). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 59-72, pls. 2-5.

In November of 1950 fifty-three gold staters, approximately one half of a hoard discovered at Puteaux (Seine), were deposited for examination and study in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris); the hoard represents the third such find made near the city of the Parisii, others having been previously recorded from Charenton and the boulevard Raspail. From her study of the hoard the writer is able to make important observations on mint technique, die sequence, and the development of an increasingly abstract style. In addition to a descriptive catalogue of the coins, and four excellent plates, the article includes two diagrams, one showing the weights and the other the various obverse and reverse die groupings.

MESHORER, J. An Unpublished Coin of Aelia Capitolina. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1963), pp. 59-60, pl. 8.

In 1961 the author acquired a small bronze coin found on Giv'at Ram (Sheikh Bader) hill in Jerusalem which appeared to differ from anything previously listed in the literature of numismatics. The obverse shows the bust of an emperor (f.r.) and the inscription HAD, both within a circle; on the reverse, also surrounded by a circle, are a galley with oars and rudder and the letters KA. A coin in the possession of Father A. Spijkerman, curator of the Franciscan Museum in Jerusalem, which bears similar obverse and reverse types but shows a different reverse inscription, has now proved helpful in identifying the coin as an issue of Aelia Capitolina.

After comparing and studying both coins, especially from the point of view of the inscriptions, the writer concludes that the specimen recently found at Giv'at Ram should be added to the list of coins of Aelia Capitolina struck by Hadrian in honor of the Tenth Legion.

MILLER, MAX. *Münzen des Altertums*. 2nd ed., revised and edited by Tyll Kroha. Braunschweig, Klinkhardt and Biermann, 1963. 200 pp., 33 pls., map.

First published in 1933, Miller's guide for collectors of ancient coins has now been revised and brought up to date under the competent editorship of Tyll Kroha.

Because of two main factors — the vast increase in collecting which has marked the post-World War II period and the resulting decrease in the number of ancient coins available — beginners are advised to consider the collecting of Greek bronze coins of the Hellenistic period or Roman Imperial issues of the third and fourth centuries. Following this introduction are descriptions of early casting and striking processes and a useful chapter devoted to forgeries. Greek coinage is then treated in the customary geographical sequence as established by Eckhel (i.e. moving clockwise from the Straits of Gibraltar). Roman coinage, to which is appended a listing of emperors, with regnal dates, is similarly covered in considerable detail, from the early *aes grave* series to the dissolution of the Western Empire under Romulus Augustus in 476 A.D. Important types in both the Greek and Roman series are well illustrated on the accompanying plates. HG

The Newly-Discovered Shekel of Year 5. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), p. 41.

A silver shekel dating from the fifth year of the Jewish-Roman War, the discovery of which was reported in the preceding issue of the *INJ* (p. 22), has been acquired by the Bank of Israel for its collection of Jewish coins. It brings to six the number of such pieces discovered, all of which have been struck from different dies.

OESTREICHER, B. Attribution of a Coin to Caesarea Maritima. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), p. 28.

On the grounds that its attribution was only conjectural, the bronze coin here described was excluded from L. Kadman's *The Coins of Caesarea Maritima* (*Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium* Vol. 2). After studying the inscriptions and devices, however, Oestreicher proposes that this *Inverted Anchor / Rubber-blade downwards* type be included in the above corpus to follow Nos. 14-17 as the corresponding small denomination.

OESTREICHER, B. The Denominations of Ancient Jewish Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), pp. 7-12, pl. 1.

"Hitherto no serious attempt has been made to distinguish between the denominations of Jewish bronze coins. Scholars like Hill and Reifenberg were content to list the coins of each government according to their sizes and weights, unless existing dates or peculiarities of the types allowed a more exact arrangement. Only recently, A. Kindler tried to distinguish between prutot and other denominations." Following his study of the

coinage the writer is able to list the following denominations in the "King" series issued by Alexander Jannaeus: (1) Prutah of the *Star in Circle/Anchor type*; (2) half prutah of the *Star/Anchor in Circle type*; (3) prutah of the *Flower/Anchor in Circle type*; (4) half prutah of the *Palm Branch/Flower type*. On the late coinage issued by Herod I (37-4 B.C.) the emblems clearly indicate the following denominations: Double prutah (*Legend around ornament/Tripod between two palm branches*); prutah (*Legend around ornament/Tripod without palm branches*); half prutah (*Legend around tripod/Palm branch*).

A Sensational Numismatic Discovery. A Quarter-Shekel from the First Year of the Jewish-Roman War Discovered. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), pp. 40-41.

A silver quarter-shekel struck during the first year of the Jewish-Roman War (66/67 C.E.) which was recently acquired by a New York collector is established as a fully authentic specimen. Heretofore only the quarter-shekel of the year four had been known.

SOUTOU, ANDRÉ. Aspect numismatique des relations transpyrénéennes aux deux premiers siècles av. J.-C. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 266-267.

The diffusion, in the southwestern parts of France, of certain categories of Spanish coins bearing Iberian legends, provides the basis for the writer's theories regarding the commercial routes and economic relations which brought together the two slopes of the Pyrenees during the last centuries which preceded the Christian era.

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Le più antiche relazioni tra la Penisola iberica e la regione campana. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 61 (March-April, 1963), pp. 9-18. With Spanish Summary, pp. 19-21.

In this text of a public lecture delivered by the author before the *Sociedad Iberoamericana de Estudios Numismáticos* (Dec. 21, 1962), archaeological and numismatic data provide the basis for a detailed treatment of the relations which existed between Hispania and Campania in ancient times.

TUSA CUTRONI, ALDINA. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le Province di Palermo e di Trapani. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 306-318.

A large group of ancient coins, for which a complete chronological and topographical index is provided, is reported by the above *Soprintendenza* to have been discovered during the course of excavations conducted at Selinunte throughout the major part of 1957.

VARELA HERVIAS, E. Disertación sobre las medallas antiguas españolas del Museo de Don Vicencio Juan de Lastanosa, a cuja petición la escrivo Don Francisco Fabro (Bibl. Nac. Madrid, Secc. Mss. 6334, fols. 4 r.-14-r). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 9 (1960), pp. 199-212.

A manuscript in the National Library (Madrid), for which the writer provides a transcription, is of antiquarian interest to students of Celto-Iberian epigraphy and coinage. It bears the title *An Essay on Ancient Spanish Coins in the Museum of Don Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa* and was written by Don Francisco Fabro [Bremundans].

VERMEULE, CORNELIUS. A Collection of Greek and Roman Gems. In: *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, No. 323 (1963), pp. 4-18, illus.

A group of eighteen Greek and Roman gems, engraved in precious stones, which was recently acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) illustrates the development of gem-cutting from 500 B.C. to the end of the Roman Empire — a period of a thousand years. The collection was formed by the late Dr. L. Lahut Uzman, a distinguished professor at the Harvard Medical School. "The designs are those most intimately connected with the art of cutting dies for Greek and Roman coins, and in certain instances these gems can be said to represent the type of trial designs from which mintmasters in the Greek imperial cities of Asia Minor produced coins." Photographs of pertinent specimens illustrate various points stressed within the article.

GREEK

AIRD, G. S. Three Corinthian Colonies. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (May-June, 1963), p. 45.

The works of Ravel, Cammann and Seltman provide a basis for this discussion of the coinage of the Corinthian colonies of Leucas Acarnaniae, Argos Amphilochium Acarnaniae and Anactorium Acarnaniae.

BELLINGER, A. R. *Essays on the Coinage of Alexander the Great* (Numismatic Studies, No. 11). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1963. 132 pp., 3 pls.

In a four-part treatment the author discusses many of the problems involved in the study of the Alexander coinage — one of the most extensive and complex coinages of antiquity. Part I, which deals with the coins themselves, is primarily concerned with types and values. Part II, the largest of the four sections, examines the role played by the coinage in the emperor's finances. The third part deals with the posthumous coinage of Alexander and notes the continued striking of his coin types as

The type first appears at Olympia ca. 510 BC and thereafter extensively throughout the main Greek mints. The earliest Roman type, on a silver didrachm perhaps struck at Tarentum, is related to the Nike of Agathosai but at the same time is no mere copy. The Victory figure was eventually made into a Christian symbol (cf. bronze issues of Constantine and Constantius II inscribed *ESSE TEMPUS REPARATIONIS*).

In August, 1957, a clay pot containing 642 Greek silver coins was unearthed during the plowing of a field at Coste Fondovia, some three kilometers northwest of Pachino. Upon examination, forty-two pieces were identified as tetradrachms, and the remaining 600 as staters issued for the most part at Corinth. Pertinent bibliographical references are included in a descriptive catalogue of the coins and appended tables provide facsimiles of the Punic legends and graffiti encountered.

Part I of this work is devoted to a discussion and catalogue of the autonomous Epirot cities and tribes — to Arbanassians, Dodonai, Elia, Theriotians, Kassope, iunoi, Kassopei, Molossian, Molossianai, Pandosia and Phoinika — as well as to Epirot Symachy and Leinon down to 27 A.D. Part II presents a series of investigations into the history, religion and culture of Epiros based primarily on the evidence of the coins.

GENTILI, G. V. Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Sicilia Orientale. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 284-295.

During the three-year period 1955-57 hoards, donations and casual finds provided the numismatic collection of the *Museo di Siracusa* with an interesting variety of new coins. Contained in the above report are descriptions of the contents of four of the hoards: (1) Twenty-one silver coins of the fourth century B.C., discovered at Syracuse in April, 1955; (2) eight Greek silver coins, found near the cemetery in Syracuse; (3) thirty-four Roman Imperial bronze coins (2nd-3rd centuries A.D.) discovered in Syracuse (1956) in the district known as *Grottaperciata*; (4) 642 Greco-Siceliot coins (5th-4th centuries B.C.) found in August, 1957 in the *Coste Fondovia* district of Pachino.

GRIFFO, PIETRO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per la Province di Agrigento e Caltanissetta. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 296-306.

During the period 1956-59 the numismatic collections dependent upon the above superintendence were enriched by a large number of coins discovered in the course of excavations conducted at Heraclea Minoa and Gela. The writer reports a large find of archaic Greek silver coins discovered near the railroad platform at Gela in 1956, also a find of Norman gold coins which came to light in a field at Licata.

A Hoard of Tyrian Silver Coins from Akko. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), p. 21.

A hoard recently found on the Tel el-Fukhar (the site of the Akko acropolis) contained twenty-five small silver coins struck at Tyre in the fourth century B.C. and is said to provide new evidence for the denominations of Tyrian coinage. Details of the hoard, which is currently housed in the Numismatic Museum at Tel-Aviv, are expected to be published in the near future.

KIENAST, DIETMAR. Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik. Ionien. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 113-198.

Continuing the geographically arranged series of surveys of Greek numismatic literature is a bibliography of 462 items, divided into the following sections: Catalogues, etc.; Studies not confined to one city; Electrum coinage; The role of Ionian cities in the monetary policy of Athens; Individual cities — Ephesus, Erythrae, Heraclea-ad-Latmum, Clazomenae, Colophon, Lebedus, Leuke, Magnesia-ad-Meandrum, Metropolis, Miletus, Myus, Naulochus, Neapolis, Phocaea, Phygela, Priene, Smyrna, Teus, Chios, Samos; Heracles coinage alliance; Art history;

Hoard and economic history; False attributions and forgeries. A map and index complete the work. ILM

KINDLER, ARIE. The Greco-Phoenician Coins struck in Palestine in the Time of the Persian Empire. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), pp. 2-6. No. 2 (June, 1963), pp. 25-27.

Part I of this discussion includes a descriptive catalogue of fifty-six specimens from the above series arranged under the following headings: Number, obverse, reverse, century, reference, prototypes (western and eastern). Part II deals with the influence of Greek and Phoenician art on the die-cutters of the period. After study of the problems involved, and elucidation of the various influences observed, the writer concludes as follows: "We feel able to stress that the designation Greco-Phoenician Coins for the group in question exactly reflects the artistic influences which are manifest in these coins. In any case this heading is incomparably more fitting than the previously used ethnological nomenclature Philisto-Arabic, referring to peoples which either had already ceased to exist in this period or had not yet come into being in the region wherein these coins circulated."

KRAAY, C. M. Monnaies provenant du site de Colophon. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 42 (1962/63), pp. 5-13, pl. 1. Translated by Pierre Strauss.

From his study of a collection (not precisely a hoard) of silver fractional issues from the vicinity of Colophon the writer is enabled to make a number of suggestions regarding their attribution. Differences in weight, for example, indicate that only those bearing a mark of value (where the weight range is between 0.20 and 0.30) should properly be assigned to Colophon. Of the others, Kraay suggests that because of type similarities to Clazomenian coins of the fourth century, Milne's Period I, Group C, may have been struck at Clazomene; similarly, coins of his Period II, Group A, can be assigned to Magnesia-ad-Maeandrum. Nos. 112-134 are referred to Teos, and four other coins (nos. 137-140) are designated as follows: No. 137, on the basis of type and weight, may be assigned to Themistocles in Magnesia; No. 138 is probably a fraction of a Carian stater and Nos. 139 (electrum) and 140 are both left for uncertain mints. The majority of the coins date from the late sixth to the mid-fifth century and provide indications of the large variety of fractional issues struck by Ionian cities. DR

KRAAY, C. M. On the Weights of Ancient Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1963), p. 116.

"One is sometimes asked what standard of accuracy a Greek mint could attain in preparing flans of regular weight, and on this point a small piece

Twenty-one tetradrachms of Alexander the Great from three successive issues of the mint of Alexandria were available for weighing in the Ashmolean Museum; all were in mint condition and uncoined. The weights were 17.28 (1), 17.24 (3), 17.22 (6), 17.21 (7), 17.20 (2), 17.19 (1), 17.18 (1). Clearly this represents very accurate weighing of the plans with over 60% of the coins clustering around 17.22-17.21, and the irregularities are well off the written point, i.e., that not all Greek mints attained or maintained such a degree of accuracy as though they would technically capable of doing so required by the die-cutters of the period. After study of the problems involved, P. A. Weiss proposed an atelier monétaire d'Adiabene? Natonaia. In Rome he found a coin of Nero which was able to do so as follows: "We feel able to say: Four bronze coins are known from the mint of Natonaia (or Natonaia) in the Little Zab River in Adiabene. The site of the city is at Altin Kopru, on the road from Bagdad to Mosul." He also mentions a coin of Vespasian which is exactly reflected in the style of the inscription, more than in the case of the other coins. It is interesting to note that the previously mentioned coin of Nero had already ceased to exist in this period referring to peoples which either had already ceased to exist in this period.

Caltanisetta, In: Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali, Vols. 7^a 1960-1961, pp. 329-331.

The above report contains a listing of the Greek coins discovered during the excavation of the acropolis of Gela (1960-61). Seven specimens issued in Gela, Segesta and Camarina are briefly described.

The second season of excavations at Vassallaggi (near Callanissetta) also brought to light a number of Greek coins descriptions of which are presented under the appropriate find-spot. Sanctuary, residential area and necropolis. Also listed and described are the contents of sporadic finds made in the territories of Butera and Gela.

Bibliographical references to Ravel and other authorities are included in this descriptive catalogue of 202 previously unpublished Greek coins preserved in the numismatic section of the *Museo Nazionale* (Naples). The group includes staters issued in Corinth, the Corinthian colonies and cities of Magna Graecia as well as a number of Syracusan bronze coins.

TUSA CUTRONI, ALDINA. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le Province di Palermo e Trapani. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 331-332.

Excavations conducted at Gangi in the summer of 1958 brought to light three bronze coins, one of which was issued by Hieron II of Syracuse. Several bronze pieces were also discovered at Prizzi in the summer of 1960.

Spinalion and Savada on the island of Mozia in the same years included a pair of 30 Mozia from the period 420-390 B.C. and a trias of Syracuse struck between 344 and 338 B.C. Four coins which were discovered by shepherds in the area of Segesta in 1961 (and subsequently delivered to the above jurisdiction) included a gold statér of Philip III Arrhidæus (323-310 B.C.) found within the precincts of the shore city. Thirteen didrachms (including seven issued at Syracuse, two struck at Eryx and four illegible specimens) were found by English archaeologists on the island of Mozia in the summer of 1961.

VAROUCHA, CHRISTODOULOUPOULOS, IRÈNE. Acquisitions du Musée Numismatique d'Athènes. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 86, Pt. 2 (1962), pp. 417-429, pls. 9-17.

Acquisitions made by the National Museum are here recorded under two headings: (a) Hoards, and (b) Miscellaneous. There are eleven Greek, three Roman, five Byzantine and four medieval hoards. Among the miscellaneous acquisitions are issues from Athens (two tetradrachms) and Thera (an unpublished didrachm, the first struck at Thera, and twelve bronze coins). Also recorded are a number of ancient weights, originally from the collection of Dr. Mordmann of Istanbul. IFH

WELZ, KARL. Le monete di Elis (Olympia). Traduzione di G. Bernardi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 61-62, illus.

Welz discusses the Olympic Games in connection with the coinage of Elis, whose prosperity is amply reflected in the richness and variety of its issues. Included in a descriptive catalogue, with ten illustrations, are twenty-six specimens from the writer's own collection, arranged under the following types: Eagle, heads of Zeus, heads of Hera and head of Apollo.

ROMANE

BARTOCCINI, RENATO. Un nuovo medaglione di Settimio Severo. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*. Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 57-60, pl. 3.

On October 12, 1953 the Carabiniere di Bombarzo (province of Viterbo) recovered a perfectly preserved medallion of Septimius Severus, for which the writer provides full description, illustration and commentary. The discovery was made at Poggio S. Giovanni, located in the region known as Colonna.

queur, a small village in the Somme, discovered a clay vessel containing Roman coins. The 1,691 identified specimens cover a period from the monetary reform of Diocletian to Constantine Augustus (313) and are distributed among the following mints: Trèves (555), Lyons (272), London (217), Rome (59), Ostia (11), Ticinum (77), Aquileia (13), Siscia (19), Thessalonica (2), Heraclea (3), Cyzicus (4), Antioch (2), Carthage (26), No mintmark (413), Imitations (8).

BASTIEN, PIERRE. La trouvaille de Guiscard (monnaie de bronze de Postume). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 232-236, diagr., pl. 9.

In March of 1961, workers employed on an embankment project in the region of Guiscard (Oise) discovered a hoard of sixteen Roman bronze coins, including fifteen official and unofficial issues bearing the effigy of Postumus; the remaining coin was a much worn sestertius of Hadrian. The hoard shows that sestertii of the *Haut Empire* continued to circulate during the reign of Postumus and that imitations of the sestertii issued by the Gallic usurper circulated along with the official coins. Bibliographical references to *RIC*, De Witte, Cohen and Elmer are included in the descriptive catalogue of the sixteen pieces.

British Museum. Dept. of Coins and Medals. *A Guide to the Exhibition of Roman Coins in the British Museum*. London, 1963. 75 pp., illus., 8 pls.

A number of revisions are incorporated into this new edition of the work originally compiled by Harold Mattingly in 1927. FDC

CABARROT, J. J. Variété d'une monnaie de Maxence. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 253.

A variety of a coin issued by Maxentius at the Carthage mint during the period following his revolt is fully described. The inscription reads as follows: D / IMP MAXENTIVS P F AVG R / CONSERVATOR AFRICAE SVAE H ER / B.

CAPUTO, GIACOMO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità dell' Etruria. Firenze — Museo. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 268-269.

The excavation of the Tuscan Temple at Fiesole, conducted during 1955 and 1956, brought to light seventy-three coins, all of which were deposited in the *Museo Archeologico* (Florence). The group comprised twelve bronze coins of Caesars, one Roman Republican silver denarius, forty-one Roman bronzes (libral series) and nineteen illegible bronze pieces.

Two coins, a Roman Republican as and a Roman bronze issue (not clearly decipherable) were acquired by the museum at Grosseto in 1958-59.

CAPUTO, GIACOMO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità dell'Etruria. Firenze — Museo Archeologico. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), p. 326.

While employed in a field near the *via Aurelia* on August 20, 1961, at a place known as Cupi (Montiano, Grosseto), agricultural workers accidentally discovered sixty-one Roman Republican silver issues struck between 218 and ca. 57 B.C. The coins were found together, not far below the surface of the ground, and were eventually deposited by the above jurisdiction in the *Museo Archeologico* at Florence.

GARNIER, J. P. Encore les monnaies romaines présentant une effigie en creux sous l'image du revers. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 243.

After reviewing the various theories held concerning a group of Roman coins struck with an incuse effigy upon the reverse, the writer presents his own conclusion: namely, that the dies used in the striking collided with each other at the moment where (either inadvertently or through distraction) the *malleatores* forgot to place a flan on the pile.

GIARD, J. B. Deux monnaies de Sicile frappées au I^{er} siècle avant J.-C. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 245-246.

Two Sicilian coins of the first century B.C. which the writer recently acquired show types well known in Roman numismatics: (obv.), Hercules in a biga of centaurs (f.r.); (rev.), two men engaged in a duel; both are found on denarii issued by the Aurelia and Didia families. Reasons for the striking of these types in Sicily are presented in some detail.

GIARD, J. B. Le trésor d'Allones (Sarthe). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 217-225, illus., tabs.

A hoard of Roman Imperial issues (1015 antoniniani and one denarius) which the writer publishes was discovered under the wheels of a bulldozer while construction work was in progress at Allones (Sarthe) in 1961. The coins were in excellent state of preservation — the majority being in mint condition — and showed a preponderance of issues of Gordian III and Postumus. A table shows the composition of the hoard, and an inventory of the coins (arranged by emperor and mint) includes pertinent references to Alföldi, Cohen, Elmer, Göbl, *RIC* and Voetter.

GIARD, J. B. Le trésor de Saint-Mesmin (Aube). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 226-231, pl. 8, tab.

While cultivating land in March, 1955, an inhabitant of Saint-Mesmin (Aube) uncovered a clay pot containing 1,800 coins dating from the end

of the third century. Following the dispersal of part of the hoard, OT 1369 antoniniani, all in a remarkable state of preservation, were recovered for examination and study; the coins were for the most part crude products of local mints, which had obviously made no serious attempt to produce close imitations of the official currency, and as such are of considerable interest. A catalogue of the contents, arranged by emperor, mint, and number of specimens, includes relevant bibliographical references.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Chronique des trouvailles de monnaies romaines isolées dans le Département du Nord. In: *L'Antiquité Classique*, Vol. 27, fasc. 2 (1958), pp. 369-407.

GARNIER, J. P. Encore les monnaies romaines présentant une effigie en revers. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, 1963, pp. 1-10.

Arranged by place, emperor, denomination, mint, date, description, bibliographical references and collection, this descriptive catalogue includes twenty-eight Roman Imperial coins (Augustus to Valens) discovered at the following places in the Département du Nord: Bavi, Douai, Paches-Thumesnil, Parnas, Rechain, Lofre, Marchiennes, Sautzou, Somme, Oostrevant and Tressen.

HARRIS, B. F. Four Coins of the Principate of Nero. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 37 (March 1963), pp. 1-4.

In an article entitled *Symbolism in Roman Coinage* which appeared in a recent issue of the above *Journal* (Vol. 10, No. 4, July, 1961) T. F. Carney traced the development of coinages under the early Roman emperors — especially their use as instruments of political propaganda. Four coins of Nero which clearly illustrate this exploitation, and also the monetary reforms which took place towards the end of the reign are contained in a collection of Greek and Roman coins which Dr. H. Mattingly acquired some years ago for the Classics Department of the University of Auckland. Full descriptions (including relevant bibliographical references) are contained in the writer's discussion of the four pieces.

JONES, J. R. *Early Date Roman Coins*. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Vol. 18, 1963, pp. 295-296.

Historians and numismatists have suggested various dates between 269 and 170 B.C. for the appearance of the first denarii. The writer cites a number of these sources, discusses the pros and cons of each, and after discarding the arguments of Mattingly, Robinson and Milne reaches the conclusion that Thomsen's dating of 211 B.C. is to be considered the most accurate in the light of recent archaeological research.

KINDLER, ARIE. Ein Münzpalimpsest aus dem Bar-Kochba-Krieg. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Vol. 18, 1963, pp. 15-20.

Among the artifacts of the period of the Bar-Kochba revolt (and at

Wadi Murabba'at are papyri giving the exchange value of the Revolt coinage. Provincial tetradrachms and drachms of Caesaraea in Cappadocia and Roman denarii were re-struck, as well as bronze Palestinian city issues. In particular, one coin from Gaza clearly shows the date: the fourth year after the visit of Hadrian in A.D. 132/3. The technique of striking is noteworthy. Generally, the original type was completely defaced; but here the work was less carefully done and the original type and date are clear.

DR

LAFaurie, JEAN. Follis inédit de l'atelier de Londres, frappé par Constantin. Solidus d'Honorius, frappé en Illyricum. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 241-243.

In a detailed discussion of the above two coins Lafaurie notes that the iconography of the follis reflects the period which preceded the conquest of Italy.

LOPEZ SERRANO, MATILDE. Moneda romana republicana. Los periodos I y II (c. 269-c. 187 a.c. de Sydenham) en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional de Madrid. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 9 (1960), pp. 125-143, pls. 1-6.

This descriptive catalogue of the Roman Republican coins in the National Archaeological Museum (Madrid) includes 285 specimens struck during the first and second Sydenham periods (ca. 269-187 B.C.), all of which are described in full. Pertinent references to Sydenham, together with illustrations of the more interesting pieces, are included.

MANGANARO, GIACOMO. Il "contorniato" erculeo di Anthemio. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 73-77, pl. 4.

Although in a poor state of preservation, a contorniate in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) represents the only known issue of Procopius Anthemius, Emperor of the West (467-472). The obverse effigy (f.r.) is surrounded by a legend which reads D(OMINUS) N(OSTER) ANTHEMIUS PERP(ETUUS) AUG(USTUS). On the reverse, a standing Hercules is depicted holding a child on his extended left arm, the significance of which is indicated by the inscription (IP)O(DR)OMOS HERACLEOS. The child, representing one of the fifty sons sired by Hercules from the fifty daughters of Thesbios, symbolizes either the Hippodrome or the Circus Maximus at Rome with which the cult of Hercules is connected. The iconography of the contorniate and the story of its issue are treated by the writer in some detail.

MEYSHAN, JOSEF. An Unknown Variant and Date of Judaea Capta Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), pp. 16, 19.

A sestertius of the Roman Imperial IVDAEA CAPTA series in the writer's collection shows a deviation from the usual arrangement of the inscription and bears a date hitherto unknown on the coins of this series. The specimen is believed to have been issued during the last quarter of the year 70 and was thus one of the first IVDAEA CAPTA coins struck at Rome.

MITARD, P. H. Monnaies romaines dans une sépulture franque. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 241.

Among sundry artifacts recently discovered in a tomb in the Roman and Merovingian cemetery at Maule were three Roman Imperial coins: A denarius of Lucilla (Cohen 14), a denarius of Commodus (Cohen 859 var. and *RIC* 50a) and an antoninianus of Elagabalus (Cohen 66).

MOOSBRUGGER, RUDOLF and H. A. CAHN. Die Münzen aus der Kirchengrabung Kaiseraugst 1960. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 42 (1962/63), pp. 21-31, pl. 3.

Finds made during the restoration of the above church indicate that it was constructed on the site of the episcopal church of Justinian, who as *episcopus Rauricorum* signed the *Acta* of the Cologne Council in 346. Beneath the Gothic and Baroque foundations and medieval blocks lay the foundations of a larger, late Roman structure showing rooms built on both sides of an apse. Seventy-four coins which were found below the mortar in the south room were mostly from western mints, those of Trier and Lyons accounting for thirty-eight pieces. The fact that the majority fall between 341 and 353 indicates that they were deposited at the time of the great Alemanni invasion, as were the silver hoards discovered at the Kaiseraugst Castrum and the Roman villa of Görbelhof. DR

MORETTI, MARIO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità dell' Etruria meridionale. Roma-Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 326-327.

From the large body of numismatic material yielded by the excavations conducted at Lucus Feroniae (Capena) the writer singles out for special mention fragments of the *aes rude* and a group of bronze coins covering practically the entire Roman Republican period.

OWER, J. Some Possible Explanations of the Types of the Denarii of C. Fabius (cf. Sydenham 589 and 590). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), p. 207.

The figures of Cybele and Victory on the denarii of Fabius are interpreted as alluding to three omens of victory delivered by the goddess Cybele to the Romans. The victories are said to have occurred during the Hannibalic and Cimbric wars. FDC

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. La colonna sulle monete di Traiano. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 29-40, pls. 1-2.

Depicted on the reverse of numerous gold, silver and bronze coins struck by Trajan ca. 107-116 A.D. is a column which was erected in his honor by the Senate. Two types of column, each quite distinct from the other, are shown on the coins. The first is the traditional type, placed upon a quadrangular base and surmounted by a statue. It appears on numerous issues struck in all three metals and denominations during Trajan's fifth and sixth consulships. The second type of column, showing an owl or eagle perched upon its top, presents problems for both the numismatist and the archaeologist. It is found only on two very rare issues of sestertii and is known in two versions, struck during the emperor's fifth and sixth consulships, respectively, both of which the writer describes in detail. Also treated at some length are the various interpretations propounded as to the significance of the iconography and symbolism depicted on the above types and their variants.

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Roma I. Roma — Museo Nazionale Romano. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 327-329.

Two gold coins, one issued by Galba, the other by Diadumenianus, were acquired by the *Museo Nazionale Romano* (Rome) in 1958 and 1959, respectively. Also deposited in the museum were two hoards of Roman Republican denarii. The first, consisting of thirty pieces, was discovered at Capranica in July, 1959; the second, found at Civita Castellana in 1960, contained 392 specimens and was deposited in the museum under the terms of an agreement concluded with the *Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Roma II*, in whose jurisdiction the coins were found.

PERANTONI SATTA, GAVINO. Rinvenimenti in Sardegna di monete della Repubblica Romana. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 195-209.

Numerous hoards and sporadic finds of bronze and silver coins from the Roman Republican period have been discovered in Sardinia. With brief descriptions of contents, the finds are listed by the writer in accordance with the chronology of the Roman monetary system.

PFLAUM, H. G. Monnaie inédite d'Aurélien, de Cyzique. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 269-270.

After his accession in 270 Aurelian resumed the striking of coins at Cyzicus (Asia Minor), a mint which had functioned during the reign of Claudius Gothicus. On the basis of the obverse titles — which become

progressively shorter — the writer recognizes three coins issued by Aurelian at Cyzicus.

POZZI, ENRICA. Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Campania. Pompei — Direzione degli Scavi. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 270-278.

Excavations were continued in the southern section of Pompeii, particularly in the area of *regio* I, during the years 1955-59. Coins found during the period are arranged topographically by *regio* number and the *insula* where found, and descriptive listings (including pertinent bibliographical references) are provided for the many Roman coins discovered during the excavations.

POZZI, ENRICA. Tesoretto di età flavia da Pompei. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 211-230, pls. 9-12, tab.

Excavations conducted in the eastern part of Pompeii in November, 1959, specifically in the area of the garden belonging to *insula* VII of *regio* III, brought to light a hoard containing sixty-one aurei of the Roman Imperial period (Caligula to Vespasian), forty-nine denarii (mostly of Roman Republican origin) and various silver artifacts and jewels. References to Babelon, Grueber, Sydenham and Mattingly-Sydenham are included in a descriptive catalogue of the coins.

SALAMA, PIERRE. Un follis d'Alexandre Tyran conservé à Madrid. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 9 (1960), pp. 171-177, illus.

Together with a description of a rare follis of L. Domitius Alexander in the collection of the National Archaeological Museum (Madrid), Salama provides a detailed discussion of the coin's iconography as related to historical events within the Roman Empire during the first decade of the fourth century.

SALAMA, PIERRE. Imitation constantinienne d'atelier balkanique découverte à Rusguniae (Algérie). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 251-252, illus.

Archaeological excavations recently carried out at the ancient site of Rusguniae (Cape Matifou, twenty-five kilometers east of Algiers) brought to light an imitation of an official type of Constantine (or possibly Licinius) issued at western and Balkan mints during the period 320-324. The coin is fully described and illustrated.

SCRINARI, VALNEA and LUISA BERTACCHI. Soprintendenza alle Antichità del Veneto. Aquileia — Museo Nazionale. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 265-266.

Roman coins acquired by the *Museo Nazionale* (Aquileia) in recent years were all Imperial issues, eight specimens having been added to the collection in 1956-57, eight in 1957-58 and nine in 1959. Each coin description includes the name of the emperor, bibliographical reference, condition of the specimen and the Museum inventory number.

SERENA FAVA, ANNA. Museo Civico di Torino. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 321-323.

Listed among the important numismatic acquisitions made by the *Museo Civico* (Turin) in 1961 is a collection of 749 Roman Republican coins covering a period from the second century B.C. to the Augustan era. Outstanding among the group is a splendid issue of Anthony and Cleopatra.

SERENA FAVA, ANNA. Soprintendenza alle Antichità del Piemonte. Torino — Museo d'Antichità. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 249-264.

The writer provides an inventory of the coins (Roman, for the most part) acquired from excavations conducted in the territory of the above jurisdiction by the *Museo d'Antichità* and the *Palazzo Madama*, both of Turin.

SERENA FAVA, ANNA. Soprintendenza alle Antichità dell'Emilia e Romagna. Bologna — Museo Civico. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 266-268.

This report includes a listing of Roman coins deposited in the *Museo Civico* at Bologna, all of which were recovered from excavations conducted at various sites under the aegis of the above jurisdiction.

SORDI, MARTA. Le monete di Marco Aurelio con Mercurio e la "pioggia miracolosa." In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 41-55.

Various interpretations have been given the denarii, dupondii and sestertii (showing Mercury on the obverse) which were issued by Marcus Aurelius in commemoration of the miraculous rain which occurred during his war against the Quadi. After studying the historical sources and certain authoritative writings on the coinage of Marcus Aurelius the writer concludes that this divine intervention (recognized as such by both Christians and pagans) was attributed by the emperor himself and other contemporary personages to the prayers of the soldiers. The legends

of Arnufis and Julian Chaldaeus, both of which attributed the miracle to the personal prayers of the emperor, originated at a later date.

ZWAGER, H. H. Propaganda op munten van de Romeinse Republiek. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (July, 1963), pp. 33-36, illus.

In a discussion of the use of propaganda on the coins issued under the Roman Republic attention is given to the views and interpretations propounded by Mommsen, D'Ailly, Grueber, Bahrfeldt, Sydenham, Mattingly and (especially) Alföldi. The author also provides interpretations of the various devices found on coins issued by L. Titurius Sabinus, Q. Pomponius Musa, C. Julius Caesar and Q. Caepio Brutus, specimens of which are illustrated.

BYZANTINE

BABINGER, FRANZ. L'enigma del bottino d'oro di Bisanzio (1453). In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 79-90.

Published here in an Italian translation, this article (in German) appeared originally in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* (Vol. 107, No. 3, 1957, pp. 539-550) under the title *Das Rätsel um die Goldbeute von Byzanz* (1453). An abstract was published in *NL* No. 46 (Jan., 1959), p. 366.

MILES, G. C. A Byzantine Bronze Weight in the Name of Bišr b. Marwān. In: *Arabica*, Vol. 9, Fasc. 2 (May, 1962), pp. 113-118, pl. 1.

The writer describes and illustrates a Byzantine bronze weight, re-engraved in Umayyad times, which he recently examined in the *Musée d'Art et d'Histoire* at Geneva: "This flat, circular weight, measuring 34.9 mm. in diameter and 7 mm. in thickness shows no traces of the original Greek legends, the surface evidently having been chiselled away to permit an Arabic inscription around the periphery to stand out in relief." The inscription, in Kufic characters, translates as follows: "In the name of God: Bišr b. Marwān, the *amīr*; this is a weight of twelve."

"The exact provenance of Bišr's weight is not known, but Dr. Dürr informs me that it came to the Museum from the collection of Lucien Naville, many of whose coins and weights were acquired in Syria or Lebanon. All indications, then, point to Syria as the most likely provenance. If this be true, the weight supplements our knowledge of Bišr b. Marwān's public career with the information that he held office in Syria sometime between ca. 66 and 71 H."

A Solidus of Theodosius II Discovered in the Ruins of a Synagogue at Sardis. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), p. 41.

Recent excavations on the site of ancient Sardis brought to light the ruins of a spacious synagogue, believed to have been constructed in the first half of the third century C.E. A coin found within the ruins was identified as a gold solidus issued by the Byzantine emperor Theodosius II.

EUROPEAN

ATSMONY, DAVID. The Ghetto Litzmannstadt and its Money. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), pp. 36-37, illus.

Shortly after the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939 the name of Lodz was changed to Litzmannstadt in memory of a German general who had won a victory in the vicinity of the city during the First World War. By order of the German authorities special notes were authorized for the use of the Jews in the Litzmannstadt Ghetto. They were issued in denominations of 50 pfennigs, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 marks, but were of extremely poor quality and were eventually replaced with aluminum coins struck in the denominations of 10 pfennigs (1942), 5, 10 and 20 marks (1943). A one-mark note and a forged 5-mark note are illustrated within the article.

BENEUT, GUY. Monnayage de l'atelier de Pamiers au nom de Charles VI. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), p. 262.

Beneut describes and discusses the florettes struck by the Comte de Foix at Pamiers (1419 and 1420) in the name of Charles VI.

BERNAREGGI, ERNESTO. Monete italiane inedite. I: Una "Prova" in rame di Giovanni Sforza Signore di Pesaro. II: Una "doppia da 2" di Paolo Besso Ferrero Fieschi di Masserano. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 64 (1962), pp. 53-67, illus.

Two Italian coins, both previously unpublished, are fully described and illustrated: (1) A copper proof of Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro; (2) a *doppia da 2* of Paolo Besso Ferrero Fieschi of Masserano. Historical background notes and references to the *CNI* are provided for both pieces.

BIANCHETTI, A. Ricordo di Giovanni XXIII. Angelo Roncalli, 1958-1963. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1963), p. 104, illus.

Bianchetti provides a brief discussion of the annual medals and coinage issued by Pope John XXIII. Special emphasis is placed upon the coins

issued in commemoration of Vatican Council II (1962), which include the denominations of 500 lire (silver), 100 and 50 lire (acmonital), 20 lire (bronze-aluminum) and 1, 2, 5, and 10 lire (italma).

BUCZEK, ROMAN. Łagiewniki, pow. Łobez. Skarb monet pomorskich z XIV wieku. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), pp. 36-37, illus.

From a hoard of fourteenth century Pomeranian coins discovered at Łagiewniki in 1962 approximately 2000 specimens are reported to have been recovered for examination and study.

CALICÓ, F. X. Fue Felipe II de España, Rey de Inglaterra? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 38 (Jan.-March, 1963), pp. 10-12, illus. With English Translation.

This article was originally published in the Spanish newspaper *Diario de Barcelona* (August 14, 1962, p. 34, illus.). An abstract appeared in *NL* No. 65 (Oct., 1963), p. 728.

CAPRA, P. L'émission de novembre 1361 en Guyenne. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 270-273.

In his work entitled *Anglo-Gallic Coins* (London, 1920), L. M. Hewlett stressed the importance of the reign of Edward III for the study of the Anglo-Gascon coinage. Although the absence of texts makes it difficult to attribute and date specimens, contemporary account books have enabled the writer to establish the striking of four coins at Bordeaux for circulation in Guyenne. They include a *guyennois d'or* issued Nov. 13, 1361 and three silver coins (a *guyennois d'argent*, a *double* and a *petit*) issued for the first time on Nov. 10, 1361.

CAROSI, MARIO. Un "errore" sopra un pezzo da 20 grana di Ferdinando II di Borbone. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1963), p. 31, illus.

A 20 grana piece issued by Ferdinand II of the Two Sicilies in 1851 shows the denomination in the reverse exergue as G.10 instead of G.20. The coin was apparently not listed by D'Incerti in his monograph entitled *Le monete borboniche delle Due Sicilie (periodo 1799-1862)*, published in Milan in 1960.

CIVILETTI, BENEDETTO. Soprintendenza ai monumenti Gallerie e Antichità di Trieste. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 325-326.

A hoard of 169 coins, discovered at Goricizza di Codroipo (Udine) in March, 1950 and later deposited in the *Museo Nazionale* (Cividale del Friuli) shows the following composition: Nos. 1-24: Aquileia, Nicolò di Lussemburgo (1350-1358), denaro AR (CNI 1-6); Nos. 25-35, Aquileia,

Lodovico della Torre (1359-1365), denaro AR (*CNI* 1-2); Nos. 36-114, Marquardo di Randex (1365-1381), denaro with eagle; Nos. 115-153, Marquardo di Randex — denaro tirolino AR (*CNI* 6-9); Nos. 154-168, Aquileia, Lodovico della Torre — denaro AR (*CNI* 6-9); No. 169, Marquardo di Randex — denaro with eagle AR.

DELL'ACQUA, G. A. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie — Milano. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), p. 323.

The contents of two separate coin finds are briefly described. The first, discovered at Castiglione Olona (Varese) on May 8, 1958, yielded twenty-five gold and 505 silver coins, the oldest of which were struck at Piacenza (1140-1313); among the most recent pieces were issues of Giovanni Dolfin (1356-61) and coins struck in Milan by Galeazzo II and Bernabò Visconti (1354-78).

The Vigevano find, discovered April 11, 1961, contained 542 gold coins issued during the period of the Renaissance, the oldest by Andrea Dandolo (1343-54). The most recent specimens included coins of Florence and issues of Bishop Ajmone of Montefalcone di Losanna (1491-1517).

Distribution Begins for Luxemburg's New Dollar Size Commemorative Coin. In: *Coin World*, No. 180 (Sept. 27, 1963), p. 1, illus.

The 250 franc piece issued in 1963 in commemoration of Luxemburg's millenium is the first crown-size coin to be issued by that country since 1946. Struck in patine old silver (weight, 25 gr., diameter, 37 mm.), it bears an obverse portrait head of the Grand Duchess Charlotte (f.r.) with Latin legend inscribed in early Gothic characters. A high-angle view of Lucilinburhuc Castle dominates the reverse. BPS

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Deux imitations du double parisis de Philippe VI par Louis II, baron de Vaud. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18. No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 254.

Two imitations of the *double parisis* of Philip VI which the writer describes differ in several respects from the type imitated: Lafaurie 270, showing a large *fleur-de-lis* in the obverse field and a floriated cross on the reverse. The coins were issued by Louis II, baron of Vaud.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Le trésor de Montreuil. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 261-265.

A hoard of 126 gold coins, found in a house at Montreuil (Pas-de-Calais) in 1962, showed the following composition: 101 French regal coins (Charles VIII to Francis I); ten issues of the Spanish Netherlands (Philip le Beau to Charles V); three Spanish coins (Ferdinand and Isabella, and Charles V and Joanna la Loca); a coin of Charles

V struck at Naples; six issues of John III of Portugal and one coin from the Abbey of Thorn. A catalogue of the contents is arranged by country, sovereign, denomination, number, bibliographical references, mint and weight.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Le trésor de Poitiers. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 269-276, pl. 12.

In January, 1960 a hoard of gold coins dating for the most part from the sixteenth century was discovered during the demolition of a building at Poitiers (Vienne); burial is believed to have taken place ca. 1581. Although the 490 pieces examined may not represent the entire hoard, they are considered to give a reasonably true indication of its composition. A descriptive catalogue which the writer provides lists the contents as follows: 316 French regal coins (Charles VII to Henry III); a coin of Gaston de Foix struck at Bearn; nineteen issues of the Spanish Netherlands (Charles V and Philip II); seventy-two Spanish coins (Charles V and Joanna la Loca, and Philip II); seventy-nine Portuguese pieces (John III to Philip I); two Italian coins and one from the Netherlands.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Trésor trouvé près de La Fère (Aisne). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 266-268.

Discovered under unknown circumstances in the environs of La Fère (Aisne) in 1960 was a hoard of fifty-six coins, distributed as follows: Forty-three French issues (Charles VI to Charles IX); four Spanish coins of Ferdinand and Isabella; six Portuguese coins (Manuel I and John III) and one struck for Gelderland by Charles V. A catalogue of the contents is arranged by country, sovereign, denomination, number, bibliographical references, mint and weight.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. A propos d'une monnaie d'Elincourt. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 239-240.

In the previous issue of the *Bulletin* (No. 3, March, 1963, pp. 232-233) A. T. Puister published a coin *au cavalier* which he attributed to Walerand III, Count of Ligny and Saint-Pol, Seigneur d'Elincourt (1371-1415). Without attempting to correct the attribution, Duplessy points out that the coin was previously published (albeit with incomplete legends) by Bernays and Vannérus in their *Histoire numismatique du comté, puis duché de Luxembourg* (Brussels, 1910), p. 97, pl. 3, no. 41.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Le trésor de Vaucé (Mayenne). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 277-313, pls. 13-14.

Three clay vessels, containing 4,609 coins and three fragments, were brought to light at Vaucé (Mayenne) in 1961 by a farmer engaged in destroying a hedge which separated two parcels of land. When sent to the *Cabinet des Médailles* for cleaning and examination five pieces were found to be of silver, 121 (and the three fragments) of billon, and 4,483 of copper. The coins included French regal and feudal issues, three foreign specimens, and 2,326 *double tournois*, all of which are treated at some length under the following headings: Types and Mints, Metrology and Fabrication, Circulation of the Copper Coins. Tables, maps and a fully descriptive catalogue are provided.

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Liechtenstein. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 2507-2508, illus.

Dates of issue, quantities minted, issuing mint, metal, weight and size are given for the denominations of ½ Frank, 1 Vereinsthaler, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Kronen, 25, 50 and 100 Franken. Obverse and reverse of the 100 Franken issue are illustrated. BPS

FUNCK, WALTER. *Deutsche Porzellan-Münzen*. Neuenburg, The Author, 1962. 10 pp.

This listing of German porcelain coins includes mainly the official pieces, issued, in denominations ranging from 10 pfennigs to 5,000 marks, by sixty-seven separate communities during the inflationary period which followed World War I. HG

FUNCK, WALTER. *Die Notmünzen der deutschen Städte, Gemeinden, Kreise, Länder usw (amtliche Ausgaben) 1916-1921. Mit Anhang: Notmünzen, 1922-1924. Notmünzen nach dem 2. Weltkrieg sowie Notmünzen ungewöhnlicher Art.* 4. Auflage. Neuenburg, The Author, 1963. 230 pp.

A new section listing the necessity coinage issued during the post-World War II period is included in this fourth, enlarged edition of the above work, which now records 643 places at which such coins were issued. Suggested retail prices will be of considerable help to collectors of the series. HG

FUNCK, WALTER. *Die Notmünzen der deutschen und Österreichischen-ungarischen Kriegsgefangenenlager 1914 bis 1918*. 2nd ed. Neuenburg, The Author, 1962. 12 pp.

A listing of the emergency monies issued in ninety-one German and Austrian prisoner of war camps during World War I, the denominations of which range from one pfennig to fifty marks. HG

GIARD, J. B. Un trésor de florins trouvé à Dijon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 253-254.

During World War II or shortly afterwards, Franciscan nuns in the convent on the rue du Bois (Dijon) discovered in the base of a medieval statue a money box containing thirteen florins of the Saint John the Baptist type. In presenting a descriptive catalogue of the find the writer notes its *rapport* with the hoard found at Is-sur-Tille in 1943 which contained 100 florins of the same type and thirteen gold coins of Philip VI of Valois.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Mint Output in the Time of Offa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 114-115.

Grierson views with some scepticism D. M. Metcalf's recent attempt to assess the output of the moneyers of Offa and some of his contemporaries — and the place of their coinage in the economic history of eighth century England: "These are indeed sweeping deductions from the existence of thirty-one cases of die-linkage amongst 340 coins surviving out of an estimated original total of some forty million. They are in fact quite unwarranted. It seems highly unlikely . . . that any satisfactory estimate can ever be made of the size of Offa's coinage, and under present conditions any figure one likes to propose can be no more than a guess."

The writer himself believes the total number of coins struck to have been somewhere between 500,000 and one million, but concedes that this is no more than an estimate based on the number of specimens that have survived.

HALLHEIMER, SIEGBERT. Die Münzprägungen während der Österreichisch-Russischen Okkupation in Piemont (26. Mai 1799 bis 20. Juni 1800). In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 42 (1962/63), pp. 33-47, illus., tab.

The Austro-Russian occupation of Piedmont which followed the fall of Milan in May, 1799 was not a "restoration"; it extended until Milan was re-captured by Murat and Bonaparte in June of 1800. The Russians proclaimed a promise to restore Carl Emmanuel IV, but such an action was opposed by the Austrians. In April, 1799 Milan had recommended striking Austrian coins, but the city was "restored" by the Austrians while Piedmont was occupied as foreign territory. During the occupation only billon coins of Carl Emanuel IV were struck; they included 7.6 and 3.6 soldi dated 1799, also a two denier copper issue struck in Turin. Gold and silver coins dated 1799 and 1800 were struck only after the occupation had ended.

DR

HALLIDAY, J. E. Fue Felipe II de España, Rey de Inglaterra? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 38 (Jan.-March, 1963), pp. 13-15. With English Translation.

Philip II of Spain, the writer points out, was never King of England, although his wife Mary, Queen of England, did become Queen of Spain.

Since England's mint and coinage were under direct control of the sovereign, the inclusion of Philip's name on the coinage can only be construed as flattery on the part of his queen.

HEDGES, KEN. Helvetia. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1963), pp. 94-95.

Hedges provides descriptions of Switzerland's series of 5-franc commemorative coins (1934-62), all of which bear symbolic devices commemorating outstanding events in Swiss history. The coins were struck at the Federal Mint in Berne, and except for the Shooting Festival issues each bears the inscription DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT (The Lord will provide).

BPS

HOC, MARCEL. Le tiers de sou tournaïen au type du "saint portant deux croix." In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 250-251.

On the basis of their legend, TVRNACO, two *tiers de sou* of the type depicting a saint bearing two crosses have been attributed to the mint of Tournai in the early seventh century. The attribution is strengthened by the fact that one of the coins was found in the region of Alost.

HUARTE y de JÁUREGUI, J. M. de. Para la historia de la moneda española. Proyecto de una colección de documentos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 61 (March-April, 1963), pp. 33-39.

With this contribution the writer initiates a corpus of unpublished documents relevant to the history of Spanish coinage which are contained in municipal, provincial and national archives and in various private collections. The first document, a full text of which is provided, concerns the striking of fractional currency during the reign of Isabella II.

JULIAN, R. W. The 1795 Silver Coinage: Half Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 2521-2524.

In his attempt to determine the total amount of half dollars struck during the years 1794-95 the writer discusses the rate and period of production for both years, with special mention of the ratio of rarity (i.e. 1795:1794) and the number of dies used. A table showing the actual and official half dollar coinage for the period is included.

FDC

KARCZEWSKA, TERESA. Chelmska Góra pod Koszalinem. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), pp. 37-38, illus.

Included in this descriptive listing are five bracteates and twenty-two

denars, all of which came to light during the excavation of a medieval cemetery at Chelmska Góra in 1961-62. The coins date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

KARCZEWSKA, TERESA. Radziejów, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), p. 38.

Twelve coins and a medal are reported to have been discovered while excavations were being carried out at Radziejów. In addition to two bracteates dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the coins included issues of the following rulers: Jagiello (1386-1434), John Casimir (1648-68), Augustus III (1733-63) and Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (1764-95).

KARCZEWSKA, TERESA. Skarb monet średniowiecznych z miejscowości Ujma Duza, pow. Aleksandrów Kujawski (Find of Medieval Coins from Ujma Doza, District of Aleksandrów Kujawski). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), pp. 15-18, illus., pls. 1-2.

A hoard found at Ujma Duza in 1961 contained approximately fifty medieval coins issued during the 12th-13th centuries by Bolesław Kędzierzawy (1146-1173), Mieszko (1173-1202) and Konrad Mazowiecki (1202-1247); the coins represent eight principal types, each of which the writer describes in full. Thirty-six pieces from the hoard were acquired by the museum at Toruń (Thorn), twelve by collectors.

KARCZEWSKA, TERESA. Włocławek, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), p. 381.

A listing, with brief descriptions, of twenty-nine coins and two medals discovered during the excavation of a cemetery at the above site. The pieces range in date from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century.

KELEMEN, G. B. Commemorative Coins of Hungary. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 2820-2832, illus.

Illustrations and detailed descriptions — including denomination, metal, weight, size, mint and quantity — are given for sixteen commemorative coins and two commemorative proofs issued by Hungary during the period 1878-1961. Preceding the listing is a brief outline of the history of the Magyars, beginning in 895 A.D. and ending with the establishment of the present People's Republic in 1950. BPS

KOCH, BERNHARD. Videňské feniky na západním Slovensku (Vienna Pfennigs in West Slovakia). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 9 (1962), pp. 29-31. With German Summary.

Koch provides a discussion and listing of hoards containing Vienna

pfennigs which have been discovered in West Slovakia.

KRAUSE, D. R. Swiss Counterstamps of Bern and Vaud. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 1079-1081, illus.

After the French écu was withdrawn from circulation at the beginning of the nineteenth century the Swiss government decided to retain the heavier specimens then circulating in Swiss territory. Those weighing a minimum of 542 grains were counterstamped at Vaud with the value of 39 batzen; those weighing 545 grains or more were counterstamped as 40 batzen at Bern. Listings provided by the writer include forty-one different dates for the former group, fifty-nine dates and 114 different mint marks for the latter. Both types of countermark are illustrated. BPS

LLUIS y NAVAS, JAIME. La falsificación de moneda ante el "Corpus Juris Canonici." In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 62 (May-June, 1963), pp. 19-44.

In analysing the pertinent sections relating to coin falsification, as promulgated in the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, the author stresses the importance of Canon Law to an understanding of the history of Spanish penal monetary law.

MEY, JEAN de. *Les monnaies belgo-luxembourgeoises de Charles III à Guillaume I (1706-1830)*. Brussels, B. Francheschi, 1963. 87 pp., illus.

One hundred and fifty-four separate types, the majority of which are illustrated, are included in this catalogue of Belgian coins struck during the above period. The listing was compiled from a variety of works, some of which are no longer obtainable, and the descriptions refer in general to specimens recorded by the author in various European coin cabinets. HG

Monnaies du Haut-Languedoc de l'antiquité à nos jours. Toulouse, Musée Paul-Dupuy, 1963. 118 pp.

An exposition jointly organized by the *Société française de Numismatique* and the *Société archéologique du Midi de la France* during July and August, 1963, material for which was furnished by the *Cabinet des Médailles* and various museums and private collectors of Toulouse, forms the basis for this catalogue of coins struck in the region of Haut-Languedoc. It includes Celtic, Merovingian and Carolingian coins, issues of the Counts of Toulouse, Royal coinage, feudal coins struck in Provence and by various neighboring princes, and medals issued in honor of important local personages. Coins of the early periods were catalogued by Michael Labrousse, feudal and royal coins by Georges Savès. HG

NIEDERQUELL, TH. Landgraf Georg der Fromme und der "Görlitzer Schekel."
In: *Das Kirchliche Jahrbuch für das Evang. Dekanat Darmstadt-Stadt 1963/64*,
pp. 1-4, illus.

A monument erected in 1589 in honor of Landgrave George the Pious of Hesse-Darmstadt, which stands in the town church at Darmstadt, shows the Duke in full figure, wearing a chain to which a replica of the Görlitz shekel is attached. These imitation shekels were once issued to pilgrims who visited a Görlitz shrine which bore a replica of Christ's tomb. Following the contemporary trend of German humanism the Duke interested himself in the study of Jewish history and the Holy Scriptures, and in order to memorialize this interest is believed to have ordered the sculptor Peter Osten to include the chain and shekel on his monument. HG

PIWOWARCZK, ANDRZEJ. Jews Struck Two Coins While Confined at Lodz. In:
Coin World, No. 185 (Nov. 1, 1963), p. 74, illus.

An illustration shows a proof coin which Jewish inmates submitted for approval to the Nazi commissar of the Lodz ghetto during World War II; together with a second design, it was refused acceptance chiefly because it bore the Jewish coat of arms. A third design (illustrated by line drawing) was eventually accepted and used on coins which circulated after Dec. 8, 1942. Most of these pieces, being struck in a flammable alloy, are believed to have been burned during the period of hardship which followed the disastrous inflation of the war period. BPS

RASMO, NICOLÓ. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti e Gallerie di Trento e Bolzano.
In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 323-325.

On May 12, 1960, while excavations were being carried out in the region of Regenstein (Comune of Magré all'Adige, Bolzano), workmen discovered a hoard of 203 coins which when examined showed the following composition: Nos. 1-169 — issues of anonymous bishops of Trento, struck during the period 1235-1255; Nos. 170-193 — coins struck at Verona by Frederick II of Svevia, emperor and king of Italy (1218-1250); Nos. 194-203 — coins struck by various doges of Venice during the period 1205-1268. The hoard was eventually consigned to the above jurisdiction.

Also consigned was a hoard of thirty-eight coins (German and Austrian issues of the 18th and 19th centuries) which on November 3, 1960 was discovered at Pil, situated on the road between Cologne and Tenno (Trento), by the Comando Stazione Carabinieri of Pranzo.

RATTO, MARCO. Una variante del pezzo da 2 lire del 1807 di Napoleone per Milano. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 64 (1962), pp. 69-70, illus.

A variant of the 1807 two lira piece issued by Napoleon for Milan shows several deviations from the normal type. The coin was discovered by the writer while classifying material from a collection.

RINALDI, OSCAR. Moneta inedita di Castiglione delle Stiviere. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (May, 1963), p. 83, illus.

A previously unpublished *mezzo bianco* which Rinaldi describes and illustrates is of the Casale Monferrato type and was struck at Castiglione delle Stiviere. The legends read as follows: FER. GON. MAR. CAST. S.R.I. PRI. (obv.) and SOLA. SALVS. ET GLORIA. DNS. 1580 (rev.).

RODRIGUEZ LORENTE, J. J. Aportación al estudio de los reales de a dos. Las acuñaciones de la ceca de Burgos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 62 (May-June, 1963), pp. 45-47, illus.

In a discussion of the two-real coins struck at the Burgos Mint during the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, Philip II and Philip III the writer includes a table listing the pertinent facts under the following headings: Reign, issues, mintmarks, assayers, miscellaneous notes.

RODRIGUEZ LORENTE, J. J. Aportación al estudio de los reales de a dos. La Marca "M" en las acuñaciones peninsulares de los Austrias, atribuida a la ceca de Madrid. In: *Numisma*, No. 58 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), pp. 19-25, illus.

The mint marks on the extensive series of two-real coins struck at peninsula mints of Spain by rulers of the House of Austria (Philip II to Charles II, 1556-1700) are sometimes extremely difficult to identify. In the present article, which is chiefly concerned with the mark M, the writer advances cogent reasons why it must not necessarily be attributed to Madrid and points out that the coins which unquestionably belong to that mint invariably bear the initials MD in the form of a monogram. A table lists the two-real coins struck at Madrid by reign, year and assayer.

ROMERO de TERREROS, MANUEL. Monedas de la Orden de Malta. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 17 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 145-148, illus.

The 1961 coinage issued by the sovereign order of the Knights of Malta consisted of four denominations: 10 and 5 escudos (gold), 2 and 1 escudos (silver), each of which the writer describes and illustrates. The issue was limited to 1200 sets. Executed by Pietro Gianpaoli, chief engraver at the Rome Mint, the designs reproduce the principal characteristics of the coins issued by the Order during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

SANTAMARIA, LIVIO. Quando ebbe inizio la monetazione in acmonital? In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 28-30, illus.

The opinion formerly held in Italian numismatic circles was that the current coin series struck in acmonital (2, 1, .50 and .20 lire) began during the Fascist regime in 1939-XVII. Recently, however, while examining contemporary coins in the collection of the *Casa Numismatica P. & P. Santamaria*, the writer discovered among the very rare 1938 series specimens of 20 and 50 centesimi struck in acmonital — a phenomenon which he explains at some length.

SEABY, W. A. Five Seventeenth-Century Coin Hoards from Ulster. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 2 (1961), pp. 331-343.

The five hoards are listed and described as follows: (1) Capanagh Townland, near Larne, Co. Antrim, 1954: five silver and forty-two copper coins, ranging in date from 1564 to ca. 1633; (2) Belfast, 1860/61: one Charles I farthing and seven seventeenth-century French coins; (3) Churchquarter Townland, Dundonald, Co. Down, 1928: thirty-two silver coins struck during the seventeenth century at various mints in England, Scotland, the Spanish Netherlands, Flanders, the United Provinces, Spain and Spanish America; (4) Balleyvarley Townland, near Banbridge, Co. Down, 1931: twenty silver coins (16th and 17th centuries) struck in England, Scotland, Flanders, Spain, Spanish America and France; (5) Capanagh Townland, Co. Antrim, 1894: nine silver and copper coins of Elizabeth I, Charles II and Peter II of Portugal.

In a concluding note the author points out that two of the most unusual features of sixteenth and seventeenth century Irish hoards, namely, their high foreign content and scarcity of English pieces (except those which were already obsolete at the time of deposit), are easily explained in the light of contemporary documentation and the economic stresses of the times.

SUHLE, ARTHUR. *Hohenstaufenzeit im Münzbild*. Munich, Hirmer Verlag, 1963. 30 pp., front., 46 pls.

As is readily apparent in the artistry of the coinage, the Hohenstaufen period (1138-1250) marks the Golden Age in the history of medieval Germany. Far from being mere media of exchange, the coins struck during the period offer vivid portrayals of contemporary history and civilization; and the large planchets on which they were struck permitted the engraving of elaborate scenes. Normally, the obverses show either a bust or full figure of the ruling prince; less frequently, animals or plants which as *armes parlantes* indicate the place of issue. Numerous examples of the striking Hohenstaufen coinage, shown in enlarged size, are illustrated on the plates.

HG

SZYMAŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Mennica warszawska w okresie załamywania się wyprawy Napoleona na Moskwę (The Warsaw Mint at the Time when Napoleon's Attack on Moscow was Breaking Down). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), pp. 1-3, tabs. With English Summary, p. 14.

Prior to the partition of Poland, the new Warsaw Mint (founded in 1764) was extremely active. Although after 1795 it remained dormant for a period of fifteen years, minting activity was resumed in 1810 following Napoleon's creation of the Duchy of Warsaw. Because of Napoleon's exploitation, the mint and finances in general were in a disastrous state within the Duchy, due in large measure to the importation of vast quantities of counterfeit Prussian coins. Unfortunately, little information concerning the Warsaw Mint is contained in the Polish Archives. Reports compiled by the mint's cashier for the years 1812 and 1813, however, which were discovered in the Archives of Old Documents at Warsaw, served as a basis for the above article. Among the interesting data which they contained was information relating to coin production, cash balances, indebtedness and expenses incurred, details of which are presented by the writer in tabular form.

TERLECKI, W. Nowe monety polskie (seria II). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), pp. 31-32.

Twenty-seven Polish coins, additional to those listed in previous issues of the above periodical, are fully described. The years include 1949, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

WERKNER, SIGMUND. 600 Jahr Tirol bei Österreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1963), pp. 26-27.

To commemorate the sixth centenary of Tyrol's allegiance to Austria, double and triple ducats were issued by the Vienna Mint. The coins were patterned on the double ducat struck by Archduke Ferdinand Charles in 1642, the obverse of which depicts the Duke on horseback against a background of the city of Innsbruck. The reverse shows the figure of St. Leopold, surrounded by the shields of the fourteen countries which at one time or another belonged to the Holy Roman Empire. HG

WESCHKE, JOACHIM. Ein berliner Goldgulden aus dem Jahre 1538. In: *Berlin Staatliche Museen, Forschungen und Berichte*, Vol. 2 (Berlin, 1958), pp. 84-89, illus.

A hitherto unknown gold florin which Weschke publishes, struck in 1538 by Joachim II of Brandenburg, is of the type showing St. John with the four shields of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Nuremberg and Hohen-zollern. Although he was unable to locate a specimen, Bahrfeldt had

known of the coin's existence from earlier works pertaining to the sixteenth century coinage of Brandenburg. HG

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Deblin, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), p. 39.

Discovered in his garden in April, 1959 by a resident of Deblin was a three grosz piece (Czapski 3466) struck in 1811 in the days of the Duchy of Warsaw. The coin has been acquired by the Lublin Museum.

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Przytoczna, pow. Luków. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), p. 39.

During the recent ploughing of some land at Przytoczna a Polish three grosz piece (Czapski 3733) was discovered. The coin was struck during the reign of Nicolas I, Emperor of Russia and King of Poland (1825-1855) and is now in the Lublin Museum collection.

YVON, JACQUES. Le trésor de Courcelles-Fré moy. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 4 (1962), pp. 237-260, pls. 10-11.

While repairs were being made to a well at Courcelles-Fré moy (Côte-d'or, arr. Montbard, cant. Semur-en-Auxois) early in 1954 a copper vessel containing several kilograms of coins was brought to light. When sent to the *Cabinet des Médailles* for examination and study in October of that year, the hoard, after extraction from the vessel, was found to consist of verdigris blocks of metal which after a long series of immersions — a process which consumed the better part of a year — were eventually disintegrated. A tally of the hoard then disclosed more than 13,000 pieces, including 115 royal French issues, 350 French feudal coins and 12,500 pieces of Burgundian origin. A descriptive catalogue of the contents is included in the above report of the find.

GREAT BRITAIN

BASS, K. J. The Britannia Reverse. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 542 (July, 1963), pp. 222-225.

In spite of such critical appellations as "stereotyped," "formalized" and "archaic," the Britannia reverse design remains undeniably satisfying. The reason for this, states the writer, lies partly in the basic triangular form of its underlying design — which has been in popular use since ancient times — and partly in its affinity to early Greek art, which frequently served as an inspiration for the coinage of the Romans. Beginning with Pharnabazus of Tarsus (379-374 B.C.) and ending with Carau-

sius (287-293 A.D.), at which time the Britannia image finally disappeared from Roman coinage, the design is compared with similar representations found on ancient coins. BPS

BASS, K. J. The Britannia Reverse. II. The Stuart Revival. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 543 (August, 1963), pp. 263-266.

Almost fifteen hundred years after its disappearance from Roman coinage the Britannia image re-appeared on British coins and medals. It is found on numerous pieces executed by the Roettier brothers, and as a model for his designs — and probably for the reverse of the copper coinage of 1672 — John Roettier is believed to have used Frances Teresa Stewart, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox and mistress of Charles II. A study of the Britannia image during the seventeenth century reveals noticeable differences in the details of the drapery, spear, shield and so forth. BPS

BASS, K. J. The Britannia Reverse. III. Croker and his Time. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 544 (Sept., 1963), pp. 296-298.

In an article which touches upon the contemporary atmosphere the writer discusses the influence of John Croker's Britannia reverse on English coinage of the period 1705-1775; the story is one of British patriotism, interwoven with the neo-classic spirit of Europe as reflected in the coinage of the period. In the course of the article, controversies relating to the 1713 farthing and the Britannia reverses of 1719 and 1740-54 are examined from different viewpoints. FDC

BASS, K. J. The Britannia Reverse. IV. Patterns and Progress. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 545 (Oct., 1963), pp. 327-330.

Bass interprets the message which designers such as Jean Droz and Conrad Kùchler sought to convey in their depiction of Britannia on late eighteenth century pattern coins, and describes in some detail the changes in design rendered by individual artists. FDC

BASS K. J. The Britannia Reverse. V. The Age of Idealism. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 546 (Nov., 1963), pp. 366-368.

Part 5 of the above series, which tells something of the history of the remarkable Wyon family, noted coin and medal engravers, traces the evolution of the Britannia image from William Wyon's "refined idealism" and "purist simplicity" to the picturesque and ornamental interpretations which characterize the work of his son, Leonard. Each Wyon, the writer notes, excelled within the limits of his own individual style. FDC

BLUNT, C. E. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. Coins at Nostell Priory, Yorkshire. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 2 (1961), pp. 360-361, pl. 23.

From the collection of Lord St. Oswald at Nostell Priory (Yorkshire) the writers record an eighth century penny which is of Cardinal importance for the chronology of the coinage of Offa; also a small, well-preserved group of early tenth century coins from York which probably belonged to a hoard.

The penny, issued by Icenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury (765-792) is similar to the only previously recorded specimen, that in the British Museum collection, but proves to be from different dies. "The tenth century York pennies belong to the so-called St. Peter coinages of which the date has long been the subject of quite unnecessary controversy. As demonstrated in the 1957 *Numismatic Chronicle*, the hoard-evidence is **decisive that all of the St. Peter coins belong to the first quarter of the tenth century**, and it is also clear that the coins with a sword added to the type are later than those without. The Nostell coins belong to both groupings."

BRESSETT, K. E. *A Guide Book of English Coins, Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. 3rd ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1963. 119 pp., illus.

The most noticeable change in this new edition of the *Guide Book* is an increase in prices, reflecting a growth of interest in the modern English series and a resulting dearth of good material. For a summary of the book's general content see *NL* No. 61 (Oct., 1962), p. 319. HK

CHETWYND, W. Sidelights on British Royalty and Coins, 1125-1727. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 37 (March, 1963), pp. 41-44.

In tracing the development of English coin design during the above period the author places emphasis upon royal portraiture and mentions the work of distinguished designers such as Nicholas Briot, Thomas Simon, John Roettier and John Croker.

DE LA PRYME, ABRAHAM. Notes from the Diary of Abraham De la Pryme. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (May-June, 1963), pp. 48-51.

Ten excerpts from the above diary, covering the period August 9, 1695 to January 15, 1697, tell of the daily difficulties caused by clipped money and indicate some of the problems which resulted from the re-coinage carried out during the reign of William III.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Late Noble of Henry V Recently Found in Yorkshire. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 2 (1961), p. 365, pl. 23.

A very rare noble of Henry V which was recently submitted to the British Museum was found in October, 1961 during the servicing and inspection of a water-main near the Yorkshire village of Barmsby-on-the-Moor. Weighing 107.2 grains, the coin is in an unusually fine state of preservation and can be classed as a Brooke Class VIIIb/IX mule (*NC*, 1930, p. 44-87) struck very late in the reign. Its dies differ in a marked degree from those of a similar specimen in the British Museum collection.

HARRIS, E. J. An Index of Articles Dealing with the Hammered Coinage of the British Isles which have appeared in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1900-1961. In: *Scaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 546 (Nov., 1963), pp. 368-375.

Under separate subject headings chronologically arranged by period, articles are listed by general content, author, year, pages and plates. Individual sections are devoted to the Irish, Anglo-Gallic and Scottish issues as well as to articles dealing with mints, finds and epigraphy, forgeries and imitations. FDC

METCALF, D. M. English Monetary History in the Time of Offa: A Reply. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 165-167.

Partly in answer to criticisms offered by Philip Grierson, Metcalf centers his discussion of Offa's coinage on aspects such as die usage, mint organization and natural versus monetary economy. He calculates that forty million pennies were struck during Offa's reign and ventures the opinion that 15,000 pennies from one pair of dies can probably be considered a conservative estimate. Regarding mint organization, the writer points out that there existed an essential pattern in all of Offa's coinage which underlay the particular differences which appeared within the various regions; and unlike Grierson he asserts that the England of the time did possess a monetary economy. The fact that forty million pieces were struck and circulated so far afield, he believes, necessitates this view. In conclusion, Metcalf offers a number of speculations concerning the chronology of Offa's coinage. FDC

METCALF, D. M. Offa's Pence Reconsidered. In: *Canobelin. Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies* (1963), pp. 37-52.

On the basis of style and provenance the author discounts the possibility of centralized mintage for the coinage of Offa. Of the 340 pence which have survived, all except a small group from East Anglia have been assigned to Canterbury; but, Metcalf points out, the similarity of style of certain of Offa's moneyers, and the widespread find spots of the coins, both offer a strong argument in favor of local minting — as do the differences between the dies found north and south of the Thames. Assuming that local minting was carried on, one would have to admit that

coins were struck not only in Canterbury and East Anglia but also in Mercia, Middle Anglia and Wessex.

Appended to the article is a stylistic analysis of the portrait coins of four of Offa's moneyers: Eoba, Ibba, Ealraed and Eadhun. **FDC**

ROBINSON, G. S. The Beginnings of Money in Britain, with Notes on Northern Mints. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (May-June, 1963), pp. 46-48.

Against a background of the early history of Britain the writer tells something of the major coin types struck after the beginning of the fifth century A.D. Among the northern mints mentioned are York, Newcastle, Durham, Carlisle, Eden and Outchester.

SEABY, W. A. Two Gold Hoards from Northern Ireland. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 30, Pt. 2 (1961), pp. 344-347.

The first hoard, discovered at Tullynewbane, Glenavy (Co. Antrim) in 1954 contained twenty-eight guineas and four half guineas, all issued during the reign of George III (1760-1820). The second, found at Mullinabrone, near Garvagh (Co. Londonderry) in 1958 consisted of four sovereigns and thirty-two half sovereigns issued under Victoria (1837-1901), Edward VII (1901-1910) and George V (1910-1936). Descriptive listings are provided for both hoards.

SEAMAN, R. J. Stephen — 1135-1154. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 545 (Oct., 1963), pp. 331-335, illus.

Seaman follows the somewhat irregular path of English monetary history from the death of Henry I in 1135 through the reign of his nephew, Stephen of Blois and Boulogne. Unlike his predecessor, Stephen was prone to be lax in the enforcement of justice, with the result that large amounts of private coinage were issued by the barons. The author lists the mints and moneyers of Stephen's kingdom and attempts the attribution, by type, of several pieces to five contemporary barons. He also discusses the private coinage of the Angevin Party, whose members continued to support Matilda of Anjou in her claim to the English throne. **FDC**

SLABAUGH, A. R. Coins and Currency of Edward the Eighth. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 2264-2267, illus.

In addition to the seven generally well known coins issued in the name of Edward VIII the writer lists and describes a number of less familiar pieces, some of which are illustrated. They include four denominations struck for the State of Kutch (West India), an experimental twelve-sided English threepence, and Australian paper money bearing an Edward VIII watermark. **BPS**

UNITED STATES

CARR, RONALD. Private Issue Gold. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 1075-1077, illus.

In the hope of stimulating interest in the collecting of privately issued U. S. gold coins the writer describes specimens struck by such firms as Moffat, Baldwin, Templeton Reid, and the Wass, Moliter Company (all of San Francisco), and the Clark, Gruber Company of Denver. Collectors are advised to develop a mental "basis of association"; that is, they should become familiar with such aspects of the coinage as correct color, the placing of the stars and the characteristic weakness or strength of features. Certain issues, Carr points out, possess varied peculiarities which take time to learn.

BPS

FREDERICK, D. R. The 1934 Washington Quarter. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 2770-2771, illus.

Three distinct types of lettering are identified in the motto IN GOD WE TRUST as it appears on the 1934-35 mintage of Washington quarters.

BPS

GLASER, LYNN. Art in American Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 2462-2474, illus. Vol. 28, No. 10 (Oct. 1962), pp. 2792-2800, illus. Vol. 28, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 3092-3101, illus.

Glaser interprets the symbolism incorporated in United States coinage design, from its inception to the end of the nineteenth century. The article is liberally illustrated and includes much interesting background material — historical and anecdotal — relating to designers, engravers and mints.

BPS

HARLEY, DAN. Early California Small Gold Coins. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1963), p. 89.

When an acute coin shortage developed during California's gold rush days, gold coins were struck by a number of private firms and individuals. A total of 683 varieties, in quarter, half and one dollar denominations, are catalogued by R. H. Burnie in his *Small California and Territorial Gold Coins*, published in 1955.

BPS

The History of Bechtler Coinage. In: *Stack's (New York). Public Auction Sale of the George O. Walton Collection* (Oct. 2-5, 1963), pp. 158-159, illus.

After emigrating from Germany in 1830 the Bechtler family settled in the gold mining town of Rutherfordtown (North Carolina) where they worked as gunsmiths, jewelers, miners and refiners. Realizing the need

for a hard circulating medium which could replace the unstable currency then in circulation, Christopher Bechtler, Sr. decided to establish a refining and coining office, and with his sons Augustus and Charles and his nephew Christopher, Jr. struck coins from 1831 up to the time of his death in 1842. Minting continued for one year under the direction of Augustus Bechtler, but thereafter was discontinued when the jewelry profession was found to be more rewarding. Included in the article is an illustration showing the original coin press used by the Bechtlers. FDC

HOSKINS, R. P. Three Denominations of U. S. Coinage Minted in Different Forms at Same Time. In: *Coin World*, No. 180 (Sept. 27, 1963), pp. 88-89.

Tables of comparison, showing year, metal and quantities minted, relate to three denominations of United States coinage which were struck in different forms during the same periods: three cents (1865-1873), five cents (1866-1873) and one dollar (1849-1873, 1878-1889). BPS

HURLBUT, C. J. *Relative Rarity of United States Silver Dollars*. Bethesda, Maryland, The Author, 1961. 16 pp.

Tables provided by the writer, which aid the collector in determining the relative rarity of the U. S. silver dollars, include mint statistics for the periods 1794-1935 and 1878-1935. The Acts authorizing the issuance of the coins are noted, and a listing is given of the mints at which they were struck. FDC

JAMES, STUART. Case of the Gilded Nickel. In: *Coin News*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1963), p. 92, illus.

Before being apprehended in or about the year 1883, a certain Josh Tatum, with the aid of a jeweler accomplice, is reported to have passed off several thousand gilded Liberty Head nickels as \$5.00 gold pieces. However, since Tatum always made purchases of five cents or less, and never actually demanded the \$4.95 in change, the charges brought against him were eventually dismissed. BPS

JOHNSON, C. M. Survey of Proof Coinage 1793 to Present. In: *Coin World*, No. 182 (Oct. 11, 1963), p. 34. No. 183 (Oct. 18, 1963), p. 92. No. 184 (Oct. 25, 1963), p. 32. No. 185 (Nov. 1, 1963), p. 62. No. 187 (Nov. 15, 1963), p. 106.

Johnson defines proof coins as "a distinct class of superior coins struck from specially prepared and polished dies and planchets to produce a special finish . . . and having a perfection of detail seldom found in regular mint coinage." After enumerating and explaining the various terms used by numismatists to describe proofs ("frosted edge," "matte proofs," "new die," "wire edge," etc.) he outlines the eight steps involved in the manufacture of proof coinage and lists four distinct periods related

to proof issues of the United States: (1) Handmade proofs (1795-1817); (2) Presentation and Mint Cabinet proofs (1818-1857); (3) Commercial proofs (1858-1916); (4) Modern proofs (1936 to the present time). A useful bibliography completes the article. BPS

McKINNEY, W. J. Types of U.S. Silver Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 1948-1954, illus.

Illustrations and full descriptions — including legend, design, weight, size and period of issue — are provided for types 1-8 of the United States silver dollar as well as for the Trade Dollar (1873-83) and the Lafayette Dollar (1900). BPS

MERVIS, C. D. Restored Dates — Good or Bad? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 2513-2516.

While recognizing that a large number of collectors deplore the practice the writer argues in favor of date restoration on worn coins, maintaining that a reclaimed specimen is to be preferred over none at all. Some description is given of the process of acid etching, by means of which latent images are restored. BPS

Polished Die Varieties. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 2834-2835, illus.

Numerous instances of changes resulting from polished dies have been reported since an article on the subject appeared in the March (1963) issue of the *Scrapbook*. In the present note, two varieties of the 1960 Franklin half dollar which were formerly attributed to a change in the master die are reported as having resulted from the polishing of a damaged die. BPS

ROBERTSON, J. L. United States Encased Postage Stamps. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (1963), pp. 71-79, illus.

Originally published in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (Dec., 1959, pp. 3001-3010, illus.). An abstract appeared in *NL* No. 52 (July, 1960), p. 237.

STEINBERGER, O. C. Indian Cent Date Varieties. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 12 (Dec., 1961), pp. 3181-3184, illus. Vol. 28, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), pp. 257-259. Vol. 28, No. 2 (Feb., 1962), pp. 297-302, illus.

During the years of Indian Cent production engravers used dates of three different sizes — small, medium and large — each of which can be easily identified. Only coins taken from circulation are included in the above illustrated listing, which records variations known to the writer within these three categories. BPS

STRAUCH, M. C. The Union Divided. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1963), pp. 83-86, illus.

A brief history of the American Civil War provides a background against which the writer describes the necessity monies (tokens, encased postage stamps, paper money, fractional currency, etc.) issued during the period. BPS

TAXAY, DON. First Numismatic Literature Printed in America in 1842. In: *Coin World*, No. 186 (Nov. 8, 1963), p. 32.

Among the early American numismatic writers mentioned by Taxay are Jacob Eckfeldt and William Dubois, assayers of the Philadelphia Mint and authors of the *Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations* (1842), John H. Hickox (1858), M. W. Dickeson (1859), contributors to *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (1860). Silvester Crosby (1875) and various writers on the United States large cents. Tribute is also paid to two contemporary authors, Walter Breen and Eric P. Newman, who have already contributed much to numismatic literature and from whom several important works are said to be forthcoming. BPS

TOD, J. H. Fake Lincoln Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 2836-2842, illus.

Because of the frequent appearance of spurious Lincoln cents on the U. S. market during recent years the writer outlines a number of methods used by modern forgers and suggests ways in which their work may be detected. Enlarged illustrations help to clarify many of the points covered in the discussion. BPS

WATSON, MARIANNE F. A Going, Going, Goner! In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 2525-2530.

Following a brief history of auctioneering in general, the writer offers interesting notes on the nature of early United States coin auctions. What is reported to be the first such auction held on American soil took place at Salem (Mass.) on the days of June 12 & 13, 1828, when John Nichols sold the B. H. Watkins collection of 350 coins. BPS

WATSON, MARIANNE F. Memo to all "Mint" Marked Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 2256-2258, illus.

The word MINT, enclosed within a box, which appears in the form of a counterstamp on two United States coins — an 1833 fifty-cent piece and an 1858 quarter — may have originated in Philadelphia at the time of the construction of the present mint. An earlier theory which ascribed it to the mint of Osaka, Japan, suggested the possibility that it might have been used to identify items in the mint's collection of Americana.

WEISSBUCH, T. N. Alexander Hamilton and the Bank. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 3125-3133, illus.

After long debates in Congress the Bank of the United States opened in Philadelphia late in 1791. In reviewing Hamilton's arguments favoring the establishment of a National Bank (a report on which was submitted to Congress on December 14, 1790) Weissbuch notes that in spite of opposition, charges and accusations, Hamilton's views regarding a monetary system have left a lasting mark on numismatic history. Reproduced within the article is John Ward Dunsmore's painting entitled *Inspecting the First Coin*, in which the figures of George Washington, Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton appear.

BPS

YOUMANS, HAROLD. The Walking Liberty Halves. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 2268-2270, illus.

Youmans tells the story of the design and minting of the above coin, which after several delays was finally issued from the three United States mints in the months of November and December, 1916. Although favorably received by the public, the new design was subjected to some criticism as is indicated in a paragraph reprinted from *The Numismatist* of 1917.

BPS

CANADA

CHARLTON, J. E. *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money. Fully illustrated, 1670 to date.* Twelfth edition. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1963. 126 pp., illus.

Improvements in both text and illustration, together with the addition of grading criteria at the beginning of each series and reign, mark this newest edition of the Charlton catalogue. Price increases are again evident, but in contrast to past issues there have developed higher premiums on common type circulating coins with rare dates. The catalogue includes useful data relating to valuations, mintages and dates of Canadian and Newfoundland decimals, Breton tokens, Dominion of Canada and Bank of Canada paper money issues.

FDC

JACOBS, W. L. Nova Scotia's Regal Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 458-461.

Drawing heavily from correspondence of the period, Jacobs discusses the events surrounding Nova Scotia's importation of copper tokens from England in the years 1823-25, 1832 and 1856. A table showing the number, weight, and value of the copper coins imported during the period 1760-1864 is included.

FDC

KERMODE, DOUGLAS. The Collecting of a Canadian Type Set. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 1930-1932, illus.

Attractive appearance, historical significance, and (except, perhaps, in the case of the 20-cent issue of 1858) availability are listed as three factors which should do much to encourage the collecting of a Canadian type set.

BPS

AUSTRALIA

DEACON, J. H. An Uncountermarked Holey Dollar of New South Wales. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1962), p. 88.

In a notice of 1821 the Bank of New South Wales claimed that all non-countermarked Holey Dollars should be classified as counterfeits. The validity of the ruling is questioned by the present writer on the grounds that the likelihood of such coins being made and passed was not covered in the clauses relating to forgery which appeared in the Proclamation of 1812 authorizing the Holey Dollars. Such pieces, he contends, represent nothing more than disfigurements of a previously issued foreign coin and are to be regarded as examples of a stage in the manufacturing process of necessity coins.

DEACON, J. H. Where did the Idea of the Holey Dollar Originate? In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1962), p. 87.

The perforated or Holey Dollar appears to have originated in Dominica in 1798. In the *Numismatic Circular* (Dec., 1959, p. 225) F. Pridmore points out that the New South Wales Holey Dollar of 1813 was introduced by Governor MacQuarrie, who had held office on that West Indian station in the earlier part of his career. After serving in Nova Scotia, New York, Charleston and the West Indies, however, MacQuarrie was transferred to India in 1787; hence he could not have had actual contact with the early Holey Dollar. A more plausible explanation would seem to be that its issue was made known to him through correspondence from someone who had seen the coin in use either in Dominica or in one of the colonies in which it was afterwards adopted.

JEWELL, RAY. Australiana — Contemporary Forgeries of the Holey Dollar. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1962), pp. 85-87, illus.

According to an advertisement published by the Secretary of the Bank of New South Wales in the *Sydney Gazette* (May 5, 1821) the following dollars and dumps were then in circulation: (1) Specimens in metals other than silver; (2) holed dollars not marked with the colonial stamp; (3)

colonial dollars showing a portion of the silver removed from around the center: (4) dollars bearing a counterfeit stamp which imitated the colonial one by surrounding the center hole, many of which show the date transposed from 1813 to 3181. In the present article the writer describes and discusses contemporary counterfeits of the Holey Dollar under the following headings: The Transposed Date Forgery, Forgery without Date, Forgeries in the Dixon Collection (Public Library of New South Wales) and A Forgery in the collection of D. Moorhead (Melbourne).

KEAIN, MAURICE. New National Mint for Australia. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1962), p. 93.

On April 29, 1962 the Commonwealth Government announced that arrangements had been made for the construction of a new National Mint, to be located in Canberra. The building will cost an estimated £3,500,000 and is expected to be completed by mid-1964, after which new minting machinery will be installed and tested. "The new Mint has been designed to satisfy Australia's coinage requirements for many years to come. In the first few years of operations, however, it will concentrate on the replacement of existing coins. The Government has decided that, whatever is finally decided in relation to decimal currency, all coins with a denomination of less than sixpence shall be replaced with new bronze coins, of the same alloy as that of the existing penny and halfpenny . . . The present silver coinage will be replaced with coins of a new alloy, as the alloy in use in these coins cannot be used with the large scale melting and rolling techniques of modern mints."

LATIN AMERICA

BARBER, ROBERT. Renowned Numismatist Faced Wrath of Villa. In: *Coin World*, No. 177 (Sept. 6, 1963), p. 53, port.

Included in this biographical sketch of Dr. Alberto Francisco Pradeau, described by the writer as "adventurer, scholar, historian and world renowned numismatic leader," are a listing of his published writings, the story of his experiences as paymaster for Pancho Villa's revolutionary army, and a description of his outstanding numismatic collection and library.

BPS

El cacao como moneda en México. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 38 (Jan.-March, 1963), p. 8. With English Translation.

Before and for some time after the Spanish conquest, cocoa beans were used as currency in Mexico. When the Charles and Johanna coinage was

being struck at the Mexico City Mint in 1555 the real was valued at 140 beans; its value had decreased to eighty by the end of the seventeenth century, and was listed at sixty at the beginning of the eighteenth. In 1750, when certain regulations governing retail stores were promulgated, Article 29 stipulated that cocoa beans would continue in use as currency at the rate of eight to one tlaco and sixteen to one cuartilla. Even as late as 1840 the commodity was accepted as currency in a number of retail stores.

COFFING, C. L. Latin American Portraits. A Biographical Series on South and Central American Leaders Portrayed on Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 5-7, illus. [and various issues to] Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan., 1962), p. 13, illus.

Brief biographies, supplemented by notes of historical interest and pertinent coin illustrations, are given for the following personages: Calarca, chief of the aborigines of the Pijaes (Colombia); Manco Capac (Peru); José San Martín (Argentina); Simon Bolivar (Venezuela); Bernardo O'Higgins (Chile); Francisco de Paula Santander (Colombia); Antonio de Sucre and José Vicente Rocafuerte (Equador); José Gervasi Artigas (Uruguay); José Antonio Paez (Venezuela); Mariano Melgarejo and Hilarion Grossole Daza (Bolivia); Pedro Alvares Cabral and John III of Portugal (Brazil). BPS

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Acuñaciones Mexicanas de Carlos y Juana. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 17 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 160-166, illus.

Illustrations of distinctive specimens from the writer's personal collection (denominations of one, two and four reales, all struck in silver) supplement this discussion of the coinage authorized by Charles and Johanna for striking at the Mexico City Mint.

FRANCO, JOSÉ LUIS. Una variedad importante en moneda de Morelos *T.*C.* In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 38 (Jan.-March, 1963), pp. 5-7, illus. With English Translation.

Fully described and illustrated is an important variety in the coinage of Morelos *T.*C.*: an eight real denomination which differs in many respects from the normal issue.

LISMORE, THOMAS. Recent Cuban Coins. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1962), p. 97.

A listing, with pertinent comments, of the six cupro-nickel coins which have been issued by the Republic of Cuba since the publication of the author's *Las monedas de Cuba, 1870-1953* (Havana, 1959).

MONTEVERDE, JOSÉ LUIS de. Cobre en Santo Domingo. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 9 (1960), pp. 214-215, 2 pls.

In this discussion of the ten copper cuartos struck under Charles and Johanna at Santo Domingo the writer provides a full description of the type, together with obverse and reverse illustrations of the coins themselves.

PESANT, ROBERTO. The Cuban Issues of 1915 and 1916. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 2546-2548.

Cuba's first official coinage was struck at the United States Mint (Philadelphia) in 1915, thirteen years after the founding of the Republic. From a document signed on June 26, 1916 by Robert Clark (Superintendent of the Mint) and E. Montouliou (Inspector for Cuba) the writer is enabled to furnish a listing giving metal, denomination and date of all issues struck in 1915 and 1916. Listed separately are costs of minting (per 1000 coins), quantities minted, and the estimated number of proof sets struck.

BPS

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Barbados. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 203-205, illus.

Pridmore presents a chronological account of the Barbados cut money for the years 1704-1838. Originally a division of the Spanish dollar, these segments were later cut from the pistareen and the French colonial silver coins known as "Isle du Vent bits." In describing the coins the writer makes mention of the various measures undertaken to prevent fraudulent practices in their cutting.

FDC

ISLAMIC

MILES, G. C. *Contributions to Arabic Metrology. II. Early Arabic Glass Weights and Measure Stamps in the Benaki Museum, Athens and the Peter Ruthven Collection, Ann Arbor* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 150). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1963. 64 pp., 11 pls.

Included in this illustrated, descriptive catalogue are seventy-eight specimens from the Benaki Museum and seventy from the Ruthven Collection which is currently on deposit in the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology (University of Michigan). Each group is catalogued separately along the lines of the author's *Early Arabic Glass Weights and Stamps* (New York, 1948) and *Contributions to Arabic Metrology. I* (New York, 1958). Following the metrological data provided for each individual piece is its

inventory number in the collection, preceded by B (for Benaki) or R (for Ruthven).

AFRICA

FREEMAN-GRENVILLE, G. S. P. *The Medieval History of the Coast of Tanganyika. With special reference to recent archaeological discoveries.* London, Oxford University Press, 1962. 238 pp., illus., charts.

The author combines experience with research in this reconstruction of the medieval history of Tanganyika. In addition to having lived seven years in that country, during which time he was able to examine local documents and to investigate a number of historical sites, he has studied the works of Greek, Chinese and Arabic writers, significant among which are the *Periplus* and the *Chronicle of Kilwa*. The coinage of the period was found to be of considerable help in studying the economic history of the area, and will, it is hoped, be equally important in future attempts made to establish the chronology of pottery and porcelain. Five areas, each of which possessed a characteristic coinage, are listed as follows: (1) Kilwa Kisiwani, (2) The Mafia Islands, (3) Zanzibar, (4) Pemba and (5) Kenya.

As opposed to the views of S. A. Strong and R. Reutsch, Freeman-Grenville suggests that Kilwa (present-day Zanzibar) was once the leading member of several small coastal states which came under the influence of the Islamic Sultans and which shared a common language (Swahili) and a common culture. FDC

WARD, W. J. South African or Africa's Gold, 1952-1960. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1962), p. 97.

In view of the increasing interest being shown in the coinage of the British Commonwealth the writer presents a brief note on the South African gold denominations of pond and half pond struck during the period 1952-1960. A listing of yearly totals is given, together with indication of the number of proofs struck. One interesting aspect of these coins concerns the variations seen in effigy and springbok, which range from a heavy frosting to a highly polished surface showing a small number of pockmarks.

ISRAEL

KADMAN, LEO. Rare and Very Rare Coins of Israel. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), pp. 32-35.

When the State of Israel was founded in May, 1948 the Israel Numis-

matic Society was invited by the government to submit proposals for a new Israeli coinage; the emblems chosen, which Kadman here describes in detail, were taken from ancient Jewish coins issued ca. 2000 years ago. Among the especially rare pieces which the writer mentions is the 1-Agora denomination, which although originally struck as a trial piece became part of the accepted currency after eight specimens had been erroneously circulated along with millions of regular coins. Among the commemorative issues only the Herzl gold coin is considered very rare.

New Issues of Israel. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), p. 23.

The following issues are recorded and described: Half pound and pound (1963); five pounds (1963), issued in commemoration of Israel's Fifteenth Independence Day. Also recorded is the official medal struck in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

FAR EAST

CHENG, CHIA-HSAING. *Chung Kuo Ku Tai Huo Pi Fa Chan Shih* (History of Ancient Chinese Coinage). Peking, 1958. 202 pp., illus. In Chinese.

In a well illustrated conspectus of the pre-Han currency (i.e., ante-dating 1122 B.C.), the author includes the natural and imitation cowries of the Shang period, bronze age implements, the knife and spade currency of the Chou era, the ant-nose tokens, circular coins with round holes, the round and square coins of Lintzu and, finally, the gold squares of the Yangtze valley.

HFB

COOLE, A. B. *The Catalog of the Arthur Braddan Coole Collection of Chinese Numismatic Pieces*. Lenexia, Kansas, The Author, 1963. 49 pp., illus.

The catalogue includes 6,289 Chinese numismatic items collected by the compiler during his many years' residence in that country. It is particularly rich in its section devoted to bronze, clay and stone molds, which includes unusual pieces seldom encountered outside of Chinese territory; they are fifty-six in number, dating back to the Chou and Han dynasties, and are illustrated in reduced size. Together with numerous examples of spade, knife and cowrie currency, the collection also includes 2,856 dynastic issues (Chou to Ching dynasties), among which are sixty-seven coin trees displaying an additional 3,169 coins.

HFB

COSSIO, J. L. *Monedas antiguas de China* (Publication No. 1 of the Sociedad Numismática de México). Mexico, 1963. 16 pp., 52 pls.

This first publication issued by the above society commemorates the exhibition (Dec. 10, 1962) of the author's collection of ancient Chinese

coins, principally those of the Chou dynasty (1122-255 B.C.). The illustrations, approximately 180 in number, are printed in a color simulating the bronze of the coins. Unfortunately, some of the inscriptions on the coins are illegible and only the outlines of the specimens are indicated. The first seventy-four pieces are shown much reduced in size, the remainder only slightly reduced. **HFB**

GUREN, JAY. Chinese Coins Offer Numismatist Thrilling Challenge, Great Reward. In: *Coin World*, No. 174 (August 16, 1963), p. 72, illus.

Early media of exchange used by the Chinese included such commodities as precious stones, grain, tea, salt, silk, etc.; they in turn were followed by the well known spade and sword type currency which is believed to have been used for more than seven centuries, ending ca. 23 A.D. with Wang Mang's usurpation of the Han throne. Supplementing this discussion of the interest which can be derived from a collection of this implement-type currency are illustrations of specimens owned by Tom Mowery of St. Paul, Minnesota. **BPS**

KIMURA, SATOSHI. *Nanbu Senza-Ko* (An Essay on the Nanbu Mint). 1963. 34 pp., illus. In Japanese.

Supplementing this history of the Nanbu Mint, where iron coins were minted during the Edo era, are maps of the area and illustrations of several varieties of the coins cast there. **HFB**

MISHIMA, SHIRO and YOTARO SAKUDO. *Kahei, Rekishi to Kansho* (Coins: History and Appreciation). Osaka, 1963. 185 pp., illus., 2 pls. (col.). In Japanese.

A useful, pocket-size handbook of Japanese coins and paper currency and their Chinese antecedents, comprehensively illustrated with views of modern mint scenes, coin exhibitions, gold, silver, copper and aluminum coins and paper currency. **HFB**

OGAWA, HIROSHI. *Showa Kosen Kakaku Zufu* (Price List of Old Coins). Tokyo, 1963. 100 pp., illus. In Japanese.

This revised edition of the work originally published in 1956 includes additional material, together with current Japanese market prices of the gold, silver and copper coins and tokens of China, Japan, Annam and the Ryukyu Islands. **HFB**

SEIGO, MIURA. *Annan Senpu* (Annamese Coins). Tokyo, 1963. 81 pp. In Japanese.

Included in this comprehensive listing of Annamese coins, the first such work to be published in Japan, are 446 full-size reproductions of

ink-squeeze rubbings of the holed "cash" issued by unauthorized, non-governmental mints. The captions, in Sung characters, transcribe the inscriptions which appear on the coins, and degrees of rarity are indicated by the numerals adjacent to each illustration. HFB

SEO TOYOZO, [KORYO, KORYOTEI]. *Kosen Kenkyu Zuishu Zatsuroku* (Studies of Old Coins: Miscellaneous Notes). Tokyo, 1962. 944 pp., illus., 4 pls. In Japanese.

In tribute to their father's encyclopedic knowledge of and interest in all phases of Chinese and Japanese numismatics, the sons of Seo Toyozo publish here a compilation of articles which he contributed over a period of many years to the Japanese numismatic magazine *Kahei*. HFB

WARNER, C. J. Japanese Coins. In: *Seeing Japan*, Vol. 9 (March, 1963), pp. 155-157.

Written in popular style, this summary account of Japanese coinage is presented under the following periods: (1) Age of barter; (2) First period of imported coinage; (3) Indigenous coinage modeled after Chinese coinage; (4) Second period of imported coinage; (5) Period of gold coinage; (6) Modern decimal coinage. HFB

INDIA

REMICK, J. H. British Regal Portrait Coins of the Native States of India. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), p. 205.

Coins struck during the reigns of Victoria, Edward VII and George V, all with bust of the sovereign, are listed by date under their respective states. FDC

TOKENS

ANDERSON, P. K. 101 Ranch Numismatic Items. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 1958-1960, illus.

During its successful period of operation (1893-1936) the famous 101 Ranch founded and managed by the Miller Brothers in Oklahoma issued its own brass tokens and paper money for use at the ranch commissary and store. Specimens of both types of currency are described and illustrated. BPS

BELL, R. G. They Knew J. W. Mears and T. S. Forsaith. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 37 (March, 1963), pp. 3-7, ports.

Appended to biographical sketches of two of New Zealand's early settlers, J. W. Mears and T. S. Forsaith, are descriptions of three tokens issued by their respective firms. The first, bearing the value of one half-penny, is made payable to J. W. Mears, collar and harness maker; the remaining two (penny and halfpenny) are inscribed on the obverse T.S. FORSAITH. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPER.

BURNS, J. F. Monongah, W. Va. Tokens and Scrip. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 1355-1364, illus.

In the early years of the present century, when Monongah was the center of a prosperous bituminous coal industry, some 4,000 miners were employed in five local mines. Included in the above article is an illustrated listing of the tokens and scrip issued by the Consolidation Coal Company and a number of private merchants for the transaction of local business.

BPS

CASTAING, R. Un jeton de Languedoc inédit. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), p. 266.

An unpublished jeton of Languedoc in the writer's collection is described as follows: (obv.), Victory, with sword in the right hand and three laurel branches in the left, is shown leaning against a *stele* decked with an anchor; the legend reads TRIPLICI PARTA VICTORIA 1690. The reverse depicts the arms of Languedoc and is inscribed COMITIA OCCITANIAE.

DEACON, J. H. Australiana — Token Survey. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), p. 30 [and succeeding issues to] Vol. 13, No. 3 (1962), p. 90.

Based on a number of collections and sources, including the South Australian National Collection, the Hagley Collection, the Rubbing Brochures and publications of Chitty & Andrews and the Whellams descriptive catalogue (*Numismatic Circular*, 1916), this survey provides a descriptive listing of 434 separate entries, giving indication of value, metal and class and including pertinent annotations when necessary. For the sake of easy reference an alphabetical order of issuers is followed throughout.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and ANTHONY HOCKING. "Plumbei Angliae." A Find of Sixteenth-Century (?) Lead Tokens from Huntingdon. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 206-207, illus.

Upon examination, forty-six tokens found at Huntingdon in 1823 were found to be related to the *plumbei Angliae* noted by Erasmus in 1498/99, although they may be dated some twenty-five years later than the pieces seen by the Dutch humanist. The writers provide a weight pattern of the tokens — which they feel deserve a place in any cabinet representative

of English small change — and offer a number of speculations as to how they were produced. FDC

DREWING, C. J. More about Wooden Burner Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 8 (August, 1963), p. 1107.

As a result of correspondence received following his publication of two articles relating to the above tokens the author is able to enlarge on his original descriptions and to provide additional background information.

BPS

FAULKNER, CHRIS. Trade Goods and the 'Made Beaver' Tokens. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1963), pp. 90-91, illus.

In his auto-biographical work *When Fur was King*, Henry John Moberley, a factor in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1853 to 1894, refers to the 'made beaver' tokens as the only common currency of the northwest country in 1854 and notes the important role which they played in the development and exploitation of the fur trade. Illustrations of four specimens, together with a representative listing of contemporary trade values, are included in the above article, reprinted from the January (1963) issue of the *Vancouver Numismatic Society News Bulletin*. BPS

GREENE, R. A. Notes on the Hon. John Robson Token of British Columbia. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 8 (August, 1963), p. 327.

After having examined the Victoria directories for the period 1885-1904 the writer states that both Breton and L. C. Hill are in error in attributing the manufacture of the above token (Breton 939, CC 189) to a foundry operated by the Smith Brothers in Victoria as early as 1885.

BPS

HOCH, A. D. The J. J. F. St. Charles Token. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring, 1963), pp. 4-5, illus.

Among the numerous tokens listed or catalogued, but about which little or nothing has been published, is the small silver J. J. F. St. Charles piece from Louisville, Kentucky. Louisville directories covering the period 1848-1861 identify the initials as those of John J. Felker, who operated the St. Charles Hotel at 479 Market Street in the middle of the century, at which time the token was undoubtedly issued. Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

IRWIN, J. Tokens of Northumberland. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (May-June, 1963), pp. 51-57.

With references to Williamson and Dalton & Hamer the writer treats at some length the tokens issued at various places in Northumberland (especially Newcastle) during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A number of interesting specimens are described in the course of the article.

JEWELL, RAY. An Advertisement Check of Australian Interest. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1962), p. 95.

An advertising token which the writer describes is perhaps the first such piece to have been issued for the publicizing of an Australian business concern: in this case, the Kangaroo Office (Melbourne) of the London firm of W. J. Taylor. Measuring 38 mm. in diameter and struck in white metal alloy, the token is described as follows: (obv.), head of the youthful Queen Victoria, with legends VICTORIA (above) and W. J. TAYLOR — LONDON. (below); (rev.), screw press, with circular inscription reading COINS MEDALS AND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS STRUCK. The caption KANGAROO OFFICE MELBOURNE appears within an outer raised circle.

LINDENSMITH, R. J. Wealth of the South Series. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (June-August, 1963), pp. 88-89.

A listing of specimens forming part of the above token series shows several metals not included by M. & G. Fuld in their compilation published in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (Sept., 1958, pp. 1785-1792, illus.). The writer also cites references which indicate that the series was produced by Benjamin C. (not Benjamin F.) True and that some of the dies may eventually have passed into the hands of James Murdock & Company of Cincinnati.

BPS

L[INECAR], H. British Transportation Tokens. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Sept.-Oct., 1962), pp. 84-87. Vol. 2, No. 5 (Nov.-Dec., 1962), pp. 121-122. Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1963), p. 19. Vol. 3, No. 2 (April-May, 1963), pp. 54-56. Vol. 3, No. 3 (June-August, 1963), pp. 90-93.

Although described by the author as being more concerned with railways and engineering than with numismatics, this text of an address presented to members of the Numismatic Society of Sheffield (England) in July, 1962 nevertheless brings to light much interesting background material relating to tokens, tickets and medals which form part of the British transportation series. The specimens referred to are in the author's own collection.

BPS

PEDRAZA, J. F. Los Tlacos y Pilónes Mexicanos. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 17 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 149-159, illus.

After explaining the etymology of the words *tlaco* and *pilón*, Pedraza describes and illustrates a number of these curious Mexican tokens. Irregular in shape, and for the most part crudely struck, they were issued by sundry municipalities, *haciendas*, private individuals and commercial enterprises during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

RULAU, RUSSELL. Tokens of Cuba. Number of Private Pieces issued under Spanish Rule. In: *Coin World*, No. 171 (July 26, 1963), p. 90, illus.

Several Cuban tokens which the writer describes and discusses were privately issued during the nineteenth century and were previously published by Lyman H. Low in the *Coin Collector's Journal* (1887). Three specimens are illustrated. BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. Embossed Business Cards. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 2789-2792, illus.

Among the specimens discussed is the last issue to bear a coin representation: the "Whipple Dollar" (illustrated), issued by C. M. Whipple & Co. of Westfield, Mass.; a second illustration shows the Howes Scale Card of 1876, the reverse of which resembles the U. S. Trade Dollar. In concluding paragraphs the writer provides brief histories of mirror and shell cards and gives some idea of their current values. BPS

TERLECKI, W. Zeton monetarny z.r. 1919. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), p. 33, illus.

Photographs of a fifty grosz piece which the editors of *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* recently received from a reader show on the obverse a fantastically engraved Polish eagle; inscribed on the reverse are the number 50 and the legend RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA, with the word GROSZY and the date (1919) shown in the exergue. The writer identifies the specimen as a token.

ULRICH, R. E. A Rare Hotel Token. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring, 1963), p. 2, illus.

Described and illustrated is a rare, uniface silver token inscribed MECHANICS HOTEL / T.R. which the writer recently acquired. Unfortunately, the specimen bears no indication of the place of issue.

VROOM, W. de. The Tokens and Badge of the Ballarat Electric Tramways. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (1962), p. 90.

Shortly after the above Tramways had been electrified in 1904 the company issued badges providing transportation to bearers such as the Mayor, Town Clerk and other privileged persons. Later, plastic tokens

in denominations of 1d and 2d, purchasable in one shilling lots only at the company's offices, were issued for the purpose of facilitating the handling of fares. Descriptions of the badges and tokens are included in the above article.

WEISSBUCH, T. N. A Political Token, a Feud, and Montana's "Capital Fight." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 3074-3077, illus.

An aluminum token, illustrated, recalls a dispute which existed in the political life of Montana: namely, the feud which developed from the fight over the location of the state's capital city (1892-94). BPS

MEDALS

ABEL, ULF. Carl Milles medalj över arkitekten Clason. Ett försök till konsthistorisk analys. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1960* (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 121-137, illus. With English Summary, pp. 137-138.

In addition to the distinction which he acquired as a sculptor, Carl Milles (1875-1955) made important contributions to the field of medallic art, both as a designer and as the teacher of a new generation of medalists. Among the ten medals which he executed, one which the writer illustrates and analyzes, struck in honor of the architect I. G. Clason, inaugurated a new era in Swedish medallic art with the introduction of a plastic sculptural and surface stressed style. The obverse bears a profile portrait of Clason; the reverse depicts a nude sower.

BRUCK, GUIDO. Die graphische Vorlage der Medaille auf die Schlacht von Mühlberg 1547 von Nickel Milicz. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1963), pp. 27-29, pl.

In his work entitled *Die erzgebirgische Prägemedaille des XVI Jahrhunderts*, published ca. 1931, Viktor Katz proved repeatedly that Bohemian die cutters of the sixteenth century copied many of their medallic designs from woodcuts and engravings. An example of this can be seen in Nickel Milicz' medal of 1547 commemorating the battle of Mühlberg. The reverse of the medal depicts a scene from the battle, a woodcut of which was found by the writer in a book published at Antwerp toward the middle of the sixteenth century by L. de Avila y Zuniga. HG

Captain Cook Medals. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 37 (March, 1963), pp. 33-34, illus.

Four rare medals issued in commemoration of Captain Cook's achieve-

ments were recently presented to the Alexander Turnbull Library by the Wellington artist James Berry. Among the four pieces, all of which are in excellent condition, is an interesting specimen struck in commemoration of Cook's Second Voyage (1772), the reverse of which depicts the ships *Resolution* and *Adventure*. The reverse bears the effigy of King George III.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. *Studies on John Gadsby Chapman, American Artist, 1808-1889*. Alexandria, Va., Robert S. Chamberlain, 1962. 54 pp., illus., port.

A series of studies on John Gadsby Chapman reveal his dexterity not only as a painter but also as a medallist, as evidenced by his model for the President Polk Indian Peace Medal which he executed within the space of one week. Included in the above article are reproductions of original documents telling the story of the model, together with a detailed description of the medal itself. PDC

CISNEROS MONTES, JORGE. Segundo Concilio Ecu  nico Vaticano. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 17 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 169-170, illus.

Specimens of a silver medal which the writer describes and illustrates were presented by Pope John XXIII to the bishops attending the opening of the Ecumenical Council (Vatican II) in October, 1962.

Coin, Currency Institute Issues Hall of Fame Westinghouse Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 179 (Sept. 20, 1963), p. 48, illus.

Designed by the renowned sculptor Edmondo Quattrochi, the newest addition to the Coin and Currency Institute's Hall of Fame for Great Americans series portrays the inventor, engineer and industrialist George Westinghouse (1846-1914). A design symbolic of Westinghouse's inventions is shown on the medal's reverse. BPS

DONINI, AUGUSTO. L'arte sanitaria sulle medaglie. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 32-33.

Housed in the *Museo Storico dell'Arte Sanitaria* at Rome is an interesting collection of medals devoted to the healing arts. In the above discussion of the collection the writer includes a description taken from the catalogue compiled by Umberto Tergolina-Gislanzoni-Brasco which appeared in the *Atti e Memorie dell'Accademia di Storia dell'Arte Sanitaria*. The first part of the catalogue described 157 medals; the second part, 276.

FERN  NDEZ CURRO, ANTONIO. Una medalla colombina actual. Cristob  l Col  n. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 62 (May-June, 1963), pp. 51-54, illus.

A cast, bronze medal, issued at Madrid in 1958 in commemoration of

Christopher Columbus, shows on the obverse the effigy of the explorer superimposed upon an armillary; the reverse also depicts an armillary, with compass in the lower field. The medal was designed and executed by Fernando de Jesús.

GIMENO RÚA, FERNANDO. El bosque perdido. Repoblación forestal (El bosque). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 9, No. 36 (Jan.-Feb., 1959), pp. 31-33, illus.

A bronze medal struck at the Madrid Mint in 1957 from a design executed by José Carrilero commemorates the reforestation program instituted by the Spanish government. On the obverse, a woman and child, nude, are shown holding a tree shoot in their uplifted hands. The reverse, inscribed (in the exergue) LOS MONTES SON ALTOS / LAS RAMAS PUJAN CON / LAS NUOVES, depicts a cluster of stark trees.

GIMENO RÚA, FERNANDO. Un poema sinfónico conmemorado en la medalla. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 61 (March-April, 1963), pp. 43-45, illus.

A bronze medal struck at the Madrid Mint in 1961 commemorates the performance of Manuel de Falla's opera *Atlántida*, based on a poem by Jacinto Verdaguer, which was presented at the *Teatro del Liceo* (Barcelona) in that year. The effigies of the composer and poet appear on the obverse and reverse, respectively.

GIMENO RÚA, FERNANDO. Pulso del tiempo en un retrato medallístico portugués. Wenceslau de Moraes. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 62 (May-June, 1963), pp. 55-57, illus.

A cast, uniface Portuguese medal which the writer describes and illustrates, designed and executed at Lisbon in 1954 by Raúl Xavier, bears the effigy of Wenceslau de Moraes (1854-1929). Considerable attention is given to the interpretation of the technique and style of the medal.

GOULD, M. M. Pittsburgh Tin Medal. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring, 1963), p. 6.

This dollar-size medal, struck in silver, commemorates the manufacture of the first carload of tin in the United States. The obverse bears the coat of arms of the City of Pittsburgh and is inscribed *Pittsburgh and Mexican Tin Mining Company, 1891*; on the reverse appears the legend *Commemorating the first carload of metallic tin produced in North America*.

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. East Coast Medal Called 'Masterpiece.' In: *Coin World*, No. 177 (Sept. 6, 1963), p. 41, illus.

The design for Albino Manca's newly issued East Coast Memorial commemorative medal was inspired by his outstanding sculptural work

entitled *The Diving Eagle*, recently erected in New York's Battery Park in honor of American soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Atlantic during World War II. An eagle motif, with appropriate inscription, appears on both obverse and reverse. The medal is the first in a series being planned by the designer, forthcoming issues of which will honor Rembrandt's *Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer*, Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*, and Michelangelo's *Pieta*. BPS

GUTIERREZ, J. I. Bodas de plata del Banco de Comercio de Tampico. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 17 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 167-168, illus.

A medal recently issued in gold and silver by the Tampico Bank of Commerce in commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary shows on the obverse the coat of arms of the city. The reverse inscription reads BANCO DE COMERCIO DE TAMPICO, S.A.—1937-1962—XXV ANIVERSARIO.

HERBER, OTTO. Le creazioni moderne di Milan Knobloch. Traduzione Gina Pochitonov. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 65, illus.

Included in this discussion of the work of the contemporary Czech sculptor and medallist Milan Knobloch is a listing of the exhibitions, held in various European countries during the past five years, at which specimens of his medals have been shown.

JOHNSON, CESARE. Le commemorazioni centenarie del triennio 1859-1860-1861 del Risorgimento Italiano nelle medaglie coniate in Italia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 64 (1962), pp. 71-114, illus.

The year 1859 was an extremely important one in the history of modern Italy. To commemorate the centenary of outstanding events which took place in that year, a number of medals were struck in 1959 by the *Stabilimento* S. Johnson and the *Stabilimento* Lorioli (both of Milan). Thirty-eight such pieces which are listed in the above descriptive catalogue are arranged in two main groups: (1) Medals struck in honor of historical events (battles, skirmishes, the capture of cities, etc.); (2) commemorative medals issued by various cities, provinces and associations.

Medals commemorating events of the years 1860 and 1861 will be presented in the forthcoming issue of the *Rivista Italiana*.

LÖFSTRÖM, KARL. "For nyttiga uppfinningar", en medaljhistorisk studie. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Lund, 1962), pp. 138-147, illus. With English Summary.

In 1805 a new medal award "For Useful Inventions" was established in Sweden. Dies were prepared and specimens struck during the reigns of Karl XIV Johan (1818-1844) and Oskar I (1844-1859), but the medal

was not actually awarded (and then only twice) until the reign of Karl XV (1859-1872). The first award was made in 1860 to Theophil Weisse of Prague, who received a gold specimen on which the normal Swedish inscription was replaced by a Latin one reading QUOD INVENTAS VITAM EXCOLUERE PER ARTES; the original medal has since been lost, but a copy struck from the same dies is in the collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet (Stockholm). The second award, in silver, was made to Anders Berg, a Swede, in 1865.

Suggestions which have since been put forward, advocating the revival of the award, have so far not met with any success.

Lord Bledisloe and Waitangi Medal. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 37 (March, 1963), pp. 24-28.

At the twenty-second meeting of the New Zealand Numismatic Society (Feb. 6, 1935) Lord Bledisloe, Governor General of New Zealand and the Society's first patron, was presented with a medal commemorating his services to the country and the Society. The effigy of his Lordship which appears on the obverse marks the first appearance of a Governor General's portrait on a New Zealand medal. The reverse depicts a carved Maori doorway, bordered by sprays of yellow kowhai (the proposed national flower), with two manuka blossoms shown at the base. In the center of the doorway appears the inscription 1840 HOBSON WAITANGI BLEDISLOE 1934, and around the edge NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 1935. The presentation took place on the eve of Lord Bledisloe's departure for England following the expiration of his term of office as Governor General.

Una medaglia del Giubileo di Leone XIII. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 63, illus.

A medal commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of Leo XIII (Feb. 20, 1902 to Feb. 19, 1903) is described and illustrated. It was designed by A. Cappuccio and issued by the firm of Johnson (Milan).

Medaglia per il centenario Dannunziano. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1963), p. 33.

In commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Gabriele d'Annunzio (1863-1963) a medal, briefly described in the above note, was recently struck at the International Numismatic Studio (Milan) under the aegis of the *Università Internazionale Dannunziana*.

Medaglie per il Concilio Ecumenico. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1963), pp. 33-34.

Attention is drawn to the extensive article published by Carlo Marcola

in *L'Osservatore Romano* (Jan. 16, 1963 and succeeding issues) which included illustrations of fifty-seven medals struck at the Vienna Mint in commemoration of the Ecumenical Council (Vatican II). Because of their deep religious significance and high artistic level it is felt that the medals deserve fuller treatment than was accorded them in the article.

Medalla de la Serie Monumentos Mexicanos. La del Estado de Puebla. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México, Boletín*, No. 38 (Jan.-March, 1963), p. 3, illus. With English Translation.

A third medal in the above series, commemorating the State of Puebla, has recently been issued by *Medallas de México*. The obverse bears the coat of arms granted to the city of Puebla by royal decree of Charles V (July 30, 1538). Depicted on the reverse is Puebla's distinctive *Casa del Alfeñique* (sugar candy house), a prominent example of late eighteenth century domestic architecture.

Medalla del IV Centenario de la Fundación de Lagos de Moreno. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México, Boletín*, No. 38 (Jan.-March, 1963), p. 9, illus. With English Translation.

Gold and silver specimens of a medal commemorating the fourth centenary of the founding of Lagos de Moreno (Jalisco) have been issued by the Mexico City Mint. The obverse bears the coat of arms of Santa Maria de los Lagos as bestowed by Philip II between 1580 and 1590. Shown on the reverse is the effigy of the insurgent, Pedro Moreno, who was born Jan. 18, 1775 in the *hacienda La Daga* (municipality of Lagos) and in whose honor the city was renamed Lagos de Moreno.

Medals Commemorate Centennial. In: *Coin World*, No. 188 (Nov. 22, 1963), p. 68, illus.

A medal struck in native copper to commemorate the centennial of the founding of the Arizona Territory (1863-1963) bears on the obverse the state seal. Depicted on the reverse, against an Arizona landscape, are the cactus wren (state bird) and the saguaro (state flower). BPS

Medals of the Canadian National Exhibition. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 377-380, illus.

In 1963, for the first time in the present century, a commemorative medal was issued in connection with the above exhibition, now in its eighty-fifth year. It was struck in silver and bronze in two sizes (40 and 33 mm.) by the firm of Wellings; the designer was Fred Rohde, director of the firm, and the engraver was Ben Ireland. In addition to full description and illustration of both sizes of the medal (they bear a common obverse but show different reverses) the article includes a listing, with

Sandham nos., of twenty-five similar commemorative pieces issued in connection with the exhibition during the nineteenth century. BPS

New Hall of Fame Medal Announced. In: *Coin World*, No. 177 (Sept. 6, 1963), p. 68, illus.

A medal honoring Mark Twain was recently added to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans series which is being struck by the Medallic Art Company (New York). The obverse bears a profile portrait of the author-humorist f.l. and is inscribed SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS (above) and 1835 MARK TWAIN 1910 (below); Huckleberry Finn and a Mississippi riverboat are depicted on the reverse. The medal was executed by the sculptor C. Paul Jennewin. BPS

Nowe medale polskie (seria VIII). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), pp. 34-36, illus.

Continuing the listing of recently issued Polish medals which is being presented by the editors of *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* are nos. 61-70 in the series, each of which is fully described. Two of the pieces are illustrated.

POLAK, ARTHUR. The History of the Jews in Holland as Illustrated by Medals. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 2 (June, 1963), pp. 29-31, pl. 2.

Material related to the above topic, presented here for the benefit of readers of the *INJ*, represents a condensation of the author's larger work, published by J. Schulman (Amsterdam, 1958) under the title *Joodse penningen in de Nederlanden. Jewish Medals in the Netherlands. English Summaries by L. S. Forrer*. An abstract appeared in *NL* No. 49 (Oct., 1959), p. 641.

Presidential Art Announces Release of Roger Sherman Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 180 (Sept. 27, 1963), p. 60, illus.

Medal No. 5 in the Signers of the Declaration of Independence Series, issued by Presidential Art Medals, Inc., commemorates Roger Sherman (b. Newton, Mass., April 19, 1721). The reverse of the medal lists four famous documents — the Association of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution — on which Sherman's signature appears. BPS

Roger Williams Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), p. 1218, illus.

Recently added to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans series was a

medal honoring Roger Williams, a champion of religious freedom in Colonial America. Williams' bust, f. 1, is shown on the obverse. On the reverse, the figures of an Indian, a Christian, and a Jew are depicted in separate acts of worship.

One was issued by the British in 1728 in commemoration of victories gained at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, and the forts of Frontenac and Dufferin; the other was struck by the French in the same year following the capture of *Wesel* (on the Rhine), Oswego (N.Y.), Fort

An exhibition of contemporary religious medals, held in the Palazzo Braschi (Rome) in the autumn of 1963 to coincide with the meeting of the Ecumenical Council, featured specimens from six mints and several museum collections. Close to 900 medals were on display, representing the work of 100 artists from seventeen different countries. Illustrating

the article are Henry van Wolf's *Calvary* (United States), Pietro Giam-paoli's *Pope John XXIII* and Luciano Mercante's *Pieta* (Italy), Paul Vincze's *St. Christopher* (England), Dimitri Ferentinos' *Christ on the Cross* (Greece) and Jose Porta's *Crusades* (Spain).

Inscribed on the reverse is a hand showing the index finger extended. The family tree of the Rulau-Russell-Greates-English-Medallist Family, traces Canadian medals. *Com. World*, No. 233, 6 June 1963, p. 43, 36 illus.

Among the great medalists, die-sinkers and engravers of the world the name Wyon ranks near the very pinnacle. The family was of German origin, having emigrated to England when George I ascended the throne in 1714, and was to dominate English die-sinking for close to two centuries. In presenting brief biographies of the several members of this illustrious family, whose work shows a similarity of treatment and symbolism which even today influences English—and indirectly American—engraving, Rulau describes a number of their outstanding works. Three medals, commemorating the Indian Mutiny, the Crimean War and the Great Canada Confederation of 1867 are illustrated.

Preserved in the Collezione Zanaboni in the National Museum (Rome), Italy, is a medal struck by the Greenback Islands (King of Naples and Sicily) in 1788, f. 1, 1788, No. 168, 2 July 1963, p. 2, 16 illus.

Although little is known of the medal's origin, the date 1733 which appears in an article written in 1885 by Hector E. Kirkwood mentions three medals, each of which provides an interesting insight into the early history of the Province of Newfoundland. The first, dated Nov. 3, 1762, refers to the armistice with France which followed a succession of British naval victories in that year; the second commemorates the role played by the Netherlands in the peace negotiations at Aagshuis. The third medal, struck by the firm of J. W. Taylor (Birmingham, England), marks the laying of the cornerstone of the Catholic Cathedral at the capital city of St. John's in 1841. The first and third medals are illustrated by line drawings.

RULAU, RUSSELL. Victory Claims Recorded by Opponents on Medals. In: *Coin World*, No. 177 (Sept. 6, 1963), p. 68, illus.

Claims of victory by both France and England early in the course of the Seven Years' War (1757-63) are memorialized on two contemporary medals. One was issued by the British in 1758 in commemoration of victories gained at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, and the forts of Frontenac and Duquesne; the other was struck by the French in the same year following the capture of Wesel (on the Rhine), Oswego (N.Y.), Port Mahon (Minorca) and Fort David (India). Both medals are illustrated by line drawings. BPS

SÁNCHEZ MARÍN, VENANCIO. Una creación literaria española en la medalla. *La Celestina*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 9, No. 36 (Jan.-Feb., 1959), pp. 27-29, illus.

An attractive bronze medal, struck at the Madrid Mint in 1958 from a design by Manolo Prieto, commemorates the famous Spanish literary work, *La Celestina*, by Fernando de Rojas. The obverse depicts a young woman, nude, encircled by a snake, the tail of which ends in the form of a hand showing the index finger extended. Inscribed on the reverse is the legend UNA VIEJA BARBUDA QUE SE DICE CELESTINA / HECHICERA, ASTUTA, SAGAZ / EN CUANTAS MALDADES / HAY . . . / FERNANDO DE ROJAS.

SÁNCHEZ MARÍN, VENANCIO. Una medalla de tema taurino. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 61 (March-April, 1963), pp. 47-49, illus.

Described and illustrated is a medal struck at the Madrid Mint in 1963 which evinces the Spanish interest in bullfighting — especially at Navacarnero (a town situated southwest of Madrid). The medal was designed by Esperanza Parada and executed by Ildefonso Díaz.

SANSONE, ROSARIA. Una medaglia di Carlo di Borbone. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 231-233, pl. 13.

Preserved in the *Collezione Santangelo* in the National Museum (Naples) is a unique specimen of a very rare medal of Charles III (1716-1788), King of Naples and Sicily (1735-59), King of Spain (1759-88). Although little is known of the medal's origin, the date 1733 which appears in the reverse exergue indicates that it was struck at the time when the future king of the Two Sicilies governed the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza (1731-34).

SANSONE, ROSARIA. Le medaglie di Ferdinando II Borbone nel Museo Nazionale di Napoli. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 295-318.

A descriptive catalogue of thirty-three medals of Ferdinando II Bor-

bone, King of the Two Sicilies (1810-1859), all of which are in the collection of the *Museo Nazionale* (Naples).

SLABAUGH, A. R. Chicago's Haymarket Riot. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 2844-2846, illus.

A copper medal issued in connection with Chicago's labor-inspired riot of May 4, 1886 bears two inscriptions: ANARCHIST BOMB EXPLODED MAY 4, 86 (obv.) and SOUVENIR HAYMARKET MASSACRE CHICAGO — COPYRIGHTED (rev.). Imbedded near the upper center of the medal is a fragment of the actual bomb. BPS

Society of Medalists: Sixty-Seventh Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), p. 1242, illus.

For its sixty-seventh, semi-annual issue the Society presents a striking medal by Karen Worth dedicated to the Space Age. The obverse, inscribed AD ASTRA PER ASPERA, shows a male figure framed within a star-shaped design. On the reverse, a benign, spiritual being looks down upon striding male and female figures; the accompanying legend reads THE SPIRIT OF THE SPACE AGE. BPS

De tiende F.I.D.E.M. tentoonstelling. Gemeentemuseum Den Haag. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (July, 1963), pp. 36-38, illus.

From the Tenth F.I.D.E.M. Exhibition held in the Municipal Museum at The Hague (June 17-22, 1963) four individual medals are discussed and illustrated: (1) *Rainer Maria Rilke*, by Hélène Guastalla (France, 1963); (2) *Choir Boy*, by Costantino Affer (Italy, 1960); (3) *Appelhooft*, by Julius Marosan (Canada, 1963) and *Frank Lloyd Wright* by Eric Claus. The exhibition included medals struck in thirty-three different countries since 1945.

UHL, ERNST. Medaillen Kaiser Franz Joseph's I. als Chef und Inhaber ausländischer Regimenter. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1963), pp. 29-32, pl.

Emperor Franz Josef I of Austria issued a number of medals in his role of Commander of Foreign Regiments. Descriptions of ten such pieces, including numbers issued and names of recipients, appear in the above article, together with four illustrations. HC

Vermont, Frost Featured on New Statehood Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 179 (Sept. 20, 1963), p. 81, illus.

The Vermont medal, seventh in the series of Statehood Art Medals

currently being issued by Presidential Medals (Highland, Ohio) bears an obverse bust of Abraham Lincoln, and the reverse of the medal depicts the state seal. Accompanying the description of the medal are a brief biography of Frost and notes on the early history and settlement of Vermont.

Vrij courant, Nederlandse penningkunst.: In: De Gouden eeuw van de Penningkunde. Nieuws, Vol. 13, No. 3 (July, 1963), pp. 39-42, illus.

centuries of medallic art in the Netherlands, which were displayed in the exhibition hall of the *Koninklijk Penningkabinet* during the Tenth F.I.D.E.M. Congress, held at The Hague in June, 1962. Especially outstanding among the group are those depicting Anthony of Burgundy (by G. Candida, 1474), Cesilia Veselaer (by St. van Herwyck), Charles X of Sweden (by P. Van Abeele) and Willem I, founder of the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet (by E. Braemt).

WOLFE, R. C. Tryptophan and the pineal gland. In: *De Geus, G. J., ed. The Pineal Gland. A Symposium*. Penningkundig Nieuws, Vol. 13, No. 2 (April, 1963), pp. 19-20, illus.

Described and illustrated are two medals issued in commemoration of the Ecumenical Council (Vatican II). The first was designed by Niel Steenbergen, the second by Jan Snoeck.

Zaragoza. Institución "Fernando el Católico." Exposición XX años de medalla española y 11 numismática de coleccionistas aragoneses. Salón de Exposiciones del Palacio Provincial. 14-31 de enero de 1963. 8 pp.

PAPER MONEY

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ALLEN, H. D. The Royal Bank of Canada Note Issues, and those of Absorbed Banks 1818-1945. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Feb., 1952), pp. 259-266.illus. Vol. 28, No. 12 (May, 1952), pp. 178-180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977,

This descriptive listing is as complete as available records permit, from the single \$20 issue of the co-partnership Merchant's Bank of Halifax, dated October 1, 1864 to the last dated 8¢ Canada's chartered bank notes — the \$5 issue of January 2, 1943. Where possible, illustrations accompany the descriptions.

298 **RAKI, TOYASABURO.** *Nihon Koginchi Rinsen* to Fushicho (History of Japanese Money: Investigations of Paper Money). Kyoto, 1962. 210 pp. illus. charts. 20 pls. In Japanese.

An outstanding feature of this final volume of the author's five-part study is its illustration of the crude types of mechanical equipment, hand-stamps, etc. which were in use prior to the introduction of modern note-printing machinery. The majority of the plates reproduce handmade notes of a type seldom met with in Occidental collections.

ARAKI, TOYASABURO. *Nihon Koshihei Ruikan. Shi-Mei* (History of Japanese Paper Money: Paper Currency). Kyoto, 1959. 175 pp., 54 pls. In Japanese.

Although somewhat different in title, this work comprises Part 4 of a five-volume study, Parts 1-3 of which were noted in *NL* No. 53 (Oct., 1960), p. 355. It lists 116 issues of government papers, currency which have circulated since the beginning of the Meiji Restoration in 1869 and illustrates in 21 typical examples of the numerous series issued since that date in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Mainland China and South-eastern Asia.

BERZINS, EDGARS and D. L. MUSSER. Paper and Printing of the United States.

Latvia. — Estonia — Lithuania. Dunbar, West Va., The Manor Press, 1961, 14 pp.

These are the historical introductions to the Baltic States, the authors provide a descriptive catalogue of the paper money issued by the above three countries during the period between the two world wars. The notes are listed under the following headings: (1) Latvia — Treasury notes issued by the Ministry of Finance; (2) Latvijas Mainas Sihme (Small notes, fractional currency); (3) Latvijas Bankas, Naudas Zime (Paper money, banknotes); Latvia — City Issues; Latvia — West Army; Estonia; (1) 5% State Bonds (authorized Jan. 20, 1919); (2) Treasury Notes (authorized Dec. 9, 1918); (3) Fractional Currency (authorized April 12, 1924);

(4) Bank of Estonia Notes (authorized Feb. 24, 1919): Northwest Army issue. Lithuania: all notes were issued by the Lietuvos Bankas (Kaunas) which commenced operations on October 1, 1922.

Four titles are listed in an appended bibliography.

BOWKER, H. F. Manchu Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), p. 178.

As an authority for the issuance of paper money in the early days of the Manchu regime (see the *Circular*, April, 1963, p. 76) C. C. Narbeth cited a manuscript by Edward Kahn which Bowker now contends is a forgery. In support of his argument he quotes an article published by Katsin in 1928 which includes the following sentence: "Upon the re-
~~scripted~~ (size of power) by the Manchus in aid of 1644 an attempt was

made to renew the practice of issuing paper money . . . but the trial was not accompanied by success." BPS

CHASE, P. H. Confederate Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 1237-1242, illus.

Collectors of Confederate currency are advised to begin with the later, more easily acquired (and hence less expensive) issues. Illustrations of six notes accompany the descriptive listing of some seventy specimens issued between 1861 and 1864. BPS

GOULD, M. M. Emergency Paper Money of the Columbian Insurrection. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 7 (July, 1963), p. 1947, illus.

Illustrated (recto and verso) but not described is a one peso emergency note issued during the Colombian Revolt of 1899, described by the writer as one of the costliest in the annals of South American history. BPS

GUITARD, HENRI. Reflexions sur le doyen des billets de banque. Un billet chinois du XIV^e siècle. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 61 (March-April, 1963), pp. 23-27, illus. With Spanish Summary, pp. 28-29.

Within this general discussion of Chinese paper money the author provides a description and illustration (including complete translation of the legends) of a 1000 cash note issued by Emperor Hungwu (1368-1398). Reference is also made to a passage from Marco Polo in which Chinese paper money of the period is highly praised.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les billets de confiance du département du Gers (1792-1793). Les "bons de monnaie au sou" de Laclau, imprimeur à Toulouse (1917-1922). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 273-276.

A number of localities in the *Département* of Gers which issued paper money during the years 1792-93 are now added to those already listed in works by Colson, Lafaurie and the author himself. Also treated in some detail are the *tickets au sou* printed at Toulouse by the Imprimerie Laclau (1917-1922) in fulfillment of orders received from seventy merchants or associations.

HARPER, T. G. Vermont Currency. The Vermont Glass Factory, 1811-1815. In: *The Exonumist*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring, 1963), p. 3.

In his search for more information about the early currency of Vermont the writer discovered that various industries throughout the state issued a variety of currency in the financing of their businesses. One such

industry was the Vermont Glass Factory which went into operation in 1811. This company issued orders in the form of bank bills, negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Troy, N. Y., in the denominations of \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Together with other currency issues, these bills or orders remained negotiable at the above bank for a number of years.

HATHERLY, N. J. Paper Money. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1962), p. 98.

Beginning with its origin in China during the tenth century, Hatherly traces the development and spread of paper money throughout the world. Highlights of the summary include the issue of the first European banknotes (Sweden, 1661), the introduction of paper money in England (commensurate with the founding of the Bank of England, 1694), paper money of the French Revolution and the American colonies, the historic playing card currency issued by the Viceroy of French Canada, Australian paper money (notes issued by the Commissariat, store receipts, promissory notes, Commonwealth issues, private banknotes). Last mentioned is the German *Notgeld* issued during the period 1917-1924.

KADMAN, LEO. The "Inside-Story" of Israel's First Banknotes. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (April, 1963), pp. 17-19.

When the last representative of the Palestine Currency Board left the country with the British Forces on May 15, 1948 without having made any provisional arrangements, the country's currency technically ceased to exist. The new State of Israel which was proclaimed on that day immediately found itself at war with the surrounding Arab states; but although Arab armies invaded its territory from all sides, monetary chaos (which appeared imminent and was expected by the British Government of the time as well as by other opponents of the young state) failed to materialize, thanks principally to three preventative steps which had been taken by the Provisional Government: (1) The Anglo-Palestine Bank had converted sterling holdings to the amount of several million pounds into Palestine currency notes and had stored them in its vaults; (2) at the beginning of the year, E. L. Hoofien, General Manager of the bank, had been sent to the United States for the purpose of preparing banknotes for the new state; (3) the bank had commenced the printing of checks which were to be used should the new banknotes not arrive in time.

KIRBY, LYNN. Lessons on a Dollar Bill. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 1380-1381, illus.

The writer provides a detailed explanation of the symbolism incor-

[illegible][illegible]

The following is a summary introduction to "Earlier United States Scrip," including issues of the Civil War period and the depression years 1884, 1890, 1893-1907 and 1914. The compiler presents a comprehensive illustrated listing of virtually every type of emergency currency issued during the depression period of the 1930's. The country's provisional arrangements to exist. The new State of Israel which was proclaimed on that day and Morris, P. A. and the author add a few laws as they have been published.

MORRIS, P. A. and the author add a few laws as they have been published. The book contains all the designs for the Federal Reserve Notes from 1862 to 1914. It also includes the designs for the National Bank Notes from 1862 to 1914. The book is divided into two parts: Part I, Federal Reserve Notes, and Part II, National Bank Notes. Each part contains a detailed description of each design, including the date of issue, the denomination, and the artist who designed it. The book is a valuable reference work for collectors and historians alike.

APRIL FROM PROVIDING INTERESTING TERMINOLOGIES OF NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE ABOVE AUTOBIOGRAPHY CONTAINS ABUNDANT INTEREST IN THE FORM OF SEVERAL REFERENCES TO THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCES AS AN ENGRAVER FIRST WITH THE FIRM OF BARCLAY WRIGHT AND HATCHED AND LATER WITH THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. THE BEGINNING HAD BEEN SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING BANKNOTES OF CHECKS. THE BANK HAD COMPLETED THE PRINTING OF CHECKS. THE STATE WHEN ISSUED BY MESSRS. D. L. MUSSEY, D. L., ed. Subject, Paper Money. Consisting of Forty-three Issues of Paper Money Publically together with an Index. Indian Rocks Beach, Florida, Dwight L. Mussey, 1962. 8 pp.

As described by the compiler, this index of the contents of forty three issues of the *Foreign Paper Money Journal*, the *World Paper Money Journal*, and the *World Paper Money Club Bulletin* is designed to add in

locating the scattered pieces of information which found their way into print by way of these pioneer paper money publications, all of which were essentially one in purpose, style and format.

SÖLLNER, GASTONE. Carta-moneta tedesca d'emergenza. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 100-103, illus.

A brief history of German paper money issued during the period of national emergency (1914-1923), including description and illustration of fifteen emergency notes.

TOKUICHI, SHIMAMOTO. *Kuramai-Kitte no Kisoteki Kenkyu* (Fundamental Study of Rice Notes). Osaka, Sangyo Keizaisha, 1960. 98 pp., illus. In Japanese.

Illustrations of a number of typical hand-written notes appear in this publication. Combined with the modern character transcriptions of their legends they should prove to be of much help in the identification of similar specimens found in collections. HFB

UPTON, S. M. The Stolen Banknotes of 1864-1867. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 8 (August, 1962), pp. 2241-2244.

Reports submitted to the United States Congress by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury in 1867 and 1869 record the theft of \$17,560 in notes being shipped to national banks throughout the country — and tell something of the action eventually taken against a suspected employee. Since only \$1,400 of this total was ever recovered, the writer believes that specimens of the missing notes (all of which are included in an appended listing) may well repose in present-day collections. BPS

WALTER, J. Catalogo della carta-moneta Polacca 1916-1962. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 80-81, illus.

A descriptive catalogue of Polish paper money issued during the above period, comprising 115 separate types, is arranged by the compiler under the following headings: (1) General — Gouvernement Warschau; (2) Polish Republic; (3) Notes of the Ministry of Finances; (4) Bank Polski; (5) Bank Emisyjny w Polsce (which issued notes similar to those of the Bank Polski); (6) Narodowy Bank Polski. Five specimens are illustrated.

ODD AND CURIOUS

CHARLTON, J. E. Many Early Wooden Nickels of Canada have High Value. In: *Coin World*, No. 165 (June 14, 1963), p. 33, illus.

In addition to being of interest to collectors, several early wooden nickel issues which Charlton describes are of considerable monetary value. Four specimens are illustrated. **BPS**

COOKE, E. F. Odd and Curious Money: An Outline. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 821-825.

After defining odd and curious money as "that which is unusual or strange in so far as our concept of coins and paper money is concerned" Cooke discusses the subject under five main categories: (1) Commodity Money, (2) Money of Primitive Societies, (3) Money of Advanced Societies, (4) Emergency Money, and (5) Different Money. Specific examples are cited to illustrate each separate category or type. **BPS**

Curious Currencies of the World. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 170-175, illus.

The publishers of the *Circular* reprint here a selection of the numerous press reports covering the highly successful exhibition of odd and curious currencies which was held on Spink & Son's premises in July, 1963. **BPS**

DAVIS, FRANK. Filthy Lucre. In: *The Illustrated London News*, Vol. 243, No. 6472 (August 17, 1963), p. 244, illus.

The writer provides interesting descriptions of some of the specimens of curious currency which were recently exhibited at the London offices of Spink & Son, Ltd. They include the "Kissy Penny," hoe and spear head money, a ceremonial axe used as currency in the Congo during the nineteenth century, boat money from China, tin hat money from Siam, a bracelet shaped manilla of West Africa dating from the Bronze Age and a bird weight from Ashanti. Mention is also made of the German inflationary issues of the 1920's and the brick tea money used for trade between China and Russia. **FDC**

NOBLE, W. C. Yap Money in Detroit. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 8 (August, 1963), p. 1106, illus.

An item reprinted from the *Detroit News* (June 11, 1963) describes the visit to that city recently made by two Micronesians from the island of Yap: Andrew Robomon, president of the Yap Island Council and Francis Defngin, Assistant District Anthropologist, both of whom were instrumental in procuring the 800-pound specimen of Yap stone currency which forms part of the Detroit Money Museum collection. Although no longer used as a medium of exchange on the island, the giant limestone currency is still regarded as a status symbol among the Yapese. **BPS**

Wooden Nickel Commemorates Establishment of Government in the Northwest Territory. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 15 (July 22, 1963), p. 16, illus.

In celebration of the 175th anniversary of the settlement of Marietta, Ohio (April 7, 1788) and of the establishment of the Northwest Territory (July 15, 1788), wooden nickel certificates printed in five different colors were issued by the Marietta Chamber of Commerce. The certificates were redeemable at face value until July 31, 1963. BPS

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. The Magatama or "Curved Jewels" of Japan. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 535 (Dec., 1962), pp. 467-468, illus.

Contrary to the opinion concurred in by earlier writers such as Munro, Borlase, Von Siebold and E. S. Hartland, namely, that the objects known as *magatama* were once used as a medium of exchange in Japan, the Ryukyu Islands, Sakhalin and perhaps Korea, Wootton reports that he can find no concrete evidence to support such a theory. "Obviously, the number of kinds of valued objects that might have been used as currency is legion: the list could be extended almost indefinitely." Several specimens of *magatama* in the collection of the Pitt Rivers Museum (Oxford) are illustrated.

DECORATIONS

BURKI, HEINZ. Tragic Story Behind a Swiss Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 8-13, illus.

The Iron Medal for Loyalty and Honor was awarded to survivors of the Swiss Guard Regiment who valiantly attempted to defend the Tuileries against the French Revolutionaries (August 10, 1792); but since the awards were made twenty-five years after that date, survivors or next of kin numbered only 345 out of the 900 who fought in the engagement. Together with a full description and illustration of the medal, the writer tells the story of the tragic defense action and reproduces Evert van Muyden's well-known drawing of the bloody battle. BPS

CAPSTICK, THOMAS. Namings on the Sampson West Indies Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (March, 1963), pp. 3-4.

After careful examination of some 400 specimens of the Sampson West Indies medal — including those in the Smithsonian collection — Capstick concludes that the medal was never issued unnamed and that names were engraved rather than impressed. The theory suggested is that as other ships were added to the list of qualifying vessels, the "production line" method of impressing the edges of the medals with the name and rank of the recipient was superseded by engraving. BPS

Decorations of the Republic of Viet Nam. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 5-8, illus.

Five awards established by the Republic of Viet Nam between August, 1950 and October, 1954 — the National Order of Viet Nam, Medal of Military Merit, Cross of Valor, Medal of Honor of Merit, and Medal of the Wounded — are fully described and illustrated. Also described is the Ribbon of Friendship awarded to the Military Assistance Group of the United States in Indo-China by a citation dated October 7, 1954. BPS

FLATOW, A. F. Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 535 (Dec., 1962), pp. 468-469.

The alphabetical roll of recipients of the above rare medal, hand written in a clearly legible script and numbered 1 to 580, is preserved in the Commonwealth Relations Office; extracts are cited from it to acquaint the reader with the positions and backgrounds of some of the recipients. H. T. Dorling's *Ribbons and Medals* (rev. ed., London, 1946, p. 112) contains a full description of the medal, which was authorized by King George V on October 3, 1910.

HALLOCK, C. E. Decorations of the New African States. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (May, 1963), pp. 5-9, illus.

Decorations issued by several new African states are traced by the writer from colored illustrations which appeared in a recent issue of the African magazine *Bingo*. Included in the group are the Orders of Merit of the Republics of Cameroon and the Central African Congo, also the National Orders of the Republics of Côte de Noire, Guinea, Malagasy, Dahomey, Gabon, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauretania, Niger, Senegal, Tehad and Togo. BPS

JEWELL, RAY. Australiana — Royal Humane Society Medals. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1962), pp. 94-95, illus.

The writer traces the history of Australia's Royal Humane Society, founded in Melbourne, Victoria (1874) for the purpose of rewarding those who risked their lives in saving or attempting to save the lives of others. The types of decoration described include the Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Certificate of Merit.

O'TOOLE, E. H. The Order of the Shield and Spears of Buganda. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 1-4, illus.

Instituted in 1931 in recognition of loyal and distinguished services rendered to the Kabaka of Buganda, this order was issued in two classes, both of limited membership. In addition to line drawing illustrations, the

badge and breast star of the order are shown in actual wear in a portrait of the present Kabaka. **BPS**

O'TOOLE, E. H. The Order of Temasek — Singapore. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 16-18, illus.

The decoration illustrated and described was designed by the author while serving with the Royal Air Force in Singapore (1959-60). It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service rendered to the State of Singapore and at the present time is issued in one class only, with membership limited to twelve. Since the insignia must be returned to the Chancellory on the death of each recipient, there appears to be little chance of a specimen becoming available to collectors in the foreseeable future. **BPS**

PETERSON, J. W. Orders and Medals of the German Democratic Republic. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 8 (August, 1963), pp. 5-8, 17-19, illus.

All of the thirty-four orders and medals of the German Democratic Republic here described were instituted since 1949 in the Soviet Occupation Zone and show a marked Soviet influence. Twenty-four specimens are illustrated. **BPS**

PURVES, A. A. "Victoria Regina" Medals of the 1842 Afghan War. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 545 (Oct., 1963), pp. 340-341.

Two varieties of the Afghan War medal for 1842, inscribed VICTORIA VINDEK and VICTORIA REGINA, respectively, are discussed. After having examined numerous specimens the writer concludes that a die of the Victoria Regina type was accidentally used with a die of Victoria Vindex. He illustrates his point by making a detailed comparison between the two varieties. **FDC**

The Shanghai Volunteer Police Medal 1943. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 3-4, illus.

Little is known about the above decoration, which bears the inscription MUNICIPAL COUNCIL POLICE / VOLUNTEER PATROLMAN / COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL / 1943rd YEAR / 7th MONTH 31st DAY. It could hardly have been struck in Shanghai in 1943 (at which time the area was under Japanese occupation) and may have been issued after that date by some remnant of the former International Settlement — or by members of its Municipal Council in commemoration of some special event. **BPS**

SONENSCHIN, DAVID. A Method of Mounting. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 16-17, illus.

For the benefit of persons interested in the display of decorations the

writer describes the manufacture of a simple but effective display frame possessing the combined advantages of attractiveness, portability and low cost. BPS

SPINK, D. F. The Order of the Red Banner. Further Notes. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), p. 18, illus.

Recalling the description of the Order of the Red Banner of the U.S.S.R. which appeared in the November (1961) issue of *The Medal Collector*, the writer provides an illustration of a very early badge of the Order, mounted for contemporary wear on a riband bearing the initials R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic). BPS

SWEETMAN, JACK. Royal Order of the Golden Eagle. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 3-10, illus.

Founded by Frederick, King of Württemberg in 1807, the above order was bestowed in recognition of virtue, merit and friendship manifested for the Royal House; it ceased to exist in 1818 (in which year Wilhelm I replaced it with the Royal Order of the Württemberg Crown) and as far as is known no specimens of its insignia have survived. Line drawings of the insignia and breast star of the order are included in the above description. BPS

SEALS

TRICOU, JEAN. Quelques sceaux-matrices languedociens du Cabinet des Médailles de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 263-266.

The collection of seal dies in the *Cabinet des Médailles* at Lyons, reportedly the richest in France, contains approximately 2000 specimens representing not only Lyons and the southeastern provinces but also Italy, the German States and other areas of France. Included in the above article is a descriptive catalogue of twenty-five specimens emanating from Languedoc.

PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963).

BLÄTTER FÜR MÜNZFREUNDE UND MÜNZFORSCHUNG (Dr. Richard Gaetgens, Neckarsteinach). Vol. 23, No. 3 (1963).

- BOLLETTINO DEL CIRCOLO NUMISMATICO NAPOLETANO** (Castello Angioino, Naples). Vol. 47 (Jan.-Dec., 1962).
- THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London, W.C. 1). Vol. 31 (1962).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE** (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e). Vol. 18 (1963), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.).
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- CHANGE** (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine). No. 50 (Oct., 1963).
- COIN WORLD** (P.O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 184-197 (Oct. 25, 1963-Jan. 22, 1964).
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- ITALIA NUMISMATICA** (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua). Vol. 14 (1963), Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.), 11/12 (Nov.-Dec.).
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- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR** (502 N. Waiola Ave., La Grange, Ill.). Vol. 14 (1963), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 13, Nos. 5 & 6 (1963).
- MONEDAS** (Sociedad Numismática de Puebla, Apartado Postal 329, Puebla, Pue., Mexico). Vol. 5, No. 18 (April-June, 1963).
- NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (P.O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1962).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). (1963), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.).

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GENERAL

BAUER, ANTUN. Inventiranje numizmatičkih zbirki (The Making of a Numismatic Inventory). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 19 (1963), pp. 36-40. With German and English Summaries, pp. 40-41.

Listed and discussed are twenty categories (including inventory number, date, place of issue, engraver, brief description of obverse and reverse, fabric, material, size and weight) which the writer feels should be noted in the compilation of an inventory of coins and medals.

BAUER, ANTUN. Konceptije i zadaci numizmatičke zbirke (Problems Related to the Establishment and Care of a Numismatic Collection). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 19 (1963), pp. 4-15. With German and English Summaries, pp. 15-16.

When the Archaeological and Historical Museum at Zagreb was re-organized and divided into two separate institutions in 1939, problems arose regarding the proper arrangement of the numismatic collection in the newly established Archaeological Museum. At that time the writer suggested that the collection should constitute a separate department within the museum, for which specialists and technicians in the field of numismatics would be employed. His suggestions have since been implemented in large part, particularly with regard to the classifications of medieval and modern coins.

BAUER, ANTUN. Postav numizmatičke zbirke u izložbenim dvoranama muzeja (The Arrangement of the Numismatic Collection in the Showrooms of the Museum). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 19 (1963), pp. 16-22. With German and English Summaries, pp. 22-23.

Bauer presents and discusses his own observations regarding the proper arrangement of coins and medals — particularly as applied to museum collections — and in this connection tells something of the results obtained in Zagreb, Osijek, Slavonski Brod and Rijeka as well as in the

region of Oldenburg shows a rich history of finds. The contents of hoards buried at the turn of the millenium prove that Münster at that time exerted a strong influence on the coinage of the area, and later finds are typical of the taler hoards dating from the period of the Thirty Year's War.

KRASNOV, GJURO. Ciscenje i konzerviranje metalnog novca i medalja (The Cleaning and Preservation of Coins and Medals). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 19 (1963), pp. 28-30. With German and English Summaries.

For better technical examination, cleaning and preservation of the ca. 200,000 specimens of coins and medals in the Archaeological Museum, Zagreb — a task which has been neglected over a period of many years — the writer stresses the much-felt need for a modern, up-to-date laboratory. Twelve titles related to the conservation and preservation of metallic antiquities are included in the appended bibliography.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 1521-1522, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are provided for the following issues: Ceylon — 10 cents, 1963 (aluminum-bronze); 50 cents, 1963 (copper-nickel); Luxembourg — 250 francs, 1963 (silver); Muscat and Oman — 5 baiza, 1962 (copper-nickel); Vatican City — 500 lire, 1963 (silver); Yemen — ½ bogach, 1963 (aluminum-bronze); 1, 5, 10 and 20 bogach, 1963 (silver). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 1665-1667, illus.

The listing includes issues of the following countries and territories: Cameroons — 25 francs, 1962 (aluminum-bronze); Israel — ½ and 1 pound, 1963 (copper-nickel); Kutch — 5 kori, 1908 (silver); Mali — 5, 10 and 25 francs, 1961 (aluminum); North Viet Nam — 1, 2 and 5 xu, 1958 (aluminum); Portugal — 2½ escudos, 1963 (copper-nickel). For the Yemen 1 ryal of 1963, the central design is now described as a coffee sprig (not a laurel branch, as recorded in the October, 1963 *Numismatist*). BPS

MAZARD, JEAN. Monnaies du Burundi et du Tonga. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 8 (Oct., 1963), p. 287.

Two gold coins which the writer describes were recently struck at the London Mint. The first is a twenty-five franc piece issued in commemoration of the independence of the Kingdom of Burundi; the second

is a quarter koula issue of Salote Tupov III, Queen of Tonga (formerly the Friendly Islands).

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Cual es el anverso? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 40 (July-Sept., 1963), pp. 53-57, illus. With English Translation.

The writer discusses at length the many problems encountered in the correct definition of "obverse" and "reverse," with especial attention given to the coinage of Mexico and to those cases in which numismatists are in general disagreement. "Sometimes even great numismatists are unable to agree upon which side of a certain coin or medal is the obverse and which is the reverse. Such is the case when, for example, a piece has the head of an emperor on one side and on the other that of the empress. Some contend that the side showing the head of the emperor is naturally and logically the obverse. Others, equally erudite, maintain that whilst they fully recognize the rights of the emperor, he himself authorized the design in honor of the empress and therefore the side bearing her effigy is the obverse."

Les monnaies d'or, d'argent et de platine internationales. 5th ed. Paris, Tardy [1963]. 2 vols. (text & plates).

Under a geographical arrangement by country, Volume 1 of this work provides a descriptive listing (including weight and fineness) of ancient, medieval and modern coins struck in gold, silver and platinum. The various types represented are illustrated on the thirty-two folding plates contained in Volume 2.

Museo Historico y de Ciencias Naturales de Bahia Blanca. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec. 1962), p. 35.

Reflecting the growth of local interest in the various facets of numismatics, ample space is devoted to the exhibition of coins and medals in the new installations which were recently opened to the public by the above museum in Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Netherlands. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. *Verslag van de directeur over het jaar 1960*. The Hague, 1962. 17 pp., pl.

The report submitted by the Director of the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet for 1960 includes accounts of staff activities, together with listings of publications contributed by staff members during the year, of library accessions, and of exhibitions held. Seven hoards discovered in the Netherlands during 1960 are recorded, as are the principal acquisitions of coins and medals. The plate illustration shows an item of outstanding

interest: a gold *leeuwenschild* struck by Albrecht van Beieren at Dordrecht in 1393.

Netherlands. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. *Verslag van de directeur over het jaar 1961*. The Hague, 1963. 12 pp., pl.

Mentioned in the above report is the exhibition of Italian medals held in the exhibition hall of the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet from Oct. 27 to Nov. 25, 1961. Listings are provided of the year's library and coin acquisitions (the latter presented under the headings Netherlands, Foreign, Ancient Coins, Medals) as well as of the contents of eighteen hoards discovered in Netherlands territory in 1961. Five of the most outstanding pieces acquired during the year are illustrated on the accompanying plate.

[Netherlands. Royal Coin Cabinet]. *2500 jaar Perzische munten*. The Hague [1962]. 11 pp.

From Sept. 5, 1962 to Jan. 5, 1963 an exhibition entitled *2500 Years of Persian Coins* was held in The Hague under the sponsorship of the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet. The display included coins struck and those which circulated in Persia and was admirably presented in seven vitrines arranged as follows: (1) Greek and Persian; (2) Satraps; (3) Hellenistic kings; (4) Parthians and Romans; (5) Sasanians; (6) Seals; (7) Islamic. In addition to specimens from the Netherlands Cabinet the exhibition was enriched by loans from collections in Brussels, Rotterdam and Amsterdam and from the private collections of J. Schulman (Amsterdam) and A.M. Westerhout (Haft Tapeh, Iran).

Nuove emissioni di monete nel mondo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), p. 139, illus.

Coins issued by Austria, Liberia, Luxembourg, Tonga and the Vatican in 1962 and 1963 are illustrated and described.

Primera exposición de bibliografía, numismática y medallística. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), p. 45.

On October 25 [1962], under the joint sponsorship of the *Asociación Numismática Argentina* and the *Museo Municipal de Numismática y Medallística*, the first Argentine exhibition of numismatic publications was opened in the spacious *Salón Carlos Morel* of the *Teatro Municipal General San Martín*. Rare works printed in earlier centuries attracted much attention, as did those published in Argentina. Favored by a central location, the exhibition was attended by a large number of visitors during the twenty day period in which it remained open to the public.

REINFELD, FRED. *A Catalogue of the World's Most Popular Coins. Revised edition.* New York, Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., 1963. 265 pp., illus.

This new and enlarged catalogue includes coins ranging in date from ancient times to the present, with emphasis on those issues most likely to increase in value. Special features include a measuring scale, and a Coin Finder section illustrating pieces which are difficult to identify. Preceding each section is brief history of the country represented. FDC

REMICK, J. H. The Regal Coinage of British Honduras, Gold Coast and Ghana. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 228.

In addition to providing tabular listings of the regal coinage struck for the above territories Remick makes special mention of the 1909 one cent issue of Honduras, the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 ackey coins of the Gold Coast and the £ 5 commemorative medal-type coin of Ghana. FDC

RUIZ, L. E. Se puede definir el anverso? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 40 (July-Sept., 1963), pp. 58-61, illus. With English Translation.

The name of the issuing country is listed as the most important factor in the identification of a coin's obverse. When this is absent, as happens not infrequently, other means of identification can often be employed. Listed in order of relative importance, they are as follows: (1) Emblem or coat of arms of the country concerned; (2) effigy (e.g., king, president, or national hero); (3) denomination (frequently a good indication of the country of origin); (4) use of traditional figures or folk designs.

70° aniversario della Casa Pardo. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 38-39.

In congratulating the *Casa Pardo* on the occasion of its seventieth anniversary the *Asociación Numismática Argentina* points out that the House is not only a mercantile establishment of considerable reputation but that its fame as a center for collectors of coins, medals, books, engravings, stamps, silverware, pottery and fabrics has spread as far afield as North America and Europe.

Those Were the Days. Sale of the Remaining Portion of the Late Mr. Thomas's Coins and Medals. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 229.

Reprinted from *The Times* (ca. August 10, 1844), this article describes the auction sale of the Thomas Thomas numismatic collection at Sotheby & Wilkinson's (Feb. 23, 1844). Among those attending were Mr. Cureton, purchaser for the British Museum, and Mr. Curt, agent for several foreign museums and collectors. In view of the total figure realized, said to be

over £17,000, it is interesting to note that the British Museum had formerly refused the purchase of the entire collection for the sum of £12,000. The description of the sale includes prices and notes on some of the rarest pieces sold, among which were ancient, medieval and modern European coins and medals. FDC

TOD, J. F. Impressions with Foil. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3465-3466.

Properly made foil impressions, the writer points out, show extremely minor details, the reproductions being so faithful that collectors are enabled to grade coins by viewing the impressions alone. Detailed instructions are given for two separate processes (one done by hand, the other with the aid of an ammunition hand-loading press) which can be used in making the impressions. BPS

Uruguay. Academia Uruguaya de Numismática Bibliofilia. *La numismática y el libro en la cultura italiana. Exposición—organizado por la Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia con la colaboración del Instituto Italiano de Cultura* (Montevideo, Sept., 1963). 32 pp., illus.

An exhibition held at Montevideo in the month of September, 1963 was primarily devoted to the role played by numismatics and books in the development of Italian culture. The coins and medals displayed, as listed in the above descriptive catalogue, included Italian coins which circulated in Uruguay during the nineteenth century, Garibaldi medals, Greek coins from Magna Graecia and issues of the Roman Republic and Empire.

WEAR, T. G. *Coin Collecting in a Nutshell*. New York, Doubleday & Co., Ltd., 1963. 144 pp., illus.

The author has provided the novice numismatist with a useful guide to the fundamentals of collecting. He discusses coin valuation, gradation and care, speculates on future coin trends and warns against re-struck, altered and plated coins, several examples of which are noted. Other topics dealt with include coin design, the early days of the United States Mint, and commemorative issues. FDC

WELTER, GERHARD. *Die Reinigung und Erhaltung von Münzen und Medaillen*. Hanover, The Author, 1963. 89 pp.

Written by a collector and professional chemist, this work forms an outstanding contribution to the science of coin cleaning and preservation. Among the aspects of the subject which the author discusses in some detail are the following: (1) The necessity for cleaning — and the difficulties encountered in trying to restore original condition; (2) Coinage metals and their characteristics (strength, melting point, specific gravity, etc.); (3)

Mutations, caused by either natural or artificial oxidation; (4) Techniques and methods of cleaning; (5) Removal of oxidation; (6) Removal of lacquer, gold and silver plating, etc.; (7) Preservation of coins — preparation of plaster casts — coin analysis — coin photography; (8) Chemical formulas; (9) Earlier literature pertaining to cleaning and preservation (a bibliography of seventeen titles). HC

ZMAJIĆ, BARTOL. Bibliografija temeljnih radova i priručnika sa područja numizmatike (A Bibliography of Fundamental Numismatic Works). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 19 (1963), pp. 30-36. With German and English Summaries.

The publications included in this bibliography embrace a wide range of numismatic topics. The listing includes important works in the fields of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Central European numismatics, several publications devoted to medals and paper money, a selection of numismatic dictionaries and bibliographies (eg., Grierson, Probszt, Bauer) and a section comprising monographs which are of particular interest to the study of the collection in the Archaeological Museum (Zagreb).

ZMAJIĆ, BARTOL. Numizmatička društva i njihova suradnja s muzejima (Numismatic Societies and their Co-operation with Museums). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 19 (1963), p. 41-47. With German and English Summaries, pp. 47-48.

The co-operation and helpful relations existing between numismatic societies and museums are said to be particularly significant in the countries of England, France and Austria. In the above survey, which includes a paragraph devoted to the nature and activities of the American Numismatic Society, the author furnishes brief accounts of all important European numismatic societies, providing pertinent information such as date of founding, principal interests, important members and so forth.

ANCIENT

ALLEN, D. F. The Haslemere Hoard. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 1-7, illus., pl. 1.

Despite the presence of varied types representing several localities, Allen believes that the eighty-four uninscribed Celtic staters found at a site between Haslemere and Guildford in 1944 were all struck by a single smithy, on no more than six dies, in imitation of contemporary coins. Although found together, the four identifiable types represent different time periods (e.g., Gallo-Belgic and British). On the basis of weight and specific gravity the author eliminates the possibility of forgery, and suggests that the coins were buried in uncirculated condition ca. 34 B.C. FDC

BERG, JOSEPH. Coin Finds Help Rewrite History. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 255-258, illus.

Sicily, Sardis, Bahrein and Shechem are among the sites named by the writer in which coins played an important part in dating the archaeological discoveries made. BPS

JURUKOVA, IORDANKA. Monety i pechati ot Pernishkata krepost. In: *Arheologia*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1962), pp. 39-45, illus.

In addition to six Byzantine lead seals dating from the eleventh century, 175 coins of Greek, Roman and Byzantine origin were discovered during the excavation of the fortress of Pernik in 1960 and 1961; among the earliest pieces, dating from the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., was a tetrobol from the Thracian Chersonese. Descriptions are provided for seventeen of the best-preserved specimens (two Greek, four Roman and eleven Byzantine), twelve of which are illustrated. Also illustrated and fully described are the six lead seals.

KANAEL, BARUCH. Notes Concerning the Chronology of the Coins of Agrippa II In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), pp. 8-13, illus.

The coins of Agrippa II bearing two distinctive dates (one era beginning in 56 C.E., the other in 61 C.E.) represent a unique phenomenon in Jewish coinage. The conclusion reached by Kanael after studying the problems involved and the opinions expressed by other numismatists is that the era beginning in 56 C.E. marks the incorporation of Tiberias and other of Agrippa's domains, and the second era the dedication of Neronias. The writer differs with Shürer and others who consider that the chronology based upon the founding of Neronias denotes that city's era; instead, he regards it as a new era, indicating that Agrippa was the builder. In this connection he points out that the title of *ktistes* (founder) appears on a coin of Herod Philip struck in 34 C.E.

KARAMESINE-OIKONOMIDES, MANTOS. Nomismata anaskaphes oikopedou Angelopoulou. In: *Archaiologikon Ecthon*, Vol. 17 (1961-1962), pp. 96-100, pl.

Fifty-six Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins (one silver, the rest bronze) which are included in this descriptive catalogue were discovered during the excavation of the site of the Angelopoulos residence. They represent previously known types, all of which are illustrated on the appended plate.

REIFENBERG, A. *Ancient Jewish Coins*. 3rd ed. Jerusalem, Rubin Mass, 1963. 66 pp., 16 pls.

In view of the increasing interest being shown in ancient Jewish coins,

in foreign countries as well as in Israel, the publishers of the above work have reprinted the second edition published originally in 1947.

TARRADELL, M. Notas de numismática antigua norteafricana. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 63 (July-August, 1963), pp. 9-15, illus.

A collection of ancient North African coins which was acquired by M. Georges Louis during his residence in Cherchel (1952-58) is important for two reasons: the contents were obtained from residents of the immediate vicinity, and the collection contains a good representation of the four series which circulated in Cherchel prior to the incorporation of North Africa as a Roman province: namely, Carthaginian, Numidian, Roman Republican denarii, and issues of the autonomous kings Juba II and Ptolemy. In addition to a listing of the forty specimens in the collection the writer provides a map showing mint locations.

THOMPSON, F. C. A Note on the Composition of British Pre-Roman 'Tin Money.' In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 111-112.

When a group of the above type coins (all of Allen's Class I) were subjected to spectrographic analysis, the results obtained were quite revealing. Copper content varied from 72.4 to 91.2% and tin from 7 to 22.1%; extremely small quantities were shown for lead, iron, nickel, bismuth, antimony, arsenic and silver, and only traces of zinc appeared. Thus, although very few such analyses have yet been recorded, the results so far obtained indicate that the name 'tin money' is clearly a misnomer.

TYLECOTE, R. F. *Metallurgy in Archaeology. A Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles*. London, Edward Arnold Ltd., 1962. 368 pp., illus., diagrs., tabs.

Chapter 5 of the above work, entitled *Methods of Fabrication* (pp. 157-169) deals with coin production and composition in ancient Britain, especial attention being given to the subject of die preparation and alignment. The complexities of the subject are clarified by the inclusion of seven tables, the contents of which are indicated as follows: (1) Alloys of gold coins of Gallo-Belgic and British origin; (2) Composition of cast bronze coins of Hengistbury type; (3) Composition of tin money in terms of percentages; (4) Roman copper and copper base alloy coins found in England; (5) Roman silver coins from the Dorchester hoard; (6) Metallic content of a Hadrianic die (134-38 A.D.); (7) The step by step process used in the hand stamping of coins, illustrated by six line drawings.

TYLECOTE, R. F. The Method of Use of Early Iron-Age Coin Moulds. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 101-109, illus.

A considerable number of fragments of the clay moulds used in the making of pre-Roman Iron Age coinage have been discovered at sites in

Britain and continental Europe. Illustrations of several such pieces which were recently found at Old Sleaford (Lincolnshire) show the presence of small cavities in the moulds which were apparently made by pushing a pencil-sized wooden stick into moist clay, forming a hole approximately equal in depth and diameter. Following a detailed description of various experiments conducted in an attempt to determine the conditions under which these moulds were used — and the methods by which spherical globules were produced — the author concludes as follows: "The most likely method of use of these pre-Roman clay coin moulds is for the production of spherical globules which were afterwards struck in order to make coin blanks. An accurate weight of metal could be cast into such globules by putting pieces of material into or on to the cavities. The clay moulds were then placed on the ground and a charcoal fire built over them and brought up to the necessary temperature with the aid of bellows . . . The use of alloys of copper and silver would both reduce the temperature necessary and permit economy in silver. It would appear that most of the silver-copper alloys contained from 70 to 80 per cent copper."

VILLARONGA, LEANDRO. Primeras acuñaciones de bronce ibero-romanos en Cataluña. In: *Barcelona. Círculo Filatélico y Numismático. II Exposición de Numismática Catalana, Museo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963* (Barcelona, 1963), pp. 6-9, illus.

In this study of the first Ibero-Roman bronze coins struck in Catalonia the author identifies the following mints: Emporion (Iberian legend *undicesen*); Ilerda (Iberian *Ilirda*); Tarraco (Iberian *Cese*); Ausetano (*Ausescen*, *Eustibaicula*, *Arcedurgi* and *Ilduro*). Four specimens are illustrated, and their characteristics fully described.

GREEK

BRABICH, V. K voprosu o chekanke zolotykh staterov pri Perisade II. In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, Vol. 21 (1961), pp. 48-51, illus. With English Summary, p. 56.

On the basis of the ruler's known activities and the general background of contemporary economic conditions, three rare gold staters issued in the Kingdom of the Bosphorus with the name of Paerisades are attributed to Paerisades II (third century B.C.).

BRUNEAU, PHILIPPE. Isis Pélagia à Délos (Compléments). In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 87, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 301-308, illus.

In this supplement to his earlier article, published in Vol. 85 of the

above periodical (pp. 435-446) under the title *Isis Pélagia*, Bruneau points out that numismatic representations of the goddess appear on coins issued by Antiochos IV Epiphanos as well as on others struck at Byblos (Macrinus) and Alexandria (Antoninus Pius and Hadrian). A specimen of the Antiochos IV coinage is illustrated.

FAGERLIE, JOAN. Monies of Antiquity. Coins Commemorate Gods, Fauna and Civic Pride. In: *Natural History*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 20-25, illus.

Thirteen excellent illustrations are included in this discussion of the gods and fauna depicted upon the coins of ancient Greece. The writer places particular emphasis on the great variety and frequency of animal representations.

HEALY, J. F. Alexander the Great and the Last Issue of the Electrum Hektai at Mytilene. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 65-71.

"The flourishing series of electrum hektai from Mytilene, which began in the period preceding the battle of Mykale, is especially noteworthy for its large number of type-combinations. One of the most interesting is used in what was probably the last issue struck by the mint from the mixed alloy."

Newly acquired evidence now permits the attribution of the obverse of the type in question (youthful male head, f.r., wearing a close-fitting helmet with ram's horn attached in imitation of Zeus Ammon) to be reconsidered in its historical context. In disagreeing with the earlier attributions of Wroth and Imhoof-Blumer (to Zeus Ammon and Apollo Karneios, respectively) Healy suggests that the type may be more properly interpreted from a close study of the contemporary political situation. After the complete success achieved by Alexander in Asia Minor, an alliance was concluded with Mytilene and Tenedos. Mytilene's record of vacillation towards Alexander made the city especially grateful for this recognition, and the issue depicting a beardless male head wearing helmet and ram's horn was probably struck as a compliment to Alexander.

JENKINS, G. K. Recent Acquisitions of Greek Coins. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 27, Nos. 1-2 (Autumn, 1963), pp. 23-27, pl. 3.

Ten interesting Greek coins which were recently acquired by the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals are described and illustrated: (1) A small gold coin of Metapontum, a new type for this mint (specimens of Metapontum gold are extremely rare); (2) a silver tetradrachm struck at Catana ca. 430-420 B.C.; (3) a late third century silver tetradrachm struck at Sinope, a Greek city on the south shore of the Black Sea; (4) (5) & (6) three silver coins from the important Lycian coastal town of Phaselis ("in acquiring these pieces the museum has for the first time a

representation of the third-century B.C. coinage of this town, a coinage which, it is now clear, was much more extensive than had been thought"); (7) a coin of Ephesos dating from the reign of Vespasian, A.D. 69-79; (8) a later coin of Ephesos issued during the reign of Valerian I, A.D. 253-261; (9) a bronze didrachm of Rhodes issued under the early empire; (10) a coin struck on the island of Cos in the days of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161.

KRAAY, C. M. The Celenderis Hoard. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 1-15, pls. 1-2.

"In the course of 1957 there became known parts of a hoard which, from the range of mints represented, must have been found in Pamphylia or Cilicia and which, from the preponderance of staters of Celenderis, may conveniently be known as 'the Celenderis Hoard.' Much of the information that follows is based on a series of fine or rare coins acquired by *Münzen und Medaillen A.G.* of Basel and communicated to me through the kindness of Dr. H. A. Cahn. From this series the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford . . . was able to acquire examples of nearly all the major types. In addition, a number of coins, clearly from the same hoard, have been listed from other sources."

A reconstruction of the hoard which the writer provides shows the following representation of mints: Athens, Side (Pamphylia), Celenderis (Cilicia), Mallus (Cilicia), Soli (Cilicia), Tarsus (Cilicia), Citium (Cyprus), Lapethus (Cyprus), Paphos (Cyprus) and Salamis (Cyprus). The coins were in all probability buried during the disturbed period which accompanied Cyrus's invasion of Cilicia in 401.

LEOGRANDE, Eraclea. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos 7/8 (July-August, 1963), p. 121, illus.

An historical account of Heraclea, founded in 433 B.C. as a colony of Tarentum, is accompanied by a catalogue of the gold, silver and bronze coins struck there during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. Three distinctive types are illustrated.

LEOGRANDE. Paestum (Poseidonia). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 157-158, illus.

Following a brief numismatic history of the Greek city of Paestum (Poseidonia) the writer provides a descriptive listing of the gold, silver and bronze coins struck there. Included in the descriptions are pertinent references to Sambon, Head, Garrucci and the *British Museum Catalogue*.

LEWIS, R. B. Hoard of Greek Coins from Spain. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 425-427, pl. 21.

A small hoard of six Greek coins which the writer describes and illustrates was purchased from a merchant in El Arahah, southern Spain, an area which has supported a considerable population since the eighth century B.C.; the coins were struck at mints in Sicily and southern Italy between 485 and 456 B.C., and except for one specimen (an issue of Akragas) they show little signs of wear.

The Greek coins discovered in Spain have been found most frequently at sites along the coast and were for the most part struck at Ampurias sometime after 400 B.C. Specimens which can be dated to the fifth century B.C. number twelve: Athens (3), Selinus (2), Akragas (2), Cumae, Metapontum, Syracuse, Leontini and Corinth (1 each). Five of these coins were contained in the hoard discovered at Mongo, near Alicante.

Lucerne. Kunstmuseum. Griechische Münzen. In: *Kunstwerke der Antike. Sammlung Robert Käpeli* (Kunstmuseum, Lucerne, August-October, 1963), 22 pp., illus.

Selected from the Robert Käpeli collection on the basis of their artistic quality and condition, the one hundred Greek coins included in this descriptive catalogue were exhibited at the above museum from August to October, 1963. Full description and illustration are given for each individual specimen.

PROCOPIO, GIUSEPPE. Ripostigli monetali del Museo di Reggio Calabria. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 59-71, pls. 2-4.

Descriptive listings are provided for three hoards which were recently deposited in the *Museo Nazionale* at Reggio Calabria: (1) Thirteen Greek didrachms and a number of fragments discovered at Serra del Frasso (Strongoli) in November, 1955; the cities represented include Tarentum, Metapontum, Poseidonia, Caulonia and Croton; (2) fifteen Greek didrachms, issued in Tarentum, Metapontum, Poseidonia, Thurium and Croton; the coins were found in a clay pot by school children at Cuta (hamlet of Macchia Albanese) in April, 1954; (3) thirty Greek silver coins, unearthed during the course of excavations conducted at Petrara (near Grimaldi, Cosenza) in April, 1933; among the cities represented are Tarentum, Heraclea, Metapontum, Thurium, Velia, Croton and Terina.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Deutschland. Sammlung von Aulock. Lydien. 8. Heft. Nr. 2868-3328. Berlin, 1963. Pls. 92-107 (with text).

Sixteen plates, with accompanying descriptive text, illustrate the 461 coins of Lydia in the above collection. The mints represented include Kingdom of Lydia (apparently struck at Sardeis), Akrasos, Aninetos, Apollonis, Apollonoshieron, Attaleia, Bageis, Blaundos, Briula, Daldis, Dioshieron, Hermokapeleia, Hierokaisareia, Hypaipa, Hyrkaneis, Iulia-

Gordos, Kame, Kaystrianoi, Kilbinanoi Superiores, Kilbinanoi Inferiores (Neikaia), Klannuda, Magnesia ad Sipylum, Maionia, Mastaura, Mostene, Nakrasa, Nysa, Philadelphia, Saitta, Sala, Sardeis, Silandos, Stratonikeia-Hadrianopolis, Tabala, Thyateira, Tmolos-Aureliopolis, Tomaris, Tralleis, Tripolis.

TUSA CUTRONI, ALDINA. Ripostigli monetali del Museo di Palermo. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 73-90, pls. 5-7.

In October, 1958 the *Soprintendenza alle Antichità* (Palermo) was consigned a group of twenty coins, now preserved in the *Museo Nazionale*, which had formed part of a hoard discovered at Termini Imerese in that year. A descriptive catalogue of the Greek pieces shows the following representation: Syracuse (5), Gela (5), Agrigentum (4), Naxos (1), Messina (1).

Also deposited in the *Museo Nazionale* were 154 bronze coins, the recovered portion of a hoard of 350 pieces discovered in the town of Polizzi Generosa (province of Palermo) in 1957. Among the rulers and cities represented are Agathocles (308-289 B.C.), Hieron II (275-216 B.C.), Syracuse, Agrigentum, Mamertini, Tauromenium, Cales, Punic, Neapolls, Mytistratum, Paestum and Arpi.

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Timaios' Bericht über die Anfänge der Geldprägung in Rom. In: *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, römische Abteilung*, Vol. 68 (1961), pp. 64-79, pls. 12-19, illus.

A fragment of Timaios preserved in Pliny and published (with commentary) by Jacoby records that the Romans did not use silver coinage before the defeat of Pyrrhus and that King Servius was the first to mint bronze. Prior to Servius the *aes rude* had been used. Professor Alföldi discusses this fragment in connection with related passages from Pliny and other writers.

The earliest Roman coinage, as the studies of Haeberlin, Regling, Mattingly and Thomsen indicate, was probably introduced in 269 B.C. The author carefully reviews the evidence for this date and accepts the position that the office of *triumvir monetalis* was established in 289 to take charge of the production of cast bars. During the Pyrrhic War the mint was established under the temple of Juno Moneta — hence the generic term *moneta*. On the basis of the passage from Pliny indicating that the bull type represents the earliest coinage, Alföldi discusses whether or not these bars may be placed between the *aes rude* and the *aes grave*; but after careful consideration of the evidence he contends

that they could not have been issued before 269 B.C. The final section of the article includes an explanation of how the Timaios fragment was transformed by the Roman annalists from a simple statement of facts into one containing errors. HLA

BALLING, JØRGEN. De romerske møntfund fra Jylland. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 5-77, illus., tabs., map. With English Summary, p. 78.

Included in this compilation are descriptive listings of 100 Roman coin finds made on the Jutland peninsula, together with illustrations of several outstanding specimens.

Although such finds are generally poorer in content than those from the Danish islands, the settlement find from Ginderup is of considerable importance because of the sixteen Roman Republican denarii which it contained. The bog finds from Thorsbjerg, Illerup, Hvornum and Dørpsted show a majority of pre-Antonine denarii — an unusual occurrence in Germanic hoards; the find from Nydam, containing a preponderance of Antonine denarii, belongs in the normal class of Germanic hoards which date after Marcus Aurelius. A barbaric imitation of a denarius of Faustina II was the only coin unearthed during the excavations conducted at Ejlsbøl, and very few gold coins have been found. They include issues of Tiberius (one coin, found in a grave) and Nero (two coins), a gold medallion of Constantine I, two solidi of Valentinian and a unique gold medallion of Valens.

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Au sujet des monnaies romaines présentant une effigie en creux sous l'image du revers — Imitation d'un denier d'Hadrien trouvée sur le site d'Helluin (Bapaume). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 8 (Oct., 1963), pp. 287-288, illus.

Following a discussion of the various theories offered in explanation of the Roman coins which show an incuse effigy beneath the reverse image, Bastien reaches the conclusion that in most cases the phenomenon was caused by restriking. In Part 2 of the article he provides a description and illustration of a denarius of Hadrian discovered in the course of excavations recently carried out at Helluin (Bapaume), the inscriptions on which read: IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG (obv.), and IMP TR P COS IIII (rev.). Although the obverse effigy and legend correspond to the issues of 118-122, the reverse inscription is completely out of order; for example, IMP replaces the usual P(ontifex M(aximus)), and Hadrian never held a fourth consulship. These two errors clearly classify the coin as an imitation.

BLOM, CHRISTIAN. Julius Caesar — A Thumbnail Sketch. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 20-21, illus.

In recounting the major political and military events associated with the reign of Julius Caesar the writer tells of the commemorative coins struck in the emperor's honor. Mentioned in particular are a denarius commemorating Caesar's Gallic victories and two portrait coins struck during the last years of his life. FDC

CREMASCHI, LUIGI. La zecca di Ticinum. In: *Bollettino della Società Pavese di Storia Patria*, Vol. 13, Fasc. 2 (1961), pp. 37-51, pls. 1-10.

The author gives a complete account of the mint of Ticinum in the third and fourth centuries.

As early as 1903, P. Monti and L. Laffranchi had recognized that certain bronzes of the period of Aurelian were to be attributed to this mint; Cremaschi describes and illustrates these pieces and gives brief explanations for the attribution. He then proceeds to show that the mint of Ticinum was in operation as early as the reign of Gallienus, and that from this period to 325 or 326 it continued to issue coins primarily bronze, but with some silver and even gold during the reigns of Florianus, Probus, Constantius Chlorus, Diocletian, Galerius, Crispus and Constantine. In a brief appendix the author discusses the monetary reforms of Aurelian, Diocletian and Constantine. HLA

GROMNICKI, J. Warszawa, Stare Miasto. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 81.

A coin of Constantine the Great (306-337) recently found at the above site is fully described with reference to Cohen (Vol. 7, p. 285, no. 487).

GUPIENIEC, A. Bronisław, k. Dobrego, pow. Raszejów. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 80.

From Bronisław (1962) the writer reports the finding of a Roman Imperial denarius issued by Faustina the Elder (138-161). The coin is now in a private collection.

GUPIENIEC, A. Radomsko, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 80.

An Imperial denarius issued in the name of Faustina the Elder (138-161) is reported to have been found at Radomsko in 1962.

HEURGON, J. Les "nummi" de l'inscription du bois sacré de Lucérie. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 278-279.

The word "nummi" on an inscription from the sacred grove of Luceria (*CIL* I 401 IX 782), dating from the second half of the third century

B.C. and well known among historians of language and law, is of significant numismatic interest. According to a copy of the lost original, the inscription states that whoever profanes the sacred places shall be liable to a MANUS INIECTIO PRO IUDICATO of N.I. In explaining the meaning of "nummi" in the inscription in accordance with the chronological sequence of Roman Republican coin denominations, Heurgon rules out certain previously held conjectures.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Ein römischer Münzfund aus mariatheresianischer Zeit. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (1963), pp. 34-36.

Holzmair discusses a hoard of 2,600 Roman silver coins discovered at Aquileia in 1746. Inasmuch as no details were included in the report of the find submitted to Empress Maria Theresa by Antonio, Baron de Fin, Governor of the region, nothing is known beyond the fact that it consisted of Imperial denarii and that the contents were presumably dispersed throughout the Vienna Coin Cabinet. HG

KUCZYŃSKI, J. Ostrowiec Świątokryski. Barbarzyńskie naśladownictwo denara rzymskiego. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), pp. 80-81.

A coin discovered in a field at the above site is identified as an imitation of a denarius issued by Antoninus Pius (not listed in either Mattingly or Cohen). The specimen was presented to the Świątokryzski Museum in 1962.

KUCZYŃSKI, J. Skrobaczów, pow. Busko. Skarb denarów rzymskich. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 80.

In 1962 the Świątokryzski Museum at Kielce purchased from a local resident seventy-six Roman Imperial denarii (Trajan to Septimius Severus), the contents of a hoard discovered at Skrobaczowie in 1909 but heretofore unknown to archaeologists and numismatists. The coins were issued as follows: Trajan (2), Hadrian (9), Antoninus Pius (16), Faustina I (12), Marcus Aurelius (16), Faustina II (5), Lucius Verus (2), Lucilla (1), Commodus (7), Crispina (3), Septimius Severus (1) and Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus (1).

LAFaurie, JEAN. La chronologie des empereurs gaulois. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 279-283.

One of the most irritating problems encountered by historians concerns the chronology of the Roman emperors who ruled Gaul during the third quarter of the third century; textual sources show the imperial succession and length of rule in the following order: Postumus (seven or ten years), Victorinus (two years) and Tetricus (two years). In the above communi-

cation Lafaurie proposes a new chronological sequence (260-275) based upon a study of the relevant texts and confirmed by the coinage issued by these emperors.

LIKHACHEVA, V. Khaltseonovyi biust Iuliana Otstupnika. In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, Vol. 22 (1962), pp. 18-21, illus. With English Summary, p. 47.

On the basis of numismatic evidence and the literary sources, especially a description in Ammianus Marcellinus, the author identifies the bust of a Roman emperor in the Hermitage Museum (executed in grey chalcidony, probably during the fourth century) as that of Julian the Apostate (331-363). Illustrated, together with the bust itself, are three coins of Julian: one, in copper, struck at Constantinople, and two, in gold, from the mint of Antioch.

MESHORER, YAAKOV. Coin of Vespasian with the Numeral XIII. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), p. 22, pl. 4.

After cleaning, a Roman dupondius found in the environs of Shikmona (Tel Samakh, near Haifa) in 1962 was identified as an issue of Vespasian. The fact that the number XIII which appears on the obverse is engraved, rather than struck, may support the assumption that it does not refer to a particular legion as do the Roman Imperial coins inscribed VI and X.

News from Communist Countries: Art, Antiquity and Business Items. In: *The Illustrated London News*, Vol. 243, No. 6487 (Nov. 30, 1963), p. 914, illus.

News of a coin find reported from southern Hungary indicates that it contained 1396 solidi of the emperors Valentinianus III and Theodosius, all in mint condition and struck ca. 445. It is suggested that the coins may have been part of a massive payment made to Attila, King of the **Huns**. **FDC**

NIKOLOV, DIMITR. Monetna nakhodka ot s. Svoboda, Starozagorsko. In: *Arkheologiya*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1962), pp. 21-29, 4 pls.

A hoard recently discovered in the environs of the village of Svoboda (Dept. of Stara Zagora) was found to contain 640 Roman Imperial silver coins, chiefly antoniniani, representing 131 types issued by the following rulers: Caracalla (211-217), Elagabalus (218-222), Julia Maesa, Maximinus I (235-238), Balbinus (238), Pupienus (238), Gordianus III (238-244), Philippus Arab (244-249), Philippus Junior (244-249), Otacilia, Decius Traianus (249-251) and Etruscilia. Number, Cohen reference, and full description of obverse and reverse are included in the above catalogue of the coins, together with illustrations of ninety-eight specimens.

OWER, JOHN. A Re-Examination of Sydenham's Attribution of the "Wheel." *Serrati* (S. 519) in *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), p. 251.

An examination of the "wheel" serrati reveals a number of archaic features which, the writer believes, point to a date earlier than that proposed by Sydenham in *The Coinage of the Roman Republic* — possibly to the period 175-145 B.C. FDC

PERANTONI SATTA, GAVINO. Rinvenimenti in Sardegna di monete della Repubblica Romana. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 91-152.

Together with brief descriptions of the contents of twenty-five Roman Republican coin hoards discovered in Sardinia (1502-1927) the writer provides a listing of single finds of Republican denarii arranged by province (Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari) and find-spot.

POZZI, ENRICA. Ripostigli Repubblicani romani nel Museo Archaeologico Nazionale di Napoli. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 153-245, pls. 8-11.

In the numismatic section of the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* (Naples) are a large number of finds, still unpublished, composed almost exclusively of Roman Republican denarii and quinarii. The majority of the coins emanate from Sannio-Campania, a region extremely rich in Republican coin finds, and are distributed as follows: Belmonte del Sannio (54 denarii, including an issue of Juba I); Carovilli, province of Campobasso (40 denarii); Alife (83 denarii, recovered from a total of 165); Alvignano (2327 denarii and quinarii); Grazzanise (281 denarii and quinarii); S. Mango sul Calore (112 denarii); Lacco Ameno, island of Ischia (30 denarii, recovered from a total of 121). Also as yet unpublished are two finds from southern Latium: Pontecorvo, province of Frosinone (1236 denarii and quinarii), and Elena (62 denarii). Descriptive listings of three of the above hoards (Alife, S. Mango sul Calore and Pontecorvo) are arranged by the writer under the following headings: Number, moneyer, classification (Babelon, Grueber, Sydenham, Pink), condition, weight and miscellaneous notes.

POZZI, ENRICA. Ripostiglio di Mogoro (Cagliari) nel Museo Nazionale di Napoli. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 247-251.

Twenty-two coins found in 1926 in the town of Mogoro (Cagliari), and now preserved in the above museum, were recovered by the Naples police on behalf of the *Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Campania*. In addition to five modern coins, the group includes a Roman Republican quadrans from the uncial series, an as of Claudius, and fifteen sestertii issued by the

following emperors: Marcus Aurelius (1), Maximinus (1), Cilius Balbinus (1), Gordianus Pius (3), Philip Senior (3), Marcia Otacilia Severa (2), Philip Junior (1) and Trebonianus Gallus (3). The writer provides a descriptive catalogue of the seventeen Roman coins.

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. Roman Coins Found in Scotland, 1951-60. In: *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. 104 (1960-61), pp. 133-183, maps, tabs.

The four lists published by the late Sir George Macdonald, which brought up to 1939 the record of Roman coins found in Scotland, were in turn followed by Miss Robertson's listing of the pieces found during the period 1939-50. The latest and most recent compilation (above), covering the decade 1951-60, includes tables, four maps showing the various find spots, and new information relating to some of the earlier finds. The catalogue itself, for which bibliographical references are provided to Cohen (2nd ed., 1880-92) and Mattingly and Sydenham (*Roman Imperial Coinage*, London, 1923-51) is arranged under the following principal headings: Finds from Roman sites on the Antonine Wall; Finds from Roman sites not on the Antonine Wall; Finds from native sites; Isolated finds with no recorded associations; Hoards.

SALAMA, PIERRE. Sur un lot monétaire constantinien découvert au Guelta (Algérie). In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 7-8 (1960-61), pp. 253-294, pls. 12-13, maps, tabs.

Excavations conducted at the shore site of Guelta in 1954 brought to light a hoard of 119 Roman Imperial coins which was eventually deposited in the *Musée des Antiquités (Musée Stéphané Gsell)* in Algiers. The contents included an issue of Faustina I, two coins of the First Tetrarchy (one, of Carthage, easily datable from the vicennalia of Diocletian and Maximian, 302/03, the other struck at a British mint at about the same time), and 116 pieces from the so-called Constantinian Period (as established by J. Maurice) beginning with Constantine's elevation to the rank of Caesar on July 25, 306. In addition to tables showing (1) emperors and mints and (2) dating by mints, the writer provides a descriptive catalogue arranged under the following headings: Number, diameter, weight (theoretical and actual), obverse (emperor, inscription and position of dies), reverse (type, inscription and mint-mark), bibliography (Cohen, Gerin, Kent and others) and date.

THOMPSON, F. H. A Hoard of Antoniniani from Agden, near Altrincham, Cheshire. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 143-155.

In January, 1957 a hoard of nearly 2,500 antoniniani was discovered during the ploughing of a field at Woolstencroft Farm, Agden, three miles

west of Altrincham; the latest coins were two issues of Probus, one of which was struck at Siscia in A.D. 281-82, and except for two pieces (Gallienus and Probus) the entire hoard now rests in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester. In a descriptive catalogue of the types represented the writer indicates numbers of each and whenever possible provides references to *RIC* and Elmer's *Die Münzprägung der gallischen Kaiser in Köln, Trier und Mailand*.

VEDRIANUS. The Roman Imperial Series. Portraits and Personalities. VIII: The Year of the Four Emperors. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 122-125.

With reference to the historical background of the period and the pertinent coinage the writer discusses the year (A.D. 68/69) of the four emperors: Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian.

BYZANTINE

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Miliaresion of Leo III. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), p. 247.

Having established the fact that the miliaresion originated during the reign of Leo III, Grierson attempts to determine the factors which separate that ruler's issues from those of Leo IV and V in the Leo-Constantine series. For the most part, the features which serve as distinguishing marks relate chiefly to characteristics in the lettering and design (e.g., the serifed π and the shape of the cross). FDC

SIA NAI. Zolotaia vizantiiskaia moneta, naidennaia v mogile perioda dinastii Sui. In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 21 (1962), pp. 178-182, illus., map.

Discovered in a grave dating from the Sui dynasty which was uncovered during the course of excavations carried out in the village of Dichzhanvan (district of Sian'ian, province of Shen'si) in 1953 was a Byzantine gold solidus bearing the following inscriptions: (obv.), DN IVSTI - NVS PP AVG; (rev.), VICTORI - A AVGGGE; in the exergue, CONOB. When displayed at the Pan Chinese Archaeological Exhibition held in Peking in 1954 the coin attracted the attention of many scholars, who considered it of some importance to the study of the early relations which existed between China and the West. It was struck by Justin II (565-578) at the fifth officina of the Constantinople Mint, and the abbreviation AVGGGE which appears on the reverse indicates its issue during the period of the three Augusti (i.e., after 573, when this title was granted to the Empress Sophia and Tiberius, the stepson of Justin II). Using the coin as a point of departure,

and basing his study largely on contemporary Chinese inscriptions and literary sources, the author attempts to trace the economic relationship which existed between China and Byzantium during the period in question. The coin itself is illustrated, and contemporary trade routes are shown on the accompanying map.

VEGLERY, A. and G. ZACOS. The Miliarsion of Leo III. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 162-164, illus.

Warwick Wroth (in 1908) and Professor A. Grabar (in 1957) were of the opinion that the first reformed miliarsion of the eighth century was struck during the reign of Constantine V. In 1952, however, Mrs. A. A. Boyce had observed that since the miliarsion of Artavasdos was struck in 742/43 it should precede that of Constantine V and Leo IV (which date from the period 751-775); and in 1960 Dr. George C. Miles took a further step forward and suggested that certain miliarsia attributed to Leo IV might actually belong to Leo III. Finally, in 1961, Philip Grierson expressed the opinion that the reformed miliarsion began with Leo III. In separate sections the writers propound four reasons which support Grierson's attribution; they also provide an indication of the type of coin which could in all probability be assigned to Leo III.

ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, P. Z. *Kühian Hayasani Tramnere*. Vienna, Mechitarian Press, 1963. 496 pp., 48 pls.

Bedoukian's important monograph entitled *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1962) appears here in an Armenian translation. An abstract of the original work was published in *NL* No. 63 (April, 1963), pp. 519-520.

EUROPEAN

BADIA TORRES, ANTONIO. Un ejemplar inedito de la ocupacion francesa de Barcelona. In: *Barcelona. Círculo Filatélico y Numismático. II Exposición de Numismática Catalana, Maseo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963* (Barcelona, 1963), pp. 22-24, illus.

Illustrated (obverse and reverse) and described with references to Botet y Siso, Salat, Heiss and Vidal Quadras is a previously unpublished 2½ copper pesetas of 1814 struck at the Barcelona mint during the period of French occupation (1808-1814). A 100 peseta note issued during the same period but never circulated (also described and illustrated) bears

the following inscription: *Cien pesetas / Assignado Imperial / por Cien Pesetas en Vigor en / el Principado de Cataluña dado / en Barcelona 1813.*

BÂNCILĂ, ILEANA. Eléments d'art monétaire bulgare au XIII^e siècle. In: *Izvestiia na Arkheologicheskiia Institut*, Vol. 25 (1962), pp. 65-69, illus. With Bulgarian Summary, p. 69.

One of the most interesting coins of medieval Bulgaria is without doubt the bronze issue of George I Terter (1279-1292), the ruler who first introduced to Bulgarian coinage the design of the double-headed eagle. The appearance of this design on the Terter coins (which antedates its use in Byzantium) indicates a departure on the part of the moneyer from traditional Byzantine influence.

An unusual specimen from the series which is in the collection of the Academy of the Rumanian Republic shows a combination said to be unique in Bulgarian coin design: namely, a crescent and an eight-pointed star depicted within the monogram of the Tsar. Three hypotheses are presented by the writer in explanation of the possible origin of these motifs: (1) The moneyer may have found inspiration in the coinage of the ancient Greeks and Romans; (2) the design is perhaps attributable to Byzantine influence (the crescent and star appear on many Byzantine coins, although the two are seldom found together on the same coin), or (3) to Oriental influence which reached Bulgaria by way of the West; the crescent and star were introduced to the West by the Crusaders, who had seen these emblems on Turkish standards.

Barcelona. Circulo Filatélico y Numismático. *II Exposición de numismática catalana. Museo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963.* Barcelona, 1963. 32 pp., illus.

Seven articles relating to the coinage and currency of Catalonia appear in this pamphlet, published in connection with the exposition held in the Museo Marés (Barcelona) in November, 1963. Abstracts of the individual articles will be found elsewhere in this issue of *Numismatic Literature*.

BEISSER, JOSEF. Josef Radnitzky als Münzhändler. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (1963), pp. 38-39.

Beisser reports having uncovered proof that the engraver Josef Radnitzky, father of the famous medallist of the same name, was also, as suspected by Luschin von Ebengreuth, a coin dealer. HG

BENDIXEN, KIRSTEN. Et møntfund fra Københavns belejring 1658-59. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 116-156, illus., tab. With English Summary, pp. 156-157.

When recently separated, two poorly preserved, large masses of coins which were discovered beneath the ground in the Copenhagen Bourse in

1909 were found to consist of 708 legible pieces and a number of fragments. The composition of the hoard is given as follows: Denmark — Hebrew marks and four-mark pieces issued during the reigns of Christian IV and Frederik III; Sweden — numerous variants of the undated two-mark coins issued by Queen Christina; North Dutch Provinces — four gold and twenty-eight silver coins; Spanish Netherlands — 99 silver issues. Also listed is a mixed group containing German coins and one specimen of English origin.

As indicated by the date of the latest coin (1658) the hoard was no doubt buried during the Swedish siege of Copenhagen (1658-59), probably by one of the merchants who at that time rented the small shops on the ground floor of the Bourse.

BOLIN, STURE. Die Anfänge der Münzprägung in Skandinavien. In: *Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo. Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 388-399.

After a brief review of his earlier theses regarding the importance of the northern regions of Europe in the commercial life of the early Middle Ages and the nature of feudal coinage, Professor Bolin applies his theories to the peculiar character of the Scandinavian finds. He points out that in the opinion of many scholars, the value of feudal coinage in those parts of Europe which produced coins was noticeably limited — and that the later coins possessed greater value *as coin*. By utilizing Gresham's Law the author then shows how masses of coinage tended to flow from the minting regions to Scandinavia, a country which did not produce coins and where the principles of feudal coinage were inoperative. There, the commodity could be used to preserve value and build capital. When coinage was eventually introduced under royal control in Scandinavia the mint became a principal source of revenue for the monarchy, but at the same time it established the principles of feudal coinage. From this period on, fewer foreign coins appear in Scandinavian finds. HLA

BRUGNONI, C. Brevissima su Maccagno. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), p. 138.

Contained in the writer's collection are a number of coins struck at Maccagno, a village situated on the left bank of the Verbano from which a gold, silver and copper coinage was issued during the period 1621-1688; saints and warriors, and coats of arms of the Mandelli family showing the imperial eagle, are among the coins' chief characteristics. In the above brief history of the Maccagno mint Brugnani points out that full coining privileges were granted to one, Pellegrino Vanni under the terms of a contract dated February 1, 1624.

CALICÓ, F. X. Pagina numismática y medallística. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 18 (April-June, 1963), pp. 180-188, illus.

In this discussion of the coins and medals issued in commemoration of royal marriages the writer places particular emphasis upon pieces of Spanish origin, the proclamation medals struck at Barcelona by Charles III, and the coinage issued by the Principality of Andorra.

CARLIER, ACHILLE. La masse d'or. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (April, 1963), pp. 243-245.

After studying contemporary documents and the writings of Le Blanc (Paris, 1690) Carlier contends that contrary to the opinion held by a number of eminent numismatic authorities a gold coinage was issued during the reign of Phillip III (1270-1285). A specimen of this coinage, which has since disappeared, was apparently seen by Le Blanc in the Coin Cabinet of the Capetians which Louis XIV had placed in his care.

CARLIER, ACHILLE. Origine de la masse d'or. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 8 (Oct., 1963), p. 291.

In the April (1963) issue of the above *Bulletin* the writer gave his reasons for attributing the origin of the *masse d'or* to the reign of Philip III rather than to that of Philip IV. On the basis of style, however, other known specimens of the denomination may be attributed with certainty to the latter reign.

COFFING, C. L. Germany Honors Martin Luther on Special Coins. In: *Coin World*, No. 185 (Nov. 1, 1963), p. 72.

A brief biography of Martin Luther precedes a description of the special coinage struck in 1933 in commemoration of the 450th anniversary of his birth. The two and five mark coins struck in Germany in that year show an obverse bust of the great reformer, together with his name and the dates 1483-1933; depicted on the reverse are the German eagle, denomination and mint mark, with edge inscription bearing the title of Luther's famous hymn: *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*. BPS

DANIEL, T. Czystochowa, skarb monet srebrnych z XV/XVI w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), pp. 81-83, illus.

A hoard of 243 fifteenth and sixteenth century coins discovered at Czystochowa in 1962 contained thirty-three Czech, five Silesian and 205 Polish issues. Three of the coins, and the clay pot in which they were found, are illustrated.

DIMOVA, VIOLETA. Nakhodka ot srednovekovni monety kraj Grad Ruse. In: *Izvestiia na Arkheologicheskiia Institut*, Vol. 25 (1962), pp. 71-83, illus., 4 pls. With French Summary, p. 83.

A descriptive catalogue shows the composition of a hoard of medieval coins discovered at a site near the city of Ruse in 1955 as follows: Two grosh, issued by the Bulgarian ruler John Alexander and his son Michael Asen (1331-1355), respectively; 170 grosh of John Strachimir (1326-1396); 693 half grosh of John Shishman (1371-1396); 376 aqches of the sultan Orhan I (1326-1358); one aqch of Murad I (1358-1388); 249 aqches of Bajazet I (1388-1402); 67 aqches of Murad II (1421-1451); one half grosh of the Venetian doge Fr. Dandolo (1329-1339); two grosh of the Rumanian voivode Mircea (1386-1418). The hoard is now preserved in the museum at Ruse.

EDEN, P. R. Icelandic Mintage Manual. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 3143-3147, illus.

Coins struck for Iceland at the Copenhagen, London and King's Norton Mints since 1922 are listed by denomination, metal, weight, diameter, date, mint and quantity struck. Among the illustrations are the three Althing commemorative issues struck at the Saxon State Mint (Dresden) in 1930, which although minted by official authorization never became legal tender.

BPS

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Bulgaria. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 266-271, illus.

Supplemented by eight illustrations, the above listing includes denomination, year, metal, weight, size and quantities issued during the period 1881-1962.

BPS

FRANCO RAMOS, I. A. de. Moedas comemorativas do quinto centenário da morte do Infante D. Henrique o Navegador. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 63 (July-August, 1963), pp. 21-25, illus.

Three silver commemorative coins were struck in Portugal in 1960 to mark the fifth centenary of the death of Infante D. Henrique (Henry the Navigator, 1394-1460). Together with illustrations of the three pieces the writer provides the texts of the relevant decrees of authorization: Decreto-Lei No. 42138, February 5, 1959 and Decreto-Lei No. 42357, July 3, 1959.

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Deutsche Brakteaten des 12. Jahrhunderts aus einem schwedischen Funde des 18. Jahrhunderts. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 3 (1963), pp. 97-111, pls. 10-13.

A hoard of twelfth-century German bracteates, discovered in Sweden

during the eighteenth century and now preserved in the Swedish Royal Coin Cabinet, contains several hitherto unknown issues of Halberstadt struck by the bishops Gero and Ulrich, as well as emissions of the Wetterau, Fulda, Thuringia, Merseburg, Halle-Magdeburg and Bremen-Hamburg. The majority of the coins date from the period 1170-1200. A number of previously unknown bracteates of Halberstadt, Merseburg and Fulda are important for the chronology of these series, and one specimen — struck by Abbot Rugerus of Fulda — can be dated precisely to the year 1176/77. HG

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. *Prontuario pressario delle monete, oselle e bolle di Venezia; monete dei possedimenti ed oselle di Murano, monete battute a Venezia ed ossidionali di Napoleone; monete degli Absburgo e del Risorgimento (814-1912)*. Bologna, La Grafica Emiliana, 1960. 279 pp., tabs.

Based on material contained in the *CNI* (Vols. 6, 7 & 8) and works by Papadopoli (1893-1909), Werdnig (1889), Jesurum (1912), Cecchetti (1888) and Vico d'Incerti (1958), as well as on pertinent auction catalogues and fixed price lists, the author presents a handbook comprising a descriptive listing of all issues struck at Venice during the period 814-1870. Brief descriptions of types (sufficient for identification) are included, as well as indications of rarity, metal, standard, average weight and present market value (1959-1960). Appended to the work is an alphabetical index of the Latin inscriptions which appear on the Venetian oselle, for which Italian paraphrases are provided.

GROUVEL, VICOMTE. Un ancêtre de la décoration du Lys: L'Ordre de la Fleur de Lys — 1791. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 19 (1963), pp. 178-184, illus.

In founding the above order, which preceded the *Décoration du Lys*, Baron de Nerciat attempted to re-unite French officers with a view to re-instituting the dethroned French monarchy, and even tried to interest foreign princes in his cause, but without success. To give recognition to the officers who supported him the Baron designed and issued *L'Ordre de la Fleur de Lys* in the form of an enameled gold bijou with embroidered breast star, both of which are illustrated. HG

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. A propos du millénaire de Luxembourg. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 8 (Oct., 1963), pp. 288-289.

In commemoration of Luxembourg's millenium (963-1963) the *Banque Internationale à Luxembourg* issued two monetary medals (one silver, the other gold), both of which the writer describes in full. Descriptions are also given of a gold monetary medal, a gold medallion and two coins

issued in honor of the occasion by the *Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat*; the coins, both of silver, were in the denominations of 100 and 250 francs.

HEDE, HOLGER. Speciedalerens udmøntningsformer 1541-1872. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 98-108, tab. With English Summary.

The formula which was to be used for the coining of the silver specie-daler in Denmark, Norway and the Duchies, as stipulated in a decree dated March 22, 1671 (and which remained unchanged throughout the period of issue) stated that the coin was to be struck at the rate of $8 \frac{3}{32}$ to the mark of 14 lot (gross weight, 28.893 gr., net weight, 25.231 gr.). The Cologne mark of 233.855 gr. thus yielded 9.25 silver specie-dalers.

Although in some instances formulas used in the striking of the denomination prior to 1671 are known, others — particularly those used when the coin contained less pure silver than did specie-dalers of foreign origin — remain unknown. Following a survey of the accumulated evidence, the writer concludes that several different formulas were apparently used but that the resulting divergencies were not great.

HEINRICH, RENÉ. Trésor de Toul. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 8 (Oct., 1963), pp. 289-290.

After dispersal, only 108 specimens from a large hoard of medieval coins of Lorraine discovered at Toul in 1962 were recovered for examination and study. Nearly half of the recovered pieces were deniers struck at Epinal. The remainder, issued by Mathieu de Bitche, Pierre de Brixel, Renaud de Senlis and Ferri II, included a previously unpublished denier of Ferri II and a number of new types which the writer describes in full.

KARCZEWSKA, T. Lowyń, pow. Miedzychód. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 83.

Following their discovery during the excavation of a seventeenth century cemetery at Lowyń in 1960, three silver and twenty-eight copper coins (issues of Sigmund III and John Casimir) were deposited in the numismatic section of the Toruń Museum.

KARYS, J. K. Nuo "kapos" ir grašio iki lito. Lietuvos pinigams 600 metų. In: *Lietuvių Dienos*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (Nov., 1961), pp. 12-13, illus.

Illustrations of distinctive types, together with examples of the *kapos* (silver bar money) used prior to the advent of struck coinage, are included in this history of Lithuanian coinage. The period covered begins in the fourteenth century and ends with the striking of silver coins at the Kaunas Mint (1936-39). Except for the national emblems, which have

appeared on Lithuanian coins and seals for many centuries, the modern coins struck in England (1925) and at the Kaunas Mint bear little resemblance to the early issues.

KARYS, J. K. Zygimanto Vazos "Auksinės Lėkštelės." In: *Aidai*, No. 8 (1962), pp. 358-363, illus.

Sigismund Vasa, King of Poland (1587-1632) and Grand Duke of Lithuania, issued more gold coins than any other ruler of the two united countries. The largest gold denomination, however, did not exceed ten ducats, and numismatists who attribute 30, 40, 50, 60 and 100 ducat issues to this ruler are in error. All of these larger gold pieces, the writer points out, are medals in the full sense of the word and as such should be included among the ca. 100 known specimens struck by Sigismund Vasa.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Über die frühen Enns-Prägungen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (1963), pp. 43-46, illus.

On the basis of a re-examination of the known coins, and a previously unknown penny found at Lorch in 1962, Koch concludes that a mint must have been in operation at Enns (Styria) as early as 1140/1150. НГ

KORSKI, W. Talary koronne Jana Kazimierza. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), pp. 76-79, pl. 6.

In a descriptive catalogue, which includes three illustrations, Korski lists the crown taler types issued during the period 1650-1661 by the Polish king John Casimir (1609-1672).

KUCZYŃSKI, J. and R. KIERSNOWSKI. Ilża, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 81.

A coin found at Ilża in 1962 is identified as a Type II shilling of Marcin Truchsess (1477-1489) (Vossberg, *Geschichte der Preussischen Münzen und Siegel*, Berlin, 1843, p. 187, no. 1066 [obv.] and nos. 1058-1064 [rev.]). The coin weighs .95 gr. and is now preserved in the *Muzeum Świątokrzyski* at Kielce.

KUCZYŃSKI, J. and R. KIERSNOWSKI. Lagowicz Stara, pow. Opatów. Skarb monet wczesnośredniowiecznych. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 81.

A hoard discovered by agricultural workers at Lagowica Stara in 1962 is reported to have contained crosslet denars (types V, VI and VII), German coins from the first half of the eleventh century, an English issue

of Canute, two Hungarian pieces and a Czech coin of Vratislav II. The hoard is preserved in the *Muzeum Swietokrzyski* at Kielce.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Frågor rörande svensk myntprägling vid mitten av 1400-talet. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Lund, 1962), pp. 59-71, illus., tab, With English Summary, pp. 71-72.

In the first part of this article Lagerqvist publishes a recently discovered örtug, struck at the Stockholm Mint, which he attributes as a mule bearing the effigies of Eric of Pomerania, 1397-1439 (obv.) and Christopher of Bavaria, 1441-1448 (rev.). He then discusses two varieties of örtug struck in Stockholm with the name of King Eric (i.e., Eric IX, patron saint of Sweden, slain in 1159) which were assigned by Hildebrand and Thordemann to the period between the deposition of Eric XIII in 1439 and the election of Christopher in 1441. The name of King Eric is also found on coins struck in later periods when the succession was disputed, but the aforementioned two varieties cannot be dated to any regency subsequent to the death of King Charles Knutsson in 1470. N.L. Rasmusson, who in an article published in the *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon* rejected the 1439-41 dating proposed by Hildebrand and Thordemann, prefers a later date of ca. 1465-67 for the two coins (i.e., during the period between Charles Knutsson's last two reigns, when the country was governed by the Council of the Realm). In the concluding part of the article Lagerqvist discusses several arguments which favor this later dating.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Kring en falsk guldklipping från Karl IX. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 109-114, illus. With German Summary, pp. 114-115.

In a decree dated January 20, 1615 King Gustav II Adolf of Sweden warned of falsifications of the ten and five mark *goldklippen* issued by his predecessor, Charles IX (1604-1611); these forgeries had been brought to the king's attention in the previous year by his chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna. After remarking on the rarity of the *goldklippen* struck by Charles IX Lagerqvist describes the characteristics of the counterfeits and discusses various persons who may have been responsible for their circulation.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. and DIEGO CARLSTRÖM. Om de mynt som attribuerats till den s.k. Daljunkaren. Bilaga. Röntgenspektralanalyser. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 79-95, illus., tabs. With German Summary, pp. 95-97.

Since the time of Brenner (1731) numismatists have taken for granted that the silver coins inscribed on the obverse NILS STURE and on the

reverse IN VALDIBUS (i.e., in the Swedish province of Dalarna) were struck by the so-called Daljunker during his revolt against Gustav Vasa (1527-28). The size and weight of the coins indicate the denominations of örtug and half örtug, respectively. The authors point out that Sture's long and uncontested occupation of Dalarna unquestionably admits the possibility of a coinage, and report that X-ray analyses have disclosed a similarity between the coins in question and other known örtugs.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Una moneda inedita de Puigcerda. In: *Barcelona. Circulo Filatélico y Numismático. II Exposición de Numismática Catalana, Museo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963* (Barcelona, 1963). pp. 10-11, illus.

A hitherto unknown coin struck at Puigcerda during the period 1514-16, which the writer now publishes, provides confirmation of the privilege for the striking of diners, menuts or senyals granted to the city by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1514.

MONTEVERDE, JOSÉ LUIS. Notas sobre vellones castellanos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 63 (July-August, 1963), pp. 17-19, illus.

Because of the similarity of style of the dinero and obolo denominations, and the presence of the legend IMPERATOR (without further qualification), the attribution and classification of the vellon coinage of Leon and Castilla presents a number of problems. In the above article the writer brings a degree of clarification to the attribution of the vellon coins issued by Alfonso VII, Alfonso VIII, Fernando III, Sancho IV and Fernando IV.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Mynt och medaljer i dekorativ användning. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 247-251, 3 pls. With English Summary.

The use of coins and medals for decorative purposes in Sweden is illustrated by two specific examples — a tile of 1767 from the Marieberg Potteries, now in the Palace of Ulriksdal, near Stockholm, and a nineteenth century gambling table preserved in the Blekinge Museum at Karlskrona — both of which are decorated with paintings of coins and medals. Several individual specimens which the writer has been able to identify are presented in an appended descriptive listing.

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Coins of the Papacy. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3714-3718, illus. Vol. 30, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 261-264, illus.

"Papal coins hold a unique position among the world's issues since they are the only official currency issued by a church body. They have been struck with regularity for the past twelve centuries, the basic theme on

all coins being world peace and brotherhood." In Part I of this article the writer deals with papal coins in general, although emphasis is placed upon the gold issues; Part II is primarily concerned with the issues of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. **BPS**

PEGAN, E. and D. POPOVIĆ. Najdba novcev iz Miraša. In: *Glasnik Muzeja Kosova i Metohije*, Vol. 6 (1961), pp. 145-149, illus. With German Summary, p. 150.

Included in this descriptive catalogue are the contents of a seventeenth century hoard discovered in the village of Miraš (near Uroševac, Kosovo, Southern Serbia) in the spring of 1957. The find contained leeuwen-daelder issued at various mints in the Netherlands, stüber of the County of Oldenburg and the city of Emden, testons and sols struck by French kings of the period, Polish orts, and a coin issued by the Republic of Ragusa. Burial is believed to have taken place toward the end of the seventeenth century — at the time of the Austrian-Turkish war.

POTIN, V. Frantsuzskie monety v drevnerussikh kladakh. In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, Vol. 23 (1962), pp. 55-58, illus. With English Summary, p. 60.

Although medieval French coins are not numerous in Russian hoards, the evidence which they provide, combined with the information gathered from archaeological and literary sources, indicates the existence of active cultural and economic relations between the two countries during the tenth and eleventh centuries. Five illustrations accompany the above listing of medieval French coins found in Russia.

RADOMĚRSKY, PAVEL. Ceramics Dated by Coins. In: *Mediaeval Ceramics in Czechoslovakia. Exhibition on view in the National Museum, Prague, May, 1962-June, 1963* (Prague, 1962), pp. 24-28.

Radoměrsky cites specific examples to illustrate the importance of hoards and stray finds for the dating of medieval pottery in Czechoslovakia. For example, the use of a green lead-tin glaze on the inside of fifteenth century pottery is attested by the presence of a cup in the hoard from Doubravka which contained Prague grosh issued by Charles IV and Vaclav IV.

SCHMIDT, BÉLA. 2 Varianten der kronstädter Taler von Michael Apafi aus den Jahren 1665 und 1666. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (1963), p. 38, illus.

Two hitherto unknown minor variations of the taler struck by Michel Apafi in 1665/66 are published and illustrated. **HC**

SINGHAL, C. R. Panjnagar or Bhujnagar or What? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 51-56, pl. 2.

Writing in the *Punjab Museum Catalogue of Mughal Coins*, under *Mint Notes*, R. B. Whitehead observed that the mint name on a single half rupee of Jahangir (of the early Kalima type) was read by C. J. Rodgers as Panjnagar. The name had been read by another numismatist as Bhujnagar, the capital of Kutch State in Kathiawad. After having studied numerous coins in the State Museum (Lucknow) which were supposedly issued from the Panjnagar or Bhujnagar mints the writer is convinced that the half rupee in question was struck at neither of these but at Fatehnagar, a name which (he states) is clearly inscribed on the series.

SPASSKII, I. G. Nasushchnye voprosy izucheniia russkikh monet X-XI vekov. In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, Vol. 21 (1961), pp. 51-54, illus. With English Summary, p. 56.

Coins issued during the tenth and eleventh centuries are among the most important sources for the early history of Russia. The above discussion of the many problems encountered in the study and investigation of these pieces is based chiefly on the 150 specimens contained in the Hermitage collection, which represent a considerable portion of the ca. 250 known coins.

SPASSKII, I. G. The Yefimoks. The Taler in the Russian Monetary System 1654-1659. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 1491-1493, illus.

This article is a reprint of the English summary which appeared on pp. 70-72 of the author's *Talery v russkom denezhnom obrashchenii 1654-1659 godov. Svodnyi katalog efimkov* (Leningrad, 1960). An abstract of this work appeared in *NL* No. 62 (Jan., 1963), p. 440.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Dalerfunnet fra Skjold. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 158-164, illus. With English Summary, p. 165.

On April 22, 1961 an unusually rich hoard of 120 talers was discovered at Håvik farm, Skjold, Rogaland, Norway; when found, the coins were enclosed in a leather bag which rested upon several pieces of wood (possibly the remains of a box). They included issues of Norway (2 coins), Denmark (1), Poland (1), The Netherlands (69) and Germany and Austria (47), the earliest being dated 1583 and the latest 1666; only seven of the coins were struck before 1600.

The writer points out that earlier finds from Rogaland confirm the written sources regarding the active trade relations which existed between The Netherlands and this part of Norway during the period in question.

VIDAL PELLICER, JOAQUIN. José Napoleon — ocupación francesa de Barcelona. In: *Barcelona. Circulo Filatélico y Numismático. II Exposición de Numismática Catalana, Museo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963* (Barcelona, 1963), pp. 15-21, illus.

Eleven illustrations are included in this descriptive catalogue of the coinage struck under Josef Napoleon at the Barcelona mint during the period of French occupation (1808-1814). The denominations include 20 and 10 pesetas (gold), 5, 2½ and ½ peseta (silver), 4, 2, 1 and ½ quarto (copper).

VILARET y MONFORT, JOAN. Una peça poc coneguda del numerari barceloní. In: *Barcelona. Circulo Filatélico y Numismático. II Exposición de Numismática Catalana, Museo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963* (Barcelona, 1963), pp. 12-13, illus.

On the basis of the Gothic letters which appear on a little known copper coin struck at Barcelona — and which are similar to those on Barcelona groats issued by Ferdinand the Catholic — the writer attributes the coin to this same ruler, and in support of the attribution cites relevant publications by Salat, Colson, Vidal Quadras, Heiss and Botet y Siso.

WEISS, ROBERT. La leggenda di Antignate. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 137-138, illus.

Since the eighteenth century, a group of gold, silver and copper coins issued by John II Bentivoglio (1443-1508), most of which bear an obverse effigy of the ruler f.r., have been attributed to the mint of Antignate — one of the Lombard feudatories of the Bentivoglio. On the basis of contemporary documents and the general history of the period, however, combined with a study of the coins themselves, the writer is convinced that these issues should be attributed to Bologna.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Pfennigfund aus Haueneberstein (Kr. Rastatt). In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 3 (1963), p. 112.

Although only seventy-three coins were submitted to the author for examination and study, a hoard of angel and lily pennies of Strassburg discovered at Haueneberstein (near Rastatt, Baden) in 1958 is believed to have contained some 300 pieces. The coins were probably buried toward the middle of the fourteenth century. HG

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Brzeźno, pow. Chelm Lubelski. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

A Lithuanian shilling of John Casimir (1648-68) which was recently found at Brzeźno is believed to have been struck in 1666. The coin has been added to the numismatic collection in the Lublin Museum.

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Dratów, pow. Lubartów. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

The discovery of two coins is reported from Dratów (1958): A Prussian shilling of Frederic William (1713-1740) and a six kreuzer issue of Francis II of Austria (1792-1835).

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Lublin, m.w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*. Vol. 7, No. 1 (1963), p. 39.

The writer reports the following coins discovered at Lublin during the period 1959-61, all of which are now in the Lublin Museum collection: A 1628 Prussian shilling of George William (1621-40); four Lithuanian shillings of John Casimir (1648-68); two with obliterated dates, the remaining pieces struck in 1662 and 1666; a 1755 copper grosz (Czapski 2905) of Augustus III (1733-63); a 1767 copper grosz of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, 1764-95 (Czapski 3095).

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Minkowice, pow. Lublin. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

A copper trojak discovered at Minkowice in 1958 and now preserved in the Lublin Museum is attributed to Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (1764-95).

ZELLER, LES. Postwar Commemorative Crowns. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 45-46.

Zeller furnishes a checklist of commemorative crowns issued since 1946 and invites collectors to investigate and examine the historical significance and background of each. Qualifications for inclusion in the listing are that the coin must measure more than 33 mm. in diameter and must be struck in either silver or a silver substitute. BPS

GREAT BRITAIN

ARCHIBALD, M. M. The Aston Church Find. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 164-165, illus.

Four coins, found during the re-building of the medieval chancel of Aston Church (Birmingham) in 1879, are attributed to Alexander III of Scotland, Edward I and Edward III (2). The coins were presented to the Birmingham City Museum in 1892 and are at present on loan to Aston Church. FDC

BLUNT, C. E. 'A New Type' for Burgred. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), p. 159.

After describing a new type for Burgred by the moneyer Ecgulf, the writer lists another specimen of the same type struck from different dies by the moneyer Cenred. FDC

BLUNT, C. E. Two Anglo-Saxon Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 43-48, pl. 3.

A coin which has for many years been preserved in the Maidstone Museum is attributed to Aethelred, Archbishop of Canterbury (870-889), bringing the total of his known issues to four. In describing these specimens Blunt notes certain peculiarities in the inscriptions and points out type similarities to the coins of Alfred.

In the second note the writer discusses the half pennies of the tenth century — in particular an issue of Edgar which appears in a manuscript of Rev. T. F. Dymock and was previously believed to be the coin exhibited by Roach Smith to the British Numismatic Society in 1841. An engraving of Smith's coin which was recently acquired by the author, however, has eliminated the possibility that the two pieces were one and the same coin. FDC

BOWERS, Q. D. Modern English Proof Sets. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 27-28.

Bowers describes the three proof sets issued by the Royal Mint since 1950 and discusses their production, distribution, and the problem of supply and demand. The practice of issuing these sets ended in 1953, leaving the collector of modern English proofs with only three sets from which to choose: 1950, 1951 and 1953. FDC

Cartwheel Copper Coins 1797. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 190-191.

Most collections of early New Zealand coins contain specimens of the two- and one-penny copper "cartwheel" pieces struck at the foundry of Matthew Boulton (Handsworth, near Birmingham, England) in 1797; the coins feature the Britannia reverse — a design which goes back to the time of Hadrian — and are inscribed on the obverse with a K, the initial of the designer Conrad Kuchler. In 1800, some 250,000 of these copper pieces were dispatched to New South Wales, where the penny was valued at 2d and the 2d at 4d, presumably in an attempt to keep the coins within the country.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Coin Hoards from the London Area. In: *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 [14 pp.].

On the basis of hoard evidence, some of which is derived from certain finds not listed in Thompson's *Inventory*, Dolley attempts to prove the pre-eminence of the London Mint in the late ninth century. HK

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and H. E. PAGAN. A Half-Forgotten Viking-Age Coin-Hoard from Glendalough. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 1-2.

After careful consideration of a collection of Anglo-Saxon coins sold at Sotheby's in 1822 the authors link them to the pre-1834 find from Glendalough. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The "Lost" Hoard of Tenth-Century Anglo-Saxon Silver Coins from Dalkey. In: *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Vol. 19, pt. 1 (1961), 18 pp., 2 pls.

The disposition of the contents of the Anglo-Saxon Dalkey hoard, previously cited as "unknown," was recently solved by the author when he discovered that many of the coins had been purchased by the British Museum in 1843. The hoard is dated to ca. 980 A.D. HK

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The 1962 Llantrithyd Treasure Trove and Some Thoughts on the First Norman Coinage of Wales. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 74-79, pl. 4.

Seven coins of Henry I, Type XI, found at Llantrithyd and representing at least five mints, have enabled the writer to make a number of additions and corrections to G. C. Brooke's *Norman Kings* and *English Coins*. The majority of the changes concern re-attributions of mints and moneyers. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Sequence of Moneyers at Rhuddlan in the Short-Cross Period. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 226-227.

On the basis of the known evidence, past and present, Dolley affirms that Rhuddlan was a one-moneyer mint which struck intermittently throughout the Short-Cross period and that the sequence of moneyers can now be established beyond all reasonable doubt. The latest evidence supporting these conclusions derives largely from a group of nineteen Short-Cross pennies which the French numismatist Pierre Le Gentilhomme presented to the English National Collection in 1936. Dolley offers a re-classification of the whole Rhuddlan coinage and relates it to the Lawrence classification — a comparison which sheds much light on the chronology of the series and the sequence of moneyers. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Find of Stephen Pennies from Berkshire. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 162-164, illus.

Five Norman pennies of Stephen, found at Henley-on-Thames in 1881, are attributed by mint and moneyer. Dolley considers the five coins to represent the entire find and provides a summary for inclusion in a future edition of Thompson's *Inventory*. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Two Anglo-Saxon Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 53-56, illus.

Note one deals with an obverse die-link between the mints of Wilton and Salisbury in relation to coins of Cnut's last substantive issue. The author refrains from reading any deep significance into this particular occurrence, but since it is believed to be the first time that such a die-link has been published he expresses the hope that it will stimulate a systematic search for others of the same type.

In the second note, two coins (Hildebrand: Harthacnut 82 and 11), previously attributed to the Lincoln mint, are re-assigned to Langport; a third specimen (Hildebrand: Harthacnut 83) formerly attributed to the moneyer Aegelwine, is now assigned to Leofwine. Having discovered Hildebrand to be in error, Dolley corrects G. C. Brooke, who on the strength of Hildebrand's attribution had included Aegelwine in his list of Lincoln moneyers (*English Coins*, p. 73). FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Two Mythical Moneyers of Exeter and of Lincoln. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), p. 248, illus.

Reconsideration of a fleur-de-lys cut halfpenny of Harold I (Hildebrand 420) struck at Lincoln convinces the writer that the moneyer in question was Hunna rather than Manna. A second correction concerns a penny of the same ruler (Hildebrand 133) which was formerly attributed to Exeter but is now assigned to Malmesbury and the moneyer Hunna. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unpublished London Moneyer of Eadgar. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 189-194, illus.

The high degree of workmanship reflected on a coin preserved in the forgery trays of the British Museum prompted the writer to question its authenticity. Finding the piece consistent in design with contemporary coins, and being able to establish convincing explanations for its unusual thickness, low density and weight, Dolley re-classifies it as a genuine Reform type silver penny of Eadgar struck by the moneyer Eadmund (ca. 973-979). Eadmund is known to have struck at the London mint during the reign of Aethelraed II and to have received his appointment during the last few months of Eadgar's reign. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A West Country Grouping of Pennies of Eadwig and Eadgar. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 195-202, illus.

A penny of Eadgar, formerly assigned to Winchester and the moneyer Wynstan, bears many of the distinguishing marks found on coins of Eadgar and Eadwig from West Country mints and on being reconsidered is now attributed to that area — probably Devonshire. The attribution is supported by the fact that Wynstan as a moneyer does not appear until the *Crux* issue of Aethelraed II and that he is not otherwise known for Winchester. Appended to the article is a brief discussion of the circumscription coins of Eadwig.

FDC

GREIG, R. M. The Ryal in Scotland. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963), p. 116.

With emphasis upon the legends and iconography, Greig discusses the sixteenth century Scottish coin denomination known as the ryal, probably so called because of the royal portrait depicted on the obverse. The name was first used during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots — prior to her marriage to Francis, Dauphin of France — and the first ryals, dated 1555, 1557 and 1558, were struck in gold at the value of six pounds.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Authenticity of the York 'Thrymsas.' In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 8-10.

Regarding the authenticity of four early Anglo-Saxon gold coins, three of which are alleged to have been found at York, the writer contends that D. M. Metcalf places excessive confidence in the reliability of coin owners, the accuracy of engravings and the minutes of learned societies in declaring the pieces forgeries. He then advances several reasons which favor their authenticity, including the uniformity of weight and the peculiarity of design (which, he suggests, would have been unfamiliar to forgers).

FDC

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Some Aspects of the Coinage of Offa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 223-225.

On the basis of the conclusions reached during his own research, Grierson discusses aspects of the above coinage such as die usage, cost of dies, the nature and area of circulation, number of moneyers, the weight of silver coined and mint organization.

FDC

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Sterling. In: *Dolley, R. H. M., ed. Anglo-Saxon Coins . . .* (London, 1961), pp. 266-283.

The word *sterling*, first encountered during the post-Conquest period (ca. 1078), may have been used to distinguish between English and foreign coins — or between the English issues of the Norman kings and

those of their Anglo-Saxon predecessors. Following a discussion of the etymology of the word, during the course of which he rejects many of the earlier conjectures, Grierson suggests that it is probably of Indo-Germanic origin and was used in the sense of "strong, rigid or fixed." **HK**

HILL, P. V. An Unpublished Sceatta in the Leeds Museum. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 161-162, illus.

The obverse of the coin, illustrated by photographs and line drawings, depicts a facing winged Victory; the reverse bears an arabesque design. The debased metal and low weight suggest a late date — probably toward the middle of the eighth century or even later. The prototype for the obverse was a Byzantine reverse type which was in use from the time of Justin I to the early years of Heraclius (ca. 520-610) and the reverse is similar to that of a variant of *BMC* 52, discovered at Richborough and now in the British Museum.

JONES, F. E. Four Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 66-73, illus.

(1) Three coins of Edward the Confessor pose the question as to whether a heretofore unpublished mint does, in fact, exist. The mint in question is Dernt. It appears on coins struck by the moneyer Wulfsige as Dir, Derne, and Dernt, and may have been located in Suffolk.

(2) Listed and described are two previously unpublished pennies of William II. The first, struck by the moneyer Seword, is a new type for the mint of Malmesbury; the second is attributed to Southwark and the moneyer Edword.

(3) The writer discusses the importance of four recently discovered coins of Stephen struck at the mints of Bedford, Ilchester, Norwich and Pevensey.

(4) Attention is drawn to the significance of a recently discovered, unpublished mule bearing an obverse from the first coinage of Edward III (Fox, Type XVd) and a reverse from the last type of Edward II (Fox, Type XVc). A counter-mule (Fox, XVc/XVd) from the mint of Canterbury is also described. **FDC**

KEAIN, M. B. The History of the Royal (or Ryal). In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963), pp. 114-115, illus.

"With the introduction of the Decimal Coinage system in Australia, and the announcement by the Federal Government that its choice of name for the major unit is the term ROYAL, it is appropriate to investigate the historical significance of this name in relation to coinage."

After tracing the history of the denomination in some detail the writer provides a table, listing under the headings reign, dates, name, value,

weight, fineness, size and notes the various issues of the ryal from the reign of Edward IV (1465-1478) to that of James I (1603-1625).

KENT, J. P. C. A Chester Unite of Charles I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 165-166, illus.

As opposed to the attributions of Brooke, Lockett and North, the author assigns a unite of Charles I to Chester. Kent regards the attribution to Aberystwyth as unsatisfactory because of the rough surface of the coin, and selects Chester on the strength of the identification of several of its punches with those of the half-crowns inscribed CHST. FDC

LYON, C. S. S. Two Notes on the 'Last Small Cross' Type of Aethelraed II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 49-52, illus.

(1) Lyon lists four examples of a rare variety of Aethelraed II's *Last Small Cross* type and attempts to confirm their late dating with the metrological evidence at hand. The light weight and unique design of the coins lead to the conclusion that they were struck at the end of the series and were possibly the forerunners of a new type.

(2) Examination of the Exeter *Last Small Cross* issues of Aethelraed II in the Royal Coin Cabinet (Stockholm) has revealed a die-link between three reverse dies of that mint and an obverse die of the "Gothaburh" mint. In his listing and description of the coins the writer comments upon the chronology of their issue. FDC

LYON, C. S. S. An Unrecorded Letter-Form of Edward IV. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 225, illus.

The letter-form in question is a K-shaped R, found on the obverse of a half groat of Edward IV. Upon finding no record of this form in Blunt and Whitton's definitive study the writer set out to find a similar occurrence and eventually discovered a second example on the obverse of a London half angel (Blunt and Whitton Type XXI). FDC

MEER, G. van der. A Second Anglo-Saxon Coin of Reading. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 161-162, illus.

The recent finding of a Type II coin of Edward the Confessor struck at Reading by the moneyer Corff is of importance in that it proves that a mint was active at Reading during the period 1044-48, with a moneyer who had probably moved there from London in 1044. Corff had struck Edward's first type at London (1035-44) and is known to have struck his third type at Reading. FDC

PAGAN, H. E. and N. G. RHODES. Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Westminster School Collection. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 11-26, pl. 2.

The two Irish hoards from Delgany and Killyon Manor which comprise the Anglo-Saxon section of the Westminster School collection were described by Sir John Evans in early issues of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1882 and 1885). In the present article the authors revise the Evans account, provide new descriptions, and whenever possible attempt to record types, weights and the subsequent history of the coins. They also offer a re-evaluation of the earlier information relating to origin and date of deposit.

FDC

POTTER, W. J. W. The Coinage of Edward VI in His Own Name. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 125-137, pl. 12.

In the introductory pages Potter summarizes the three periods of the Edward VI coinage, noting the indenture dates of each issue, alterations of minting terms, and changes in the standard of fineness of the coins. The article itself centers on the second of the three periods, consisting of the third, fourth and fifth coinages. In describing the gold and silver pieces issued the author places particular emphasis upon the introduction of Edward's name and bust — which replaced those of Henry VIII — and provides a detailed account of mint procedure.

FDC

POTTER, W. J. W. and E. J. WINSTANLEY. The Coinage of Henry VII (cont.). In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 109-124, pls. 10-11.

On the basis of the suggestion that experimental pieces were circulated in advance of Henry VII's regular issue of profile coins, Potter has undertaken the task of classifying these trial pieces and distinguishing them from the regular issue which followed. He lists eight obverse dies for the shilling (in which two types are distinguished) and sixteen for the groat (in which three distinct types are recognized). Mention is also made of three distinct series of half groats.

In Part II of the article, which is devoted to a discussion and classification of the pennies, half-pennies and farthings struck by Henry VII at the mints of London, York and Durham, Winstanley's listings are arranged in an orderly sequence based on the gradual development of the ornamentation of the coins — a sequence which is supported by the consistency (in lettering, etc.) found at all three mints. The descriptive headings used for the coins in question are open crown pence, arched-crown pence, sovereign pence, open crown half pennies, double arched-crown and single arched-crown half pennies.

FDC

PURVEY, FRANK. The Pence, Half-Pence and Farthings of Richard II, of the Mints of London, York and Durham. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 88-108, pls. 6-9, diagrs.

Four types are recognized in this chronological classification of the early and late issues of Richard II. Following a detailed description of the types issued at York, the writer makes a comparison with those struck at the mints of London and Durham and offers speculative remarks on the dating of the coins. A tabular listing records the major mule combinations, and evidence of privy marks is seen in illustrations of the lettering. FDC

ROBINSON, G. S. Notes on the Newcastle Mint. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 125-129.

Appended to this discussion of the activities of the Newcastle Mint during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are listings of the coins struck there by the following rulers: Henry II — First (or Tealby) coinage, 1158-1180; Short Cross coinage, 1180-1216; Henry III — Short Cross coinage, 1218-1247; Long Cross coinage, 1247-1272; Edward I — Long Cross coinage, 1272-1278; Penny, 1279.

SEABY, H. A. and MONICA BUSSELL, eds. *British Copper Coins and Their Values. Part I: Regal Coins*. 2nd ed. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1963. 236 pp., illus.

The increase in price estimates which is reflected in the second edition of the above work can be attributed to the interest in the British series being shown by collectors and the resulting scarcity of good material. For an abstract of the book's general content see *NL* No. 58 (1962), pp. 40-41. HK

Second Treasure Ship Found Off Australia. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 22 (Oct. 28, 1963), p. 3.

When the British vessel *Dunbar* sank near South Head, Australia on August 20, 1857 she was said to have been carrying to Sydney a chest containing 5000 gold sovereigns. A group of skin-divers who recently discovered the wreckage of the ship are reported to have found scattered sovereigns, a gold necklace and a number of gold rings, but no sign of the treasure chest itself. BPS

SELLWOOD, D. Medieval Minting Techniques. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 57-65, illus.

In view of the fact that little die evidence is known from the Anglo-Saxon period, Sellwood attempts to shed some light on the matter through the process of experimentation. From punches and a graving tool, which he made himself, the author prepared two dies similar in design to those used on a coin of Edward the Confessor, and from these he struck an imitation; among the problems encountered was the preparation of the flan, which had to be of proper thickness before the die impression was punched. The well-rounded edges of Anglo-Saxon coins

indicate that they were first struck on square flans, and then cut with an instrument similar to a "pastry cutter." Sellwood speculates further upon the minting techniques of the period and discusses the time element involved in the above methods of production. FDC

SMART, V. J. A Note of Two Problematical Pennies of Aethelraed II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), p. 160.

In questioning Hildebrand's attribution of two coins of Aethelraed II (Nos. 2856 and 2869) to the London mint, the writer assigns the first of these to Lincoln. The second, while certainly not from London, may have been struck at Lincoln or Stamford, although attribution to either of these mints is by no means certain. FDC

STEWART, B. H. I. H. *Moneta* and *Mot* on Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31, (1962), pp. 27-42, tabs.

The many connotations of the words *moneta* and *mot* suggested by Anglo-Saxon coins prompted this re-examination of their significance. A comparison of the pertinent coin inscriptions — with each other as well as with those of other periods and countries — enabled the author to attach the proper meaning to these words as they appear on Anglo-Saxon issues of the tenth century; thus, since *moneta* meant "coin" or "die" in both classical and medieval Latin, it can be interpreted as referring to these terms when used on Anglo-Saxon pennies. In the case of *mot*, a derivative of Old Nordic, Stewart again equates it with the word "coin."

The article concludes with interesting comments on the grammar of Anglo-Saxon coin inscriptions. FDC

TATLER, G. L. V. and B.H.I.H. STEWART. Edwardian Sterlings in the Montrave Hoard. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 80-87, tabs., pl. 5.

After presenting brief accounts of the two major reference works relating to the penny coinage of Edwards I, II and III (compiled by the Fox Brothers and Edward Burns, respectively) the authors provide tables in which the coins from the Montrave hoard are grouped under each of these separate classifications. FDC

THOMPSON, J. D. A. Notes on the Lutine Treasure. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 200-202, illus.

To meet heavy payments covering the importation of wheat and corn from Germany in 1799 the British government, in collaboration with a group of private bankers, consigned the sum of £300,000 to *H. M. S. Lutine* for transport to Cuxhaven. Unfortunately, the voyage ended in disaster when the vessel was driven upon the outer sands of Vlieland, an island off the coast of Holland. Appended to the above account of

the incident are listings of the coins and bullion so far recovered from the wreckage. FDC

WARDEN, G. P. A Contemporary Forgery of Eadgar. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), p. 159, illus.

Illustrated by photo-micrograph is a cross-section of a coin of Eadgar, supposedly struck by the moneyer Heriger, which metallographic examination showed to be a forgery struck from a plated flan. FDC

WOODSIDE, W. W. The Money of the Isle of Man. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 3113-3117, illus.

In the text of a paper delivered at a meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society the author presents a useful summary of the Isle of Man coinage and provides illustrations of the following pieces: Copper penny of the 2nd Duke of Antholl (1758), Atlas halfpenny token (1811), specimen of an Onchan prisoner of war token struck ca. 1941. BPS

UNITED STATES

BOWERS, Q. D. The First United States Commemorative Issues. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 50-51.

The current popularity of United States commemorative coins prompts the writer to name several early issues which initially met with poor acceptance. Those mentioned are the 1892-3 Columbian half dollar and Isabella quarter, the 1899 Lafayette dollar, the Louisiana Purchase gold dollar and the Lewis and Clark dollar. FDC

BRYCE, MAXINE. Re-Open the 'S' Mint. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 3-7, illus.

A number of letters which the author reprints, pertaining to the suggested re-opening of the San Francisco Mint, indicate that there is a much more immediate need for a new, modernized mint in Philadelphia. Among the correspondents cited are California members of the House of Representatives and Miss Eva Adams, Director of the United States Mint, to whom letters of enquiry were written on behalf of the Board of Governors of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. BPS

BURNETTE, LEROY. Famous Symbols on Coins — III. The American Eagle. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 3148-3153, illus.

Detailed descriptions are given of all United States coin denominations

on which the familiar symbol of the American or bald eagle has appeared. Six distinctive types of representation which are identified include the scrawny eagle, heraldic eagle, natural eagle, combination eagle, caricaturistic eagle and the impressionistic eagle. **BPS**

FORD, J. J. and DON TAXAY. Counterfeits of U.S. and Other Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 21-25, illus.

As part of a conceived plan to have coin forgeries reported by the Treasury Department through hobby and trade channels the writers publish known counterfeits of the U.S. gold dollar, 1853 dime, 1901-S cent, Lincoln cent and 1909-S VDB. They suggest, also, that collectors familiarize themselves with these and similar falsifications, as well as with the methods through which they may be detected. **BPS**

H., L. F. 1960 Small Date Cent has Flat Field. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3712-3713.

To accommodate the date change on the United States cents struck in 1960, and at the same time get the design of the coin back to its proper dimensions, mint officials reverted to a hub which had been used in the early years when the cent had a flat field. Production problems were encountered, however, particularly in the breaking of dies within the date area, with the result that a hub with a curved field was later used. Since the 0 in 1960 was slightly higher in the second than in the first striking, the two varieties have become known as Large Date and Small Date, respectively. In his introduction the writer provides an interesting description of hub manufacture, from the plastilene model stage to the finished product. **BPS**

JULIAN, R. W. The 1795 Silver Coinage: Dollars and Half Dimes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3433-3439, tabs., illus.

In relation to the above coinage, the writer provides tables showing: (1) Deliveries of silver coins for the year, with warrant number, date and denomination; (2) Deposits of silver, with date, name of depositor, type (ingots or coin), gross weight, standard weight and value; (3) Official payments of silver coin, with date, name of recipient and denomination. **BPS**

JULIAN, R. W. The United States Assay Commission — to 1817. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 289-292.

The study of archival reports, contemporary correspondence, etc. enabled the author to compile a table listing the dates of twenty meetings held by the U.S. Assay Commission during the period 1797-1817 and showing the total amounts of gold and silver assayed. Julian recalls that the cus-

tom originated in England during the reign of Henry III — when it became known as the Trial of the Pyx — and quotes portions of the U.S. Mint Report of 1791 in which Alexander Hamilton describes the British assay system and recommends that a similar procedure be established in the United States. **BPS**

Lawmakers Decreed Use of Liberty on Country's First Silver Dollars. In: *Coin World*, No. 181 (Oct. 4, 1963), p. 3, illus.

Because the early lawmakers of the United States felt that a representation of George Washington on the country's coinage would present "too kingly" an appearance, a design showing the symbolic figure of Liberty was chosen for the first silver dollar issued in 1794. The designs used on subsequent silver dollars, up to and including the Peace Dollar of 1921, are illustrated and discussed in the above article. **BPS**

Noted Numismatists Offer Comment on Controversial 1923-D Mercury. In: *Coin World*, No. 183 (Oct. 18, 1963), p. 34, illus.

Three well known numismatists, Q. David Bowers, Don Taxay and Walter Breen, express their opinions regarding the authenticity of the much discussed 1923-D dime, all agreeing that it is a struck counterfeit. No dimes were struck at the Denver Mint in that year, and since the coins did not appear until after World War II it is believed that they may (in company with numerous other modern, struck silver counterfeits) have originated in Soviet Russia. **BPS**

REUBEN, IRVING. Congress and the Coins That Never Came To Be. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 3123-3124.

In addition to the numerous requests for commemorative coins received by the United States government since their discontinuance in 1939 the author lists the many suggestions presented to Congress in recent years for the mintage of odd denominations such as 2, 2½, 6¼, 7, 7½ and 12½ cent pieces. Although such issues would have been welcomed by collectors, the chief objection made was that except for the 2-cent piece none would have fitted into the decimal system. **BPS**

TOD, J. H. Large and Small Head Lincoln Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3720-3721, illus.

Tod discusses the differences which he has observed in studying the Lincoln Cent series, chiefly the "large" and "small" head types and the variations seen in hair and beard. As pointed out in an appended editorial note, the effect of the "large" head was to some extent produced by a deepening of the surrounding background in the 1920's. **BPS**

A Tribute to Jefferson. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 6-7, illus.

Included in this brief note are the observations and suggestions made by Jefferson regarding the adoption of the dollar as the monetary unit of the United States. The Jefferson medal, designed by Ralph Menconi, is illustrated. BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. and NEIL SHAFER. United States Die Varieties — the "Spice" of Coin Collecting. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 14-16, illus.

Thirteen variations in the United States one cent series, most of which occur within the date (overstruck, misplaced, corrected, re-cut, etc.) are described and illustrated. BPS

CANADA

CHARLTON, J. E. 1964 "Confederation Dollar" of Canada. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 42-43, illus.

A description of the reverse design of the new Canadian silver dollar, struck in commemoration of the centennial of Canadian Confederation, is followed by a discussion of the coin's symbolism and a brief biography of the designer, Dinko Vodanovic. FDC

SHAFER, NEIL. Canadian Large Cent "Aging" Varieties — or, Victoria has the Mumps. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 44-45, illus.

Shafer notes the major changes in the design of the Canadian large cent during the reign of Queen Victoria. He describes three obverse variants and matches the two reverse varieties with the proper obverses. FDC

AUSTRALIA

DEACON, J. H. Decimal Currency for Australia. Some Observations and Suggestions; and General Comments on Matters of Numismatic Concern. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963), pp. 110-113, illus.

After having read the report submitted by Australia's Decimal Currency Committee and listened to a variety of arguments, pro and con, the writer places himself on record as saying that he has never advocated a decimal currency for Australia and that he in no way considers it the answer to the country's present economic and industrial ills. Problems connected

with the proposed new system are discussed under the following headings: Introduction, The New Unit, the New Note Issue, New Coins and New Coin Names, Designs of the Coins, Proof and Specimen Coins, Pattern Coins, National Mint at Canberra, A.C.T.

FLEMING, O. C. [and others]. Comments by Various Numismatists. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963), pp. 118-123.

Concerning the proposed Australian Decimal Currency, the first issues of which are expected to appear in 1966, favorable and unfavorable comments with regard to unit name, minor units, sizes and metals, designs and prices are expressed by the writer himself and several other Australian numismatists, including F. S. Seymour, K. J. Irons, W. E. Curran, R. M. Greig, Ray Jewell and J. Hunt Deacon.

HUMPHRIES, L. C. Alternative Decimal Systems. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963), p. 117.

Before selecting the ten shilling unit of one hundred cents, later named the Royal, the Australian Decimal Currency Committee examined and considered a number of alternative systems, five of which the writer discusses in some detail.

SEYMOUR, F. S. Suggested Names for the New Unit. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963), p. 117.

A variety of names for the new unit of Australia's proposed decimal currency have been submitted by readers of the daily press. In presenting a partial listing of those received the writer remarks that while the sincerity of some contributors may be questioned, the majority have evidently attempted to provide constructive suggestions.

NEW ZEALAND

BERRY, JAMES. A Review of Decimal Coinage. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 197-199.

Before submitting its final report to the government, the Decimal Coinage Committee of New Zealand studied eight proposed systems of decimal currency: (1) Pound mil system (£1=1000 cents); (2) Pound cent system (£1=100 cents); (3) 10/- cent system (10/-=100 cents); (4) 8/4 cent system (8/4=100 cents); (5) 5/- cent system (5/-=100 cents); (6) 4/2 cent system (4/2=100 cents); (7) 2/- cent system (2/-=100 cents); (8) 1/- cent system (1/-=100 cents). In view of the committee's recommended adoption of the 10/- cent system in 1959 the writer urges the

New Zealand government to sanction the minting of the new coinage without delay.

LATIN AMERICA

BARRAGÁN GUERRA, L. A. and J. N. FERRARI. Ensayo de catalogación de las acuñaciones monetarias de la Republica de Chile, 1817-1962. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 3-12.

This classification of Chilean coins (1817-1962), arranged by year, metal, denomination and indication of rarity, is important for collectors of the series in that it corrects certain errors and fills a number of omissions found in the publication *La Casa de Moneda de Santiago de Chile, 1743-1943* (Santiago, 1943). Gold coins and siege pieces, both of which are omitted from the catalogue, will be presented in future publications.

BRESSETT, K. E. The Mystery Coin of Puerto Rico. The 20 Centavo Piece of 1896 — Does it Exist? In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 57-58.

Despite the frequent publication of mintage figures and sales offerings for the above coin Bressett expresses some doubt as to its existence. Although 2,382,642 pieces were supposedly struck the author has found none, whereas the 1895 issue (mintage: 967,364) appears quite frequently. FDC

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. Another Variety of the Cuban Peso. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 1529, illus.

From his study of specimens of the 1897 Cuban peso in the Yale University Collection the author recognizes four varieties of this piece instead of the three generally listed. Differences in the style of the reverse lettering now establish the four types as 1a, 1b, 2 and 3, respectively. BPS

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. *Guía de las monedas decimales mexicanas 1863-1963*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1963. 124 pp., illus.

Sergio Torres Martinez has provided a Spanish translation of the author's *Guide Book of Mexican Decimal Coins 1863-1963*, published by the Whitman Publishing Company in 1963. An abstract of the English edition appeared in *NL* No. 66 (Jan., 1964), p. 49.

CLAVERIA, FEDERICO. The Second Mexican Empire — Maximilian. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 34-35.

Immediately prior to his execution in 1867 Emperor Maximilian of Mexico is reported to have walked to the five riflemen of the execution squad and presented each with an *onza de oro* — probably an eight escudo

or twenty peso issue of the time. In connection with the incident the writer notes that unscrupulous coin pedlars are still trying to pass off coins which they claim are those originally presented to the five soldiers. The article includes a brief description of the coinage issued during Maximilian's reign (1864-67), notable for its introduction of the decimal system to Mexican currency. BPS

CUNIETTI-FERRANDO, A. J. Ensayo de clasificación por cecas de las monedas uruguayas. Advertencia preliminar. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 26-32.

In a work intended as a practical guide for collectors of Uruguayan coins the author provides brief descriptions (including year, denomination, metal, varieties, and, when possible, numbers struck) for the coinage struck for Uruguay at the following mints: Montevideo, Berlin, Vienna, London, La Rochelle, Lyons, Paris, Santiago (Chile) and Buenos Aires. Full descriptions are given for the individual types, but for more detailed information the reader is referred to works cited in an appended bibliography of eight titles.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Felipe Segundo y la moneda en México. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 18 (April-June, 1963), pp. 192-195, illus.

Five different denominations of the real are illustrated in this discussion of the coinage of Philip II, emphasis being placed upon the principal characteristics of the issues struck at the Mexico City Mint.

EFRON, ARNOLDO. Por que es tan raro el "Peso del Naufragio"? In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 41-43.

One of the rarest and most interesting pieces to be found in any Uruguayan collection is without doubt the 1 peso issue of 1878 known as the *Del naufragio* (shipwreck coin).

After completing a study of its monetary system in the 1870's the Uruguayan government authorized the issue of a silver coinage which between 1877 and 1895 was struck in the denominations of 1 peso, 10, 20 and 50 centesimos at a number of different mints. The first issue (1877) was assigned to the Paris Mint, which in addition to the fractional denominations struck 200,000 1 peso coins which were shipped to Uruguay in consignments of 100,000 each. While transporting the second consignment (dated 1878) the steamship Parana floundered and was wrecked off the coast of Brazil. The coins were recovered, but many were found to have suffered damage from sea water and as result some 43,000 specimens were rejected by the Uruguayan government and were returned to the Paris Mint for melting down.

Valid reasons are presented in explanation of the rarity of the 1878 1 peso issue.

Exposición de numismática argentina. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 37-38.

Through the co-operation of the *Banco Central de la República* and the National Mint, the *Asociación Numismática Argentina*, in its role of organizer, was able to present aspects of Argentine numismatics previously unknown to the general public in its exhibition of Argentine coins and paper money recently held in the *Museo Municipal de Numismática y Medallística*. Included in the display, which received wide publicity through the mediums of radio, television and the press, was the complete issue of Argentine coinage.

F., C. Dobras tapadas. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (Oct., 1963), pp. 165-166.

Using material taken from a publication by Severino Sombra entitled *Historia Monetaria do Brasil Colonial*, the writer provides an account of the falsification, in Minas Gerais, of the eighteenth century gold coins known as *dobras tapadas* and tells of the arrest of the principal perpetrators.

F., C. Os níqueis de 1918-1935. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, Vol. 5, No. 18 (Oct., 1963), pp. 163-164.

The writer discusses a number of numismatic problems connected with the Brazilian nickel coinage struck during the above period in the denominations of 20, 50, 100, 200 and 400 reis.

FERRARI, J. N. Cuadro esquemático de las características de la moneda de La Rioja. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 18-25.

Shown in tabular form, under the headings chronology, metrology, legends (obverse and reverse), mint marks, concessionaires and assayers, are the principal characteristics of the Argentine coinage struck at the mint of La Rioja during the period 1821-1860. The tables are taken from the author's *Amonedación de La Rioja, 1838-1860*, published in Buenos Aires in 1962.

FERRARI, J. N. Nuestros numismáticos. Enrique Peña. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 15-17.

In this discussion of the collections assembled by Enrique Peña (1848-1924), distinguished Argentine numismatist and historian and one of the founders of the *Junta de Numismática Americana*, Ferrari mentions some

Argentine coins and medals which after Peña's death were preserved by his children. An appended bibliography of Peña's writings includes seven numismatic titles and a number of important historical publications.

GONZALES CONDE, J. M. El cuartillo de Santiago de 1818. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), p. 17.

A cuartillo struck at the Santiago Mint in 1818 shows the following distinctive characteristics: The value and mint mark which flank the castle depicted on the obverse are inverted in relation to the normal coinage, and the lion on the reverse is shown f.r. When consulted by the author, the distinguished Chilean numismatist Dr. Alamiro de Avila Martel pointed out that the same characteristics are found on counterfeits issued in 1810 and 1832. Two numismatic publications (H. F. Burzio's *Diccionario de la Moneda Hispanoamericana* and a work published by the *Casa de Moneda de Chile*) both mention the fact that cuartillos were struck by the patriots in 1818 — during the reign of Fernando VII — but give no indication of anything unusual in their features.

A Guide Book of Mexican Decimal Coins — Additions to the English-Language First Edition. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 8-9.

Approximately fifty additions are made to T. V. Buttrey's *Guide Book of Mexican Decimal Coins*, published by the Whitman Publishing Company (Racine, Wis.) in 1963. FDC

Homenaje a Don Humberto F. Burzio. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 40-41.

In honor of his recent appointment as Argentine ambassador to Peru, Don Humberto F. Burzio was presented with a commemorative parchment scroll at a banquet organized by the *Asociación Numismática Argentina*. Sr. Burzio is the author of a number of important works on the coinage of Latin America.

McCABE, L. W. Comentarios sobre un escudo. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 18 (April-June, 1963), p. 189-191.

In explaining and interpreting the significance of the coat of arms which appears upon a gold escudo of Charles and Johanna the writer shows something of the ramifications of the Spanish Empire during the period in question and devotes some attention to the political and economic background of the sixteenth century.

PETERSON, M. L. Forms of New World Treasure. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 5-13, pls. 1-3.

A description is given of the travel routes used during the three centuries of Spanish rule in the Americas and of the flow of treasure which crossed from the New World to Spain. Plate illustrations show a number of coins and other objects which have since been recovered from the many shipwreck sites along the routes, some of which have yielded quantities of gold, silver and other numismatic items. BPS

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The fraudulent "side cut" Half Real piece attributed to British Guiana. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 4-5, illus.

Pridmore's article is primarily a commentary on E. A. V. Abraham's *The Coins of British Guiana*, published during the nineteenth century. He questions that author's attribution of the "side cut" Half Real issues to British Guiana and points out that only one of the eleven specimens in Abraham's collection is of local issue. All of the eleven pieces are listed and described. FDC

Sesquicentenario de la primera moneda argentina. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 43-44.

A letter, the text of which is here transcribed, was recently sent by the *Asociación Numismática Argentina* petitioning the *Banco Central de la República Argentina* to act on the proposal that a coin be struck in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the striking of the first coin at the Potosí Mint (April 13, 1813). Reprinted also is the text of the Bank's reply, stating that the suggestion had been forwarded to the Argentine Mint with specific instructions that the necessary steps be taken to ensure the striking of the proposed commemorative.

SHAFER, NEIL. An 1879 Presentation Set from the Mexico City Mint. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 48-49, illus.

An interesting and probably unique set of eleven Mexican coins, shown here in a presentation case, was apparently presented to a person of some importance in 1879 — a date which appears on all but the earlier gold pieces. Among the eleven coins, all uncirculated, are four new listings for which the writer provides a table showing denomination, year and mint. BPS

SHAFER, NEIL. A New Mexican Decimal "Mule." In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), p. 5, illus.

A muled 10 centavos Mexican coin, published here for the first time, was struck in 1885 at the mint of Culiacán. The writer also describes three

other muled pieces which appear in Theodore V. Buttrey's *Guide Book of Mexican Decimal Coins* (Racine, Wis., 1963). FDC

ISLAMIC

AL-MUHANDIS, KAMIL. Nuqūd muṣādarah (Confiscated Coins). In: *Les Annales Archéologiques de Syrie*, Vol. 13 (1963), pp., 161-178, 2 pls.

Twenty-three dinars from a hoard found in 1960, ranging in date from 152 to 271 H.; most are without mint name, but a few are from the mints of Miṣr, Madīnat al-Salām and Samarqand. No. 4, listed as 270 H., must be 170; no. 18, listed as 225 H., must be 245; no. 23 must have a mint name, but none is mentioned. The two plates (on which the coins are not numbered) are of such inferior quality that dates and mints cannot be verified. Some of the weights are given in whole grams only, others with one decimal. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. I: A Hoard of Late Mamlūk Copper Coins. II: Observations on the Metrology of the Mamlūk Fals. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 243-273, illus., pls. 14-16.

The hoard of copper *fulūs* here discussed consists of 581 specimens of the Burji Mamlūks Qā'itbay, al-Nāṣir Muḥammad and Qānṣūh al-Ghūri; the contents are well illustrated by drawings and photographs of the numerous varieties, several of which were hitherto unpublished. Full metrological data accompanies the catalogue. Part I concludes with a brief discussion of the *mihrāb* or prayer niche on Islamic coins. In Part II the author makes use of the weights of the specimens in the hoard — and of all previously recorded weights of Baḥri and Burji *fulūs* — as the basis of a discussion of Mamlūk copper and bronze metrology. GCM

BIDDULPH, C. H. Countermarked Coin of the Imam of Muscat and Oman. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 118-119, pl. 3.

The name Resht, countermarked in Arabic on a quarter anna coin issued by the Imam Sultan Turkee in A.H. 1315 (A.D. 1897/98) indicates that it was so marked for use at Resht, a northwest Persian port on the Caspian Sea. Inasmuch as Resht had a mint of its own which should have been able to supply all the coins needed in that region, the writer is unable to account for coins of Muscat and Oman being used in Persia at this period.

HAMARNEH, SAMI. The First Recorded Appeal for Unification of Weight and Measure Standards in Arabic Medicine. In: *Physis. Rivista di Storia della Scienza*, Vol. 5, Fasc. 3 (1963), pp. 230-248, illus.

The first Arab physician to propose the standardization of weights and measures used in medical practice in Islam was Abu al-Faraj ibn al-Quff (1233-1286 A.D.) of Jordan. Chapter 4 of his *al-'Umdah* (British Museum MS) is reproduced here in facsimile and summarized. In addition, the author provides a summary of the definitions of the principal Arab weights and measures and cites a number of useful bibliographical references. GCM

MILES G. C. Note on Islamic Coins. In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 170 (April, 1963), pp. 33-35, illus.

Five Islamic *aqches*, here described and illustrated, were discovered in the Acropolis area during the Sardis excavations of 1962. Nos. 1-4 were issued jointly by Ghāzi Djunaid b. Ibrāhīm, usurper of the Aydınoğlu principality (first reign, 806-818 H./ 1403-1415 A.D.) and the Ottoman sultan Muhammad I (805-824 H./1402-1421 A.D.). The fifth coin is attributed to Ilyās b. Muhammad of the Menteşeöğlu principality (second reign, 805-824 H./1402-1421 A.D.).

PETERSSON, KARL-GUSTAV and ULLA S. LINDER WELIN. The Slubbemåla Hoard. In: *Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Historiska Museum* (1962-1963), pp. 286-323, illus., tabs.

A Viking silver hoard found during the blasting of a large rock on the Slubbemåla estate (parish of Mönsterås, Småland) contained, aside from ornaments and jewelry, 181 coins and coin fragments of which over 96% were Islamic, the balance being German and Scandinavian. The date of deposit is estimated to have been ca. 970-980 A.D. Sāmānid dirhems predominate. Comparisons are made with other Viking deposits, and the discussion includes important observations on imitations of Sāmānid and Volga-Bulghar dirhems. On pp. 312-313 the writers give an annotated chronological list and bibliography of Småland hoards previous to 1000 A.D. GCM

AFRICA

GRANT, CLARENCE. The Change in South Africa's Currency System. In: *Coin World*, No. 184 (Oct. 25, 1963), p. 50, illus.

After noting the faults and awkwardness of the British currency units Grant explains the manner in which South Africa recently effected a changeover to the decimal system. In the currency, conversion was simplified by retaining old designs and colors; and in the metal coinage, new denominations were conveniently made the same size as the old. Re-education of the public to the new monetary system was further helped

by the publication of numerous newspaper and magazine articles, as well as by the wide distribution of pamphlets to schools and various institutions. Several examples of the new coinage are illustrated. BPS

PANKHURST, RICHARD. The Maria Theresa Dollar in Pre-War Ethiopia. In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 8-26, tabs.

In a scholarly, well presented and well annotated article relating to the role played by the Maria Theresa thaler in Ethiopia prior to World War II the writer provides tables listing the total mintage of the denomination for the period 1751-1935. "Traditional Ethiopia, until the advent of the Maria Theresa dollar, was a land in which currency was virtually unknown. The Aksumite coins, which had first been struck in the latter half of the third century A.D., had come to an end in the ninth or tenth century. Thereafter the country was obliged to rely almost entirely on barter . . . The unsatisfactory nature of primitive money and the merchants' earlier acquaintance with foreign coins must have facilitated the acceptance of the Maria Theresa dollar, also known as thaler, which was used in the Arab world and was destined to be the only foreign currency ever to obtain extensive circulation in pre-war Ethiopia. This remarkable silver coin, named after the Empress of Austria, was first struck in 1751, the year of her coronation, and gained such rapid popularity in the Middle East and elsewhere that its annual production soared from 583,750 in 1751 to over five million in 1765." When Maria Theresa died in 1780, and it was decided to continue the striking of the thaler, the Austrian government informed an international monetary conference that it reserved all coinage rights and that the denomination would continue to bear the effigy of the Empress and the date 1780 as before.

ZELLER, LES. Sierra Leone, "The White Man's Grave." In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 8-9, illus.

After presenting an historical sketch of the Sierra Leone colony, originally founded for freed slaves during the late eighteenth century, the writer traces its coinage. The period covered begins in 1791, continues through the period of British control and ends with the final issues of 1838. FDC

ISRAEL

KADMAN, LEO. *Israel's Money. A Catalogue of the Coins, Commemorative Coins, medals and Bank-notes issued by the State of Israel, 1948-1963. New ed. rev. & enl. With appendix: The Coins and Banknotes of the British Mandatory Government of Palestine.* (Numismatic Studies and Researches. Vol. IV). Tel Aviv/Jerusalem, Schocken, 1963. 99 pp., illus.

Although the title remains unchanged, this revised edition of the above

publication comprises virtually a new work. The introductions to the chapters on coins, commemorative issues and paper money have been re-written to bring the subject matter up-to-date, and additional chapters have been added which provide useful information on: (a) the rarity of certain issues, (b) the designers of Israel's coins and medals, and (c) ancient Jewish coins, from which the distinctive symbols shown on the new coinage were taken. The appendix, containing descriptions of the coins and banknotes issued under the British Mandatory Government, is completely new. An abstract of the first edition of the work was published in *NL* No. 50 (Jan., 1960), p. 57.

MESHORER, YAAKOV. Independence Day 1963 Commemorative Coin. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), pp. 14-16, illus., pl. 5.

Included in this discussion of the above commemorative, the motif of which is seafaring, is a listing of Jewish coins from the Second Temple period upon which ships are depicted. The model for the 1963 commemorative was furnished by an ancient galley (illustrated) which was found incised upon the wall of a Jerusalem tomb of the Hasmonean era.

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Coinage of the Chinese Emigré Government: Supplement. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 1526, illus.

Four coins of the Chinese Emigré Government which the writer describes and illustrates supplement those listed in the Graham-Kann article which appeared in earlier issues of *The Numismatist* (Nov. and Dec., 1957).

BPS

EDEN, P. R. Coinage Catalog for Hong Kong. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3724-3727, illus.

A listing of the Hong Kong coinage, 1863-1962, including denomination, mint, year, metal, weight, size and quantities struck.

BPS

REMICK, J. H. Straits Settlements, Malaya, and Maylaya and North Borneo. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), p. 254, tabs.

Remick lists the known British Regal issues struck for the above territories during the period 1845-1962 and offers comments on the observations contained in Pridmore's *Coins and Coinages of the Straits Settlements and British Malaya 1706-1951* (*Numismatic Circular*, 1951-52).

FDC

WARNER, C. J. History of Japanese Coinage Traced. In: *Coin World*, No. 188 (Nov. 22, 1963), pp. 32, 35, illus.

After completing extensive research relating to Japanese numismatic history the author dates its beginning to 660 B.C. and outlines its subsequent development under the following periods: (1) Age of Barter (660 B.C.-A.D. 487); (2) First Period of Imported Coinage (487-708); (3) Indigenous Ana-Hiki (708-960); (4) Second Period of Imported Coinage (960-1568); (5) Period of the Gold Standard (1568-1870); (6) Age of Modern or Decimal Coinage (1870 to the present time). Reprinted from the magazine *Seeing Japan*, the article includes useful background notes on the periods covered as well as illustrations of coins and related numismatic items.

BPS

INDIA

AHMAD, NISAR. A Note on the So-Called Bi-Regal Bi-Mintal Copper Mughal Coin. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 113-115.

In the opinion of Dr. P. L. Gupta, the obverse of the above coin bears the inscription of Jahangir as found on his gold and silver coins struck at the Lahore Mint (A.H. 1015-1037), and the reverse, the inscription of Shahjahan. Dr. Gupta also believes the coin to have been a freak issue struck at a camp site, but the present writer considers it a genuine issue of Shahjahan struck for political reasons, some of which he elucidates in detail.

AHMAD, NISAR. On the Coins of Artthapatti — A Nala Ruler. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 107-108.

In an article entitled *Gold Coins of Three Kings of the Nala Dynasty* (*JNSI*, Vol. 1, pp. 29 ff.) Professor V. V. Mirashi identified the Artthapatti of the Eḍengā hoard (discovered in Konḍegāon Tahsil, Bastar State, in 1939) with the Nala king of that name known from the Rithapur copper plate inscription. The present writer, on the basis of the known evidence and a study of the pertinent legends, disagrees with Mirashi's attribution and suggests that Artthapatti of the Eḍengā hoard was the predecessor of Varāha.

AHMAD, NISAR. On the Copper Coins of Rāmagupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 105-107.

When the copper coins of Rāmagupta were first discovered, some scholars believed that they were issued by the ruler of that name from the Imperial Gupta dynasty while others suggested that they might belong to a local dynasty which ruled in Madhya Pradesh shortly before

— or contemporary with — the early Gupta rulers. After some discussion of the controversy (which was chiefly the result of different readings and interpretations of the legends) and a study of the related problems, Ahmad concludes that Rāmagupta was probably the contemporary of Kumāragupta I and the successor of Sanakānika Mahārāja, the son of Mahārāja Vishṇudāsa known from the Udaigiri inscription.

AHMAD, Q. Banaras Mint and the Zari Industry. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 87-92.

On the basis of a consolidated report listing the activities of the Banaras Mint for the year 1801 the writer is able to discuss the connection between the mint and the world-famed *zari* industry (whose business was the manufacture of gold- and silver-threaded embroidery) and to provide answers to the following pertinent questions: (1) Did the principal mint officers Amba Shunker and Cawn Das exercise any control over the manufacture of the threads? (2) What was the nature of the connection between the manufacturers and the mint? (3) What was the nature of the office of the *Chaudhries* of the various manufacturers, what emoluments were attached thereto, and how many persons were so employed? (4) Could the *Chaudhries* be considered mint officers? (5) To what extent could the various manufacturers of Banaras be said to represent the prosperity of the city?

AHMAD, Q. Some Silver Coins of the Two Pretenders to the Mughal Throne — A'zam Shah and Kām Bakhsh. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 59-64, pl. 3.

Of the four specimens described, two were issued by A'zam Shah and two by Kām Bakhsh (sons of Aurangzeb and pretenders to the Mughal throne in the early eighteenth century). The legends on the coins, although incomplete, are to a large extent legible and may be translated as follows: On the coins of A'zam Shah — *Struck money through the world with might and majesty, Padshah of the Realm, A'zam Shah*; on the coins of Kām Bakhsh — *Struck coin in the Deccan, on the sun and the moon, Padshah Kam Banksh, the Asylum of the Faith*.

BAJPAI, K. D. Authority of Minting Coins in Ancient India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 17-21, pl. 1.

From his study of the inscriptions on three ancient Indian pieces (two from Kauśāmbī, one from Vidisa) the writer derives support for his contention that the authority for the issuance of coins during this early period was vested in guilds of goldsmiths, silversmiths and traders.

BAJPAI, K. D. A Coin of Devamitra, King of Ayodhyā. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 108-109.

Several Mitra rulers of Ayodhyā are known from coins discovered in that territory and in other parts of the United Provinces; on the basis of palaeographic evidence they are assignable to the first and second centuries A.D. While recently examining some Ayodhyā coins in his collection the writer came upon a struck copper issue of Devamitra (heretofore represented by only a single coin in the collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal) which he describes as follows: (obv.), Bull standing to left before a standard, below which appears a clear Brāhmī inscription: *Devamitasa*; (rev.), peacock to right, standing in front of a palm tree. The coin weighs 93.5 grains and measures .8" in diameter.

BAJPAI, K. D. The Joint Issues of the Kshatrapas Hagāna and Hagāmasha. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 102-103, pl. 2.

The principal features of the above coins are a three line Brahmi inscription — KHATAPANA HAGAMASA HAGAMASHASA, a distinctive vajra symbol shown in the right hand corner of the obverse, and (on the reverse) a standing horse f.l. Among a group of coins which the author recently acquired was one from this same series, which he believes can be dated to the middle of the first century A.D. Struck in copper, the specimen in question weighs 57 grains and measures .725" in diameter.

BAJPAI, K. D. A New Coin of King Śivagupta of Eastern Malwa. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 104-105.

In Vol. 22 of the above *Journal* (p. 132, pl. VI, 22) the writer published a copper coin from Vidiśā bearing the name Śivagupta. Recently he acquired another Vidiśā copper coin of different type — but attributable to the same ruler — which on the basis of palaeography may be dated to the early second century B.C. The coin measures .5" x .5" and weighs 44 grains.

BAJPAI, K. D. A Note on Some Coins and a Seal in the Allahabad Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 99-101.

The writer explains in some detail his reasons for disagreeing with the attributions and descriptions provided by R. R. Tripathi and S. C. Kala in their publication of seven coins and a seal from the Allahabad Museum collection (*JNSI*, Vol. 24, pp. 20-23, pl. 2, nos. 1-7; p. 139, pl. 2, nos. 8-11).

BIDDULPH, C. H. A Copper Coin of Saugor (Sagar) issued by the English. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 115-116, pl. 3.

The specimen described and illustrated (weight: 237.7 grains) is identified as either a double or single paisa struck by the British at the Saugor (Sagar) mint during the period A.D. 1818-1824. Although the

Arabic inscriptions are difficult to decipher, two English letters which appear on the reverse may be read as either AR or RH.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Countermarked Mughal and Suri Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 39-45, pl. 4.

The writer's interest in the significance of the countermarks found on Mughal and Suri coins began when a dam of the Delhi sultan Islam Shah (A.H. 952-960) came into his possession, and was further increased with the discovery of similar countermarks on two coins in the British Museum. The above article is chiefly concerned with the correct interpretation of the marks.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Fractional Denomination of a Coin of Taxila. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 98-99, pl. 2.

The coin described had been cut to form a fractional denomination and is similar to the type listed by Dr. John Allan in his *Catalogue of Indian Coins (Ancient India)*, pp. 223-225, Class 2, Variety (a). Illustrations appear in this same work on Plate XXXII (Nos. 17-22) and Plate XXXIII (No. 1).

BIDDULPH, C. H. Indore — Shivaji Rao, 1886-1903. An Unusual Half Anna Coin. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), p. 119, pl. 3.

An unusual half anna coin which Biddulph describes and illustrates bears the obverse inscription SRIMANT MAHARAJ HOLKAR SARCAR INDORE and was issued in 1886 during the first year of the reign of Sivaji Rao of Indore (A.D. 1886-1903); the coin does not appear in Vol. 4 of Allan's *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*. The name of the state, which appears below the seated bull, is inverted in relation to the rest of the inscription.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Silver Coins of Surat Mint with Regnal Years later than the Forty-Ninth, or last, Year of Shah Alam II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 46-50, pl. 4.

On Plate IV (nos. 5-8) of the above issue of the *JNSI* appear illustrations of four silver coins struck at the Surat mint in the name of Shah Alam II (A.H. 1173-1221/A.D. 1759-1806); the regnal years, however, are erroneously given as 51 to 54, when in fact the ruler died in the forty-ninth year of his reign. The coins resemble the extant Surat rupees issued by the East India Company, but can be distinguished from the British pieces by the shape of the Arabic letters in the inscriptions and the fact that the fixed regnal year 46 (as used by the EIC) has been replaced by years which post-date the reign of Shah Alam II. On the basis of the

available evidence the writer concludes that it would probably be correct to assign the four coins to the French rather than to the Marathas.

BIDDULPH, C. H. An Unusual Masulipatam Falus. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 117-118, pl. 3.

The inscription on the obverse of a falus in the British Museum is similar to that on specimens issued from the Masulipatam mint; the reverse, however, bears a large M above the date A.H. 1218 (A.D. 1803) instead of the usual legend MACHLIPATAM BANDAR ZARAB (XX). The coin is rectangular in shape and weighs 200.7 grains.

GOPAL, LALLAJI. Coins in the Epigraphic and Literary Records of Northern India in the Early Medieval Period. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 1-16.

Among the early literary records cited by the author in his search for coin references are the *Dvyasrayakavya*, which mentions the denominations of bhagaka, rupaka, vimsatika, karshapana, nishka, surpa and dramma, and the *Pravandhachintamani* which includes references to the dinara, nishka, dramma vimsopaka and tanka. The denominations of kapardaka, aksha, dramma and dinara are found in the *Brihatkathakosha of Harishena* and other literary works from the early medieval period, but the names which appear most frequently are the dinara, rupaka, nishka and karshapana.

PRAKASH, JAI. Observations on the So-Called Khaḍga-trātā Coin Type of Kumāragupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 29-35, pl. 1.

After studying the literary sources and numismatic evidence the writer concludes that answers to a number of questions must be found before Sohoni's interpretation of the above gold rhinoceros-slayer type coin of Kumāragupta I can be accepted. Sohoni had contended that some religious significance lay behind the issue of the coin.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The E. I. C. Copper Coinage Struck at the Royal Mint in 1824-25. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 251-253, illus.

A number of numismatists, including Ruding, Howarth and Hocking, have attributed the East India Company's copper (pāi) coinage of 1824-25 to Bengal. In re-attributing this series to the Madras Presidency (Circars district) Pridmore provides details of manufacture and the amount struck and gives a full description of the coins' design. FDC

RAO, U. S. Akbar's Fulus and Half-Tankahs. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), p. 111-113.

Discovered in February, 1962 at Bhindran, a village in the Sangrur Tehsil of the Punjab, was an important and sizeable hoard containing copper fulus, half tankahs of Akbar, paisās of Islam Shah Sur and rawānis of Jahangir. The principal characteristics of these denominations are discussed by the writer in some detail.

SAMAR, R. L. Coins of Mewar — II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 65-86, pls. 5-7.

In Part I of this article (*JNSI*, Vol. 20, pp. 26-45) Samar described coins issued by Guhalot or Gehlot rulers of Mewar, from Maharaja Guhadatta (A.D. 562) to Rawal Ratan Simha, whose reign ended with the sack of Chitor by Allauddin Khilji in 1303. A continuation of the discussion, presented in Part II, covers the period from 1303 to the merger of Mewar (Udaipur) with Rajasthan State in 1948.

SINGHAL, C. R. Hindu Influence on the Coins of Aurangzeb. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 57-58, illus.

While engaged in compiling a Supplementary Catalogue of Mughal coins in the State Museum (Lucknow) the writer studied the various marks found on the coins of Aurangzeb struck at the Bijāpūr mint. In the course of the study he noticed a small mark inscribed over the Arabic equivalent of the words *struck at*, which when examined under a magnifying glass proved to be the figure of a Hindu god resembling the image of Viṭhobā of Pandharpur. The mark can thus be classed with other examples of hidden Hindu influence seen on Mughal coins during the reign of Aurangzeb.

SINGHAL, C. R. A Unique Gold Coin of Fath Khan — Son of Firuz III Tughlaq. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 110-111..

While examining and studying the coins of the Tughlaq dynasty in the State Museum (Lucknow) the writer's attention was accidentally drawn to the above gold coin, the reverse legend on which had long defied correct reading. In translation, Singhal interprets the inscription as follows: *Beloved or a friend of the East as well as of the West, Fath Khan (son of) Firuz Shah.*

UNNITHAN, N. G. Eyyal Hoard of Silver Punch-Marked and Roman Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 22-28.

In October, 1945 a hoard was discovered in the village of Eyyal (Talapalli Taluka, Trichur district). The contents, preserved in the Archaeo-

logical Museum at Trichur and now published for the first time, are listed as follows: Twelve Roman gold coins, issued by Tiberius (8), Nero (2), Claudius (1) and Trajan (1); sixty-one Roman silver coins (69 B.C. to A.D. 64) issued as follows: Augustus (44), Mark Antony (1), Claudius (4), Nero (4), Senatus Consul (4) and Tiberius (2); two specimens were unidentifiable; thirty-four silver punch-marked coins belonging to the imperial series were of the type showing five symbols on the obverse — a type which circulated throughout India. A descriptive catalogue of the last-named group is divided into two categories: Pre-Mauryan and Mauryan.

TOKENS

BELL, R. C. *Commercial Coins 1787-1804*. Newcastle upon Tyne, Corbitt & Hunter, 1963. 319 pp., illus.

In his introduction, Bell recounts the circumstances which led to the issuance of commercial coins and tokens, names the first issuers, and describes the known types (political, advertising, private and collector's pieces, etc.). He discusses the many specious and forged specimens struck prior to the government's sanctioning of a regal copper coinage in 1797 and unlike many others who have written on the subject concentrates on quality rather than quantity in the selection of specimens. This results in the omission of many pieces which appear in authoritative works such as the catalogue compiled by Dalton & Hamer, who in their desire for completeness included a number of specimens which are not coins. Bell intends his book to be a guide to the genuine issues of the period, claiming that the coins listed bear some indication that they were to be used as currency and that they were issued in quantity large enough to have been used as such; illustrations of the coins are accompanied by informative comments. The work includes an appended section devoted to heraldry.

FDC

DETHRIDGE, KAYE and **NANCY DETHRIDGE**. North American Trading and Transportation Co. Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), p. 510, illus.

Together with a brief history of the above company, from its founding in 1885 to the closing of its last store in 1912, the writers provide an illustration of a uniface, white metal 25 cent token which the company issued. Mention is also made of a known \$1.10 specimen, and of the possibility that other denominations may eventually come to light. BPS

EVANS, D. W. Some Thoughts on Local Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 546 (Nov., 1963), pp. 376-378.

On the basis of his own experience, Evans suggests to collectors the advisability of making a study of the coinage and tokens connected with their own particular territory. He recalls how the finding of a Stockton penny of 1813 provided a starting point for his collection and emphasizes the wealth of information which may frequently be obtained from the study of local issues. Among the items described are several copper pieces issued by the firm of Christopher and Jennett, a token of extreme rarity engraved by Wyon, a silver coin of 1816 and a medal distributed to Stockton school children in 1925.

FDC

Ford Token Finally Makes Appearance After 46 Years. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 22 (Oct. 28, 1963), p. 30, illus.

In 1917 Henry Ford conceived the idea of having a token struck bearing his portrait and the legend **HELP THE OTHER FELLOW**. Due to the demands of World War I the project never materialized, but in June of 1963 B. T. Weyhing of the Weyhing Brothers Company, manufacturers of the die, after finding it on a dusty storage shelf struck a few specimens and sent samples to members of the Ford family. When the resulting publicity brought a number of requests for copies, Weyhing complied by striking a quantity of the tokens in different metals and with appropriate reverse legends. One of these reads **HENRY / FORD / CENTENNIAL / 1863-1963**. Another variety, which was struck for members of the Token and Medal Society, is inscribed **TAMS / DENVER / 1963**.

BPS

GINGRAS, LARRY. The Nelson Street Railway. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 465.

A note recalls the tokens used by the Electric Tramway Company of Nelson (British Columbia) between 1918 and 1921. They were made of aluminum and were sold at six for twenty-five cents to adults and eight for twenty-five cents to children, being discontinued when the fare was raised to a straight ten cents in 1921.

BPS

GOLLAND, H. S. Lady Godiva. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 23 (Nov. 11, 1963), p. 13, illus.

Writing on the subject of English tokens, Golland describes and illustrates the piece struck in honor of Coventry's Lady Godiva. According to legend, the Lady in question had so continuously entreated her husband, Earl Leofric, to reduce the heavy taxes with which he had burdened his people, that in exasperation he finally agreed to do so if she would ride naked through the streets of the town. She did — taxes were reduced — and this token was struck to commemorate her heroism.

LAMB, R. A. *Catalogue of German War Tokens. The Municipal Issues 1914-1921*. [n.p.] The Author, 1961. 141 pp., illus.

Listed according to major variety are the tokens issued by responsible civic agencies during the above years. Prices are based primarily on rarity, although other contributing factors (e.g., condition, demand, etc.) are taken into account. FDC

LESLIE, E. C. Cat Cay Tokens of the Bahamas. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 14-16, illus.

An exclusive private club located on Cat Cay Island in the Bahamas issues its own bronze tokens, struck in five different finishes in denominations of key, half key and quarter key. The single design, created by Jane Wasey, daughter of the club's founder, is described as follows: (obv.), cat perched upon a key; (rev.), the island's quaint water tower, with denomination inscribed below. The writer notes that the same die has been used to produce jewelry items in silver and gold which have been erroneously listed as pattern or trial pieces. BPS

[MISHLER, CLIFFORD]. Baker Street Ferry Tokens of Fort Benton, Montana. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 20 (Sept. 30, 1963), p. 26, illus.

The date 1860 which appears on the above 50 and 25 cent tokens is believed to refer to the arrival of the first Missouri River steamboat at Fort Benton in that year. Although original sets of these pieces are extremely rare (only three sets are known to exist) the writer notes that inexpensive restrikes are obtainable from the Historical Museum at Fort Benton. Illustrations and descriptions of the tokens are included in the article. BPS

REYNOLDS, J. R. The Nelson-Gans Boxing Token. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Sept.-Dec., 1963), pp. 109-110, illus.

Following a description of the Nelson-Gans token, which served as an advertising piece as well as a souvenir, Reynolds tells the story of the encounter and provides a realistic description of Goldfield, Nevada as it was when the event took place. FDC

RULAU, RUSSELL. Current Standard References Fail to Mention 'Ricketts Circus' Cent. In: *Coin World*, No. 183 (Oct. 18, 1963), pp. 58, 68, illus.

The Ricketts Circus token, used in Philadelphia in 1793, is listed as excessively rare, only three silver and five copper specimens being known. Added to a description and illustration of this piece is a brief, background history of John Bill Ricketts and his equestrian exploits. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. French Revolutionary Token Coinage, 1789-1794. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Fall, 1963), pp. 119-123, illus.

Following a brief history of the French Revolution is a catalogue of the tokens issued during the period, presented in an arrangement which closely follows that suggested by P. Ciani. Descriptions of the individual issues include date, denomination and metal. BPS

SENIOR, B. Anglo-Gallic Casting Counters. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 249-250, illus.

After an introduction in which reference is made to F. P. Barnard's authoritative work entitled *The Casting-Counter and the Counter Board* (Oxford, 1916) the writer points out that counters provide the collector with a subject of historical interest. He emphasizes this in a discussion of several specimens which serve as links in the formation of an overall historical picture and describes in detail many of the designs featured on the counters. FDC

The Tokens — The Man. The Pitt Tokens. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 47-48, illus.

Following a brief biography of the English statesman William Pitt (1708-1778) are descriptions of the halfpenny and farthing tokens which commemorate him. These pieces were designed (and probably engraved) by Paul Revere and were struck by a Mr. Smithers of Philadelphia. FDC

WHETMORE, S. A. H. The Castle Comer Colliery Token. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 152-158.

Fearing the losses which were bound to follow the depreciation of the Spanish dollar, of which she had a large number, Anne, Countess of Ormande, had all those in her possession stamped with the legend *Castle Comer Colliery, 5 shillings and five pence*. In recounting the events which led to the issuance of this token Whetmore provides a detailed description of the colliery and suggests a possible source for the counterstamp. FDC

MEDALS

Artist Featured on Johnson Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 183 (Oct. 18, 1963), p. 84, illus.

The fifth in the series of medals commemorating great coin designers honors Euaenetos, engraver of the famous Syracusan decadrachm ca. 400 B.C. The chariot quadriga, as designed by Euaenetos, appears on the

obverse; the reverse depicts a temple of the period bearing the name of the artist, with female head shown in the lower right. Designed by Toivo Johnson and engraved by Robert Stephan Schabel, the medal was struck in silver and bronze by the Medal Arts Company (Rochester, N.Y.). BPS

BABELON, JEAN. Bourdelle médailleur. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (May, 1963), pp. 7-8, illus.

In illustration of the high standard of medallic art achieved by the distinguished sculptor Emile Bourdelle (1861-1929) the writer cites three examples of his work, executed in honor of Dr. Leopold Levi, the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz and the Argentine general Carlos Maria de Alvear, respectively. Obverse and reverse of the Mickiewicz medal are illustrated. Babelon notes in particular the skillful manner in which the artist has retained a sculptural feeling within the limited confines of the medal.

CAPPI, WILMO. Casa Pico della Mirandola. Medaglie con ritratto del XV e XVI secolo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1963), pp. 117-120, illus. No. 9 (Sept., 1963), pp. 141-143, illus. No. 10 (Oct., 1963), p. 159.

In the compilation of this descriptive catalogue of nineteen fifteenth- and sixteenth-century medals, struck in commemoration of various members of the Pico della Mirandola family, the writer relies largely on material contained in monographs by Armand, Heiss, Friedländer, Forrer, Litta and Fabriczy. Obverse and reverse illustrations are included for most of the pieces.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Cuarto centenario de la Ciudad de Lagos de Moreno. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 18 (April-June, 1963), pp. 177-179, illus.

The medal described and illustrated was struck in gold and silver at the Mexico City Mint in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the founding of the city of Santa María de los Lagos (now known as Lagos de Moreno). It was designed and executed by Don Manuel Luna Negrete.

The Fare Box and Medal of Willis and Landgrave. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 23 (Nov. 11, 1963), p. 30, illus.

During the period 1885-1893 the manufacturing firm of Willis & Landgrave exhibited a fare box and change gate at the industrial expositions sponsored annually by the Mechanics Institute in San Francisco. Described and illustrated is the Fare Box Medal which was awarded to the firm for its exhibit in 1893 — the third such award which it received within a period of four years. BPS

FEUCHTWANGER, H. Jewish Medals. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), pp. 2-7, pls. 1-2.

In discussing the proper identification and definition of the "true Jewish medal" the writer stresses the importance of being able to recognize marginal cases and to distinguish clearly between: (1) Medals of Jewish interest, and (2) Jewish medals *per se*. Listed among the ten classifications which are to be included in the first of these two groups — and for which brief descriptions of representative specimens are provided — are the following: Medals portraying Jesus of Nazareth, which bear Hebrew inscriptions; medals which commemorate events in the political life of the Jews; imaginary or counterfeit shekels; medals of anti-semitic significance; medals bearing Hebrew inscriptions, but which are totally unrelated to Jews and Judaism; medals designed by Jewish medallists which are of no particular Jewish significance.

FULD, GEORGE. The Washington Before Boston Medal. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Sept.-Dec., 1963), pp. 111-122, pls. 1-5.

As an aid to clarifying the existing confusion the writer provides a detailed history and background of the above medal, listing the five restrikes in chronological order and giving indication of type, rarity, metal and value. FDC

GELDER, H. ENNO van. La médaille néerlandaise dans le cadre européen. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (May, 1963), pp. 3-6, illus.

In a concise summary, Van Gelder traces the development and character of the medallic art of the Netherlands, from its inception in the late fifteenth century to the present time, with reference to the work and accomplishment of artists such as Jacques Jonghelinck, Conrad Bloc, the Roettier family, Lutma, Van Abeele, Smeltzing, Boksam and Holtzhey. Illustrating the article are medals by Quinten Metsys (1491), Jonghelinck (1559), Van Bylaer (1587) and Lutma (1648).

HILL, L. C. An Early Medal of the Hudson's Bay Co. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 96.

The above medal, attractive in design and appearance, was presented by the Hudson's Bay Company to Indians of the Northwest in the hope of enlisting their favor in the development of the fur trade. It is believed to have been struck in silver, bronze and pewter and was probably designed by the Flemish artist C. H. Kuchler. BPS

HILL, L. C. North West Company Numismatica. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), p. 509.

As early as 1785, the Northwest Company, pioneer traders in the area west of the Rocky Mountains, established the Beaver Club in Montreal and had membership medals struck in gold. Although not identical, the medals featured a common basic design, an example of which is described as follows: (obv.), beaver (l.) shown gnawing a tree from which extends a ribbon inscribed *INDUSTRY AND PERSISTENCE*; legend, around the edge, reads *BEAVER CLUB INSTITUTED MONTREAL*, with the date 1785 shown below; (rev.), name of member and date of membership, with scene depicting four men in a canoe nearing a waterfall with boulders below; reverse legend reads *FORTITUDE IN DISTRESS*. Also described is a token issued by the company ca. 1820 mainly for use in the Oregon Territory: (obv.), bust with laurel wreath (f.r.); the word *TOKEN* appears above and the date 1820 below; (rev.), beaver (f.r.) shown on a mound; *NORTH WEST* (above) and *COMPANY* (below).

In a brief history of the company the writer mentions its absorption of the Pacific Fur Company in 1813 and its eventual amalgamation with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821.

BPS

Homenaje a un Mexicano. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 39 (April-June, 1963), p. 27, illus. With English Translation.

In 1949 a medal was struck at the mint of Rio de Janeiro in honor of the outstanding engraver Don Fernando Fernández (born in Puebla, Mexico), at one time an instructor at the mint. The obverse bears the effigies of Sr. Fernández and his wife. On the reverse, above the inscription *HOMENAGEM DA CASA DE MOEDA. BRASIL*, appears a representation of the Rio de Janeiro mint. The medal is fully illustrated and described.

Josiah Bartlett Medal Released in Presidential Art's Series. In: *Coin World*, No. 181 (Oct. 4, 1963), p. 93, illus.

The most recent issue in the Declaration of Independence series currently being struck by Presidential Art Medals honors Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire. Designed by Ralph Menconi, the medal shows on the obverse the bust of Bartlett together with a representation of the frigate *Raleigh*, one of the first thirteen vessels built for the American Navy. The reverse portrays three stages in the evolution of the United States flag.

BPS

KOLM, ALOIS. Die Medaillenproduktion des wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1962. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (1963), pp. 39-41. Vol. 13, No. 6 (1963), pp. 46-49.

A descriptive listing of the twenty-three medals struck at the Vienna Mint in 1962. Except for one issued in commemoration of the Eucharistic World Congress held at Munich in 1960, the medals are all of local interest.

KUNTZ, G. L. Nevada Centennial Commemorative Medallion. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 17, 35, illus.

The obverse of the medallion bears the official centennial seal, created by Curtiss Perkins, which symbolizes the history of the state from early covered wagon days to the present missile age. The reverse shows the outline of the state, superimposed upon a star, with appropriate legend commemorating Nevada's entrance into the Union during the Civil War.

BPS

LAPASSADE, ROBERT. L'embellissement de Paris célébré par la médaille. In: *Le club français de la médaille. Bulletin bimestriel*, No. 1 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), p. 9, illus.

The cleaning of the monuments of Paris in 1963 recalls the medal issued by Louis XIV in 1666 in commemoration of the cleaning and improved illumination of the city's streets; the story of its issue is quoted by the writer from the pages of *Médailles sur les principaux événements du règne de Louis-le-Grand* (Paris, 1723). The obverse of the medal bears the inscription **URBS MUNDATA ET NOCTURNIS FACIBUS ILLUSTRATA**.

LENKER, J. E. An Outline of the Medals of Napoleon. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 8-9, illus.

Napoleon's encouragement of the fine arts gave rise to a series of medals, unequaled in modern times, which includes more than 140 pieces of varying size; most were struck by order of the emperor himself in commemoration of battles, outstanding personages and great events of his reign. Four illustrations which the writer includes in his outline of the series show medals commemorating Napoleon's marriage to Marie Louise of Austria in 1810, the birth of their son in the following year, and the entry into and retreat from Moscow (1812).

BPS

LINDGREN, TORGNY. "För befrämjad vaccination", till vaccinationsmedaljens tidigaste historia. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1961* (Lund, 1962), pp. 106-134, illus. With English Summary, pp. 135-137.

The early history of the Swedish Royal Medal conferred "For the Promotion of Vaccination" is summarized as follows: In 1812 the Swedish government invited the Royal Medical Board to submit proposals which would promote and encourage the practice of vaccination. Among the recommendations made was the establishment of a medal, to be awarded to physicians and other qualified persons who had successfully completed vaccinations. Considerable controversy arose as to what form the design of the medal should take, but after referring the matter to the Royal Academy of Letters it was decided that the obverse would show the king's portrait (as originally proposed) and the reverse the inscription

FÖR BEFRAMJAD VACCINATION, framed by an oak wreath. At its first bestowal in 1813 the medal was awarded to five distinguished physicians, including Dr. Munck af Rosenschöld.

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Gustav III's medalgåvor till påven Pius VI. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1962* (Stockholm, 1963), pp. 166-241, illus. With English Summary, pp. 242-246.

During his visit to Italy in 1783-84 King Gustav III of Sweden spent much time in Rome, where he met with Pope Pius VI on at least four occasions. From evidence found in three separate sources — contemporary documents, articles which appeared in the *Diario Ordinario*, and a letter written by the Pontiff — it is now known that before his departure for Sweden the monarch presented Pius VI with a large collection of gold and silver Swedish medals. Also known are the number and nature of the specimens presented on this and two later occasions (1786 and 1788) when additional gifts were made to bring the collection up-to-date. Together with illustrations of seventy-five of the medals, the writer provides transcriptions of a number of pertinent archival documents.

LINES, J. A. Nuevas notas sobre la medalla conmemorativa de la Independencia del Reino de Guatemala, el 15 de setiembre de 1821. In: *Academia Costarricense de la Historia. Anales*, 1959-1962, pp. 31-47, illus.

After describing and illustrating a medal struck in 1822 in commemoration of Guatemala's independence (proclaimed Sept. 15, 1821) the writer provides historical documentation for the revolutionary period in Guatemala.

MacDONALD, A. M. National School of Halifax Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 466, illus.

The medal struck by the National School in Halifax (Nova Scotia) in the nineteenth century is described as one of the most interesting early educational medals issued in Canada. A specimen which the writer illustrates is a bronze Reward of Merit medal bearing the date 1817. It is unnamed, and is believed to have been presented by the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Lands*, under whose direction the school operated.

BPS

Medalha "Patriarca" da Independencia. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, Vol. 5, No. 18 (Oct., 1963), p. 162.

Under the terms of a decree dated June 11, 1963 the Office of the Secretary of Education in Brazil authorized the issue of a medal entitled

Patriarch of Independence for award to citizens who have distinguished themselves in Brazilian public life. Measuring 32 mm. in diameter, the medal will be struck in gold, silver and bronze and will hang from a silk ribbon. Its obverse will bear the effigy of the patriarch of Brazilian independence, José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, and the legends will read as follows: (obv.), BI-CENTENARIO DO NASCIMENTO DO PATRIARCA DA INDEPENDENCIA 1763-1963; (rev.), GLORIA AO CIENTISTA EMERITO QUE DEU PATRIA AOS BRASILEIROS. The reverse design will show the coat of arms of São Paulo.

Medalla conmemorativa de la primera Autoridad Municipal en Rosario. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), p. 37.

The obverse of a medal struck in commemoration of the centenary of the Municipality of Rosario, Santa Fé, bears a representation of the Municipal Palace, shown against a background of the rays of the sun; the figure of a woman, clothed in a flowing garment and seated at right, is depicted in the act of writing the inscription: 1860-1960 CENTENARIO DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE ROSARIO. On the reverse appears a five-line inscription which reads RECUERDO / PRIMERA / AUTORIDAD MUNICIPAL / EN ROSARIO / 12 FEBRERO. The medal, issued with pendant, was struck in silver-plated copper.

Medalla conmemorativa del Vuelo al Polo Sur. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), p. 37.

Based on a design submitted by Capt. Humberto F. Burzio, Head of Naval Studies (*Secretaría de Marina*) and interpreted by the artist José Patrizi, a medal commemorating the Flight to the South Pole (Jan. 6, 1962) was recently struck in the Sucesión J. Piana Studios under the aegis of the *Argentina Armada Nacional* (National Navy). Obverse and reverse of the medal, which was struck in silver and silver-plated copper, are fully described.

Medalla de Sede Vacante del Vaticano. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 39 (April-June, 1963), p. 48, illus. With English Translation.

During the period between the death of Pope John XXIII and the election of Pope Paul VI a *Sede Vacante* medal was issued by the Vatican. The obverse, inscribed with an appropriate legend, shows the keys of St. Peter beneath a canopy (symbol of a *Sede Vacante*). On the reverse is depicted the coat of arms of the Cardinal Camarlengo (Cardinal Benedetto Aloisi Masella), with legend reading SANCTA ROMANA ECCLESIA.

Medalla en homenaje a Don Venustiano Carranza. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 39 (April-June, 1963), p. 39, illus. With English Translation.

A medal designed by Jorge Aguilar and issued by the *Casa Barón* in 1963 commemorates Don Venustiano Carranza and the fiftieth anniversary of the Guadalupe Plan (proclaimed March 26, 1913). Carranza's effigy and dates (1859-1920) appear on the obverse, together with the legend PRIMER JEFE DEL EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA Sr.Dn. VENUSTIANO CARRANZA. The reverse, inscribed CINCUENTENARIO DEL PLAN DE GUADALUPE 1913-1963, is of somewhat inferior quality. It bears a figure symbolic of the Republic of Mexico (shown covered by the Constitution of 1917), with a revolutionary scene and the sun — symbol of the light of liberty — depicted in the background.

La medalla en el Salon Nacional de Bellas Artes. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), p. 34.

The *Asociación Numismática Argentina* realized a long-cherished ambition when for the first time in the history of the above salon medallists were recently permitted to place their works on exhibition; heretofore, lack of interest on the part of the officials had compelled artists to treat the medal in what was virtually a secondary capacity. In future, Argentine medals will be judged and evaluated under the rules which govern other fields of art.

Medals Commemorate Space Achievements of The United States and Soviet Union. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Feb. 17, 1964), pp. 32-33, illus.

Of the twelve medals here described and illustrated, six commemorate the space flight successfully completed by the American astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr. The remainder were issued by the Soviet Union in commemoration of the launching of the first artificial earth satellite, the launching of the world's first space rocket, the photographing of the far side of the moon and the first manned space flight. BPS

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. *Katalog výstavní sbírky medailí*. Prague, Národní Muzeum, 1963. 160 pp., 16 pls.

Cast and struck specimens, covering the period from the renaissance to the present time, are included in this descriptive catalogue of 700 medals chosen from the collection in the National Museum (Prague) for an exhibition, primarily of Czech medals, which was recently displayed in seventeen special vitrines in the salon of the museum. In addition to an historical sketch on the development of the Czech medal, printed in Czech, Russian, English, French and German, the catalogue includes a bibliography of

pertinent titles and sixteen plates on which a number of outstanding specimens are illustrated.

Otra medalla de la Serie Monumentos Mexicanos. La del Estado de Yucatan. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 40 (July-Sept., 1963), p. 51, illus. With English Translation.

Description and illustration are provided for a medal honoring the State of Yucatan which was struck in gold and silver by *Medallas de México* in 1963 as part of the Mexican Monuments series. The obverse shows the principal facade of the upper building in the Temple of the Warriors. On the reverse is depicted the coat of arms presented to the city of Merida by Philip III (August 18, 1618), which at the present time is used as the state shield.

POLI, CLAUDE. Dédutions de la médaille. In: *Le club français de la médaille. Bulletin bimestriel*, No. 1 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 2, 6-7, illus.

The writer enumerates and discusses the distinctive features of the medal — as opposed to the seal — and comments upon the renaissance now taking place with regard to artists who have never before worked in the field of medallic art. Included in this category are the sculptors Belmondo, Couturier and Auricoste and the painters Léger and André Masson.

Primera exposición nacional de medallística. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 39-40.

Medals lent by institutions and private collectors which were recently displayed at an exhibition held at San Nicolás de los Arroyos in commemoration of the 110th anniversary of the *Acuerdo de San Nicolás* illustrated phases of Argentine history and culture. Included in the above note is a listing of the awards presented to the exhibitors, together with names of the recipients and indication of the various themes represented.

Raymond Joly, graveur de monnaies. In: *Le club français de la médaille. Bulletin bimestriel*, No. 1 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), p. 8, illus.

Included in this summary of the career of M. Joly, *graveur des monnaies* at the Paris Mint since 1958, is a listing of his most outstanding medals. Those still available at the mint include Mount of Olives, Andromeda, Jesus and the Doctors, Jacqueline Auriol, Thousand Years of Viking Tradition, and Leonardo da Vinci.

ROSENTHAL, S. F. Decisive Lake Erie Victory Proves Seafaring Skill of Vigorous Nation. In: *Coin World*, No. 184 (Oct. 25, 1963), p. 82, illus. No. 185 (Nov. 1, 1963), p. 88, illus.

Included in this historical account of American naval battles of the War of 1812 are illustrations of nine gold medals struck by authorization of the United States Congress in commemoration of the following: Lieut. Edward Rutledge McCall, Governor Isaac Shelby, Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry, Capt. Jacob Jones, Capt. Lewis Warrington, Major General Winfield Scott, Major General Andrew Jackson, Brigadier General Eleazer Wheelock Ripley and Col. George Groghan. Bronze impressions of the medals, all of which were designed by Moritz Furst, are still obtainable from the Philadelphia Mint. BPS

SANTIAGO CHERVO, G. Clasificación de medallas en las temáticas locales. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 7, Nos. 34-37 (Jan.-Dec., 1962), pp. 13-14.

In the classification of medals, regional or local subjects are normally the easiest to handle, providing that the collector lives in the area involved. As an aid to such classification the writer describes the way in which he handles his own collection of medals relating to San Nicolás de los Arroyos: namely, by arranging them under thirty-one separate subdivisions (presented in an appended listing) which include such categories as Education, Sport, Religion, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, etc.

SEBELA, J. K. padesátinám sochaře-medailéra V. A. Kovaniče. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 30-31.

Included in this discussion of the career and work of the Moravian sculptor and medallist V. A. Kovanič are mention of the medals which he executed and a brief outline of Czechoslovakian medallic art in general.

SHCHUKIN, E. S. *Medal'ernoie Iskusstvo v Rossii XVIII veka*. Leningrad, Izdat. Gosud. Ermitazha, 1962. 129 pp., illus.

Included in this interesting historical survey of the Russian medal during the eighteenth century are brief biographies of the medallists who flourished during the period, a useful bibliography, and numerous illustrations, the study of which reveals much of the history of eighteenth century Russia. A thorough examination of the pertinent specimens in the rich Hermitage collection enabled the writer to trace the development of this almost forgotten branch of Russian art. It also revealed the names of several previously unknown artists, and, equally important, brought to light others who had been erroneously included in the list of Russian medallists.

SKUTIL, J. Medaile blanenské Motry. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 23.

A medal which Skutil describes, bearing an appropriate Czech inscription and the dates 1911-1961, commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the manufacture of electrical instruments in the central Moravian town of Blansko.

STANKA, K. Výstava: Mince, medaile a vyznamenání ve zdravotnických službách společnosti. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 23-24.

Following a brief discussion of the contents of the thirteen vitrines used in the exhibition of medical coins, medals and decorations held in Prague during the month of November, 1962, Stanka provides a listing of the medallists represented (O. Spaniel, M. Beutler, V. Seidam, M. Knobloch, V. A. Kovanič, J. Pelikan and others) and mentions the number of works exhibited by each.

WEISSBUCH, T. N. To Alleviate Suffering: The Thomas Dooley Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3440-3443, illus.

A bronze medal, described and illustrated, was struck by authorization of the United States Congress in commemoration of the work done by Dr. Thomas A. Dooley in fighting for improved medical aid to the peoples of Asia. The obverse bears the portrait of the dedicated physician. On the reverse, surrounded by a group of four children, he is shown holding the hand of a small child; inscribed around the edge is the legend IN RECOGNITION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING AMONG PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

BPS

WITNIK, R. A. National Medal of Science. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 17-18, illus.

Rules and regulations governing its award accompany an illustration of the above medal, first presented to Theodore von Karman (Dec. 31, 1962) for outstanding work and leadership in the fields of science and engineering basic to the field of aeronautics.

BPS

ZEDAKA, ISRAEL. Birth of a Medal. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), pp. 17-18, pl. 4.

Zedaka tells of the two categories of medal manufactured by the Israel Coins and Medals Company: (a) Pieces of a popular type, designed and issued in accordance with instructions received from the government, and (b) those of an official nature, sponsored by either the government or by a public body. Treated at some length within the article is the Tower and Stockade medal, the initiative for which was provided by the settlers

of the Kibbutz Hanita and the Sulam Zur (Ladder of Tyre) District Council.

PAPER MONEY

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on East Asian Numismatics. Emergency Currency of Tientsin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 35-36, illus.

A specimen of emergency currency which the writer illustrates appears to be the first such piece issued in one of the Chinese Treaty ports by a municipal government operating under foreign control. In denominations of 10, 20 and 50 cents, with inscriptions in English (obverse) and Chinese (reverse), the currency was issued by the Tientsin British Municipal Council to help relieve the shortage of small denomination bank notes which occurred during the Tientsin floods of August, 1939. BPS

CULVER, VIRGINIA. Emergency Monies — Past, Present and Future. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Fall, 1963), pp. 134-136.

The writer presents an outline of the emergency currencies which have been used during the course of United States monetary history, with special reference to the Civil War period and the various types of scrip used during the depression period of the 1930's. BPS

GANDOLFO, F. As "Letras da Legalidade" no Rio Grande do Sul na Emergencia de 1961. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 13 (July, 1962), pp. 118-119.

Gandolfo discusses the reasons for the stamping of the word *legalidade* (in large letters) on certain banknotes issued by the *Estado do Rio Grande do Sul* during the national emergency of 1961, at which time the state was cut off from normal relations with the rest of Brazil for a period of eight days. An illustration shows a 500 cruzeiros note with the word *legalidade* superimposed.

HUGHES, B. H. Restoration of Paper Money. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 10-13.

Valuable knowledge acquired by the writer in the course of restoring some two thousand damaged notes is summarized under the following headings: (1) Wrinkles and Folds; (2) Glued to Backing; (3) Cleaning; (4) Cellophane Tape Removal; (5) Repairing Torn Parts and Cut Cancellations; (6) Replacing Missing Corners and Punch Cancellations; (7) Filling Pin Holes; (8) Filling Corroded Paper; (9) General Improvements. BPS

KUPA, MIHÁLY and BÉLA AMBRUS. *Magyarország papírpénzei. I. A volt osztrák Magyar monarchia papírpénzei 1703-1918.* Budapest, 1963. 46 pp.

English, French and German summaries (pp. 9-12) are provided for the Hungarian introduction to this first part of the catalogue of the paper money issued under the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy (1703-1918). Part 2, which is promised in the near future, will include a bibliography of pertinent publications. The catalogue proper, arranged in chronological order, includes name of issuing authority, denomination, and degree of rarity.

LEONARD, R. D., Jr. The Use of Stamps as Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 1495-1502, illus.

At least twenty-four countries have used postage stamps as currency, and the number of varieties probably exceeds 1,000. The above listing, alphabetically arranged by country, includes dates, denominations and brief descriptions, together with illustrations of eight specimens and a useful bibliography. BPS

LORENTE, L. M. Los sellos-monedas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 9, No. 37 (March-April, 1959), pp. 35-45, illus.

Following a detailed discussion of postage stamp currency, in which twenty-one separate issues are illustrated, the writer describes specimens issued in the United States (Civil War, 1861-65), Russia and the Ukraine (European War, 1914-18), Spain (Civil War, 1937-38) and Latvia (following the proclamation of the Republic in 1918).

MARCKHOFF, F. R. Has California's First Attempt at Paper Money been Revealed? In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Fall, 1963), pp. 132-133, illus.

Because its vignette bears the signature of P. Maverick, one of the early U. S. engravers, the writer dates an uncut sheet of early banknotes to the period between July, 1847 and March, 1849. Due to the money shortage which occurred during the fourteen month period between the discovery of gold in California and the issuance of the first notes of the Miners' Bank, it is believed that these blanks, of eastern origin, were imprinted with the denomination and the name San Francisco and placed in local circulation. Definite proof of this, however, would depend upon the discovery of a dated and signed specimen of a similar issue. BPS

MONTEVERDE, O. R. and A. R. BILDERBECK. Billetes y bilimbiques. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 18 (April-June, 1963), pp. 196-207, illus.

Under the headings: (1) Banking System (*Porfiriano*), (2) Notes issued during the Usurpation, (3) Emergency notes issued during the Revolution,

and (4) Present Status, the writers provide a classification for the paper money issued in Mexico from January, 1901 to the present time. Illustrations of representative specimens are scattered throughout the text.

As notas de 5000 cruzeiros. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, Vol. 5, No. 18 (Oct., 1963), p. 162, illus.

Described and illustrated is the new 5,000 cruzeiros note showing the portrait of Christ the Redeemer on the obverse which was recently placed in circulation in São Paulo (August 8, 1963). The issue was printed by the American Bank Note Company.

PAÛL de la RIVA, JOSÉ. Catalunya y el paper moneda. In: *Barcelona. Circulo Filatélico y Numismático. II Exposición de Numismática Catalana, Museo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963* (Barcelona, 1963), pp. 25-28, illus.

Discussed in some detail are the denominations, signatures, printing, important errors and other characteristics encountered upon the emergency paper currency issued in Catalonia during the period of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). Especial attention is given to notes issued in Barcelona, Vic, Pobla de Segur, Viladecans, Vilasar de Mar, Solsona, Caldes de Montbui and Sitges.

SLABAUGH, A. R. The \$1.00 Federal Reserve Note. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 1-2, illus.

During the last week of November, 1963, banks throughout the United States made an initial release of fifty million issues of the new Federal Reserve Bank one dollar bills. Slabaugh provides a detailed description of the new note and makes an interesting comparison with the design of the \$1.00 Silver Certificate.

BPS

TOMLINSON, G. W. Thoughts on the Designs and Denominations of the Royal for the Paper Currency. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1963), p. 113.

In the new Australian paper currency series the royal will become the equivalent of the present ten shilling note and will be followed in sequence by the denominations R2, R5, R10, R50 and R100. The designs will probably approximate those of the present series except that the obverses may bear portraits of explorers, or early Governor-Generals of Australia such as Philip, King, Bligh and MacQuarrie.

WOOLWAY, HAL. World War II: Military and Payment Certificates. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 13-14, 23.

For those interested in assembling a collection of the military currency issued during World War II the author describes specimens of the various

series issued by the governments of Italy, France, Austria, Germany, Gt. Britain, Russia and the United States. As was the case with the invasion currencies used by the Axis countries, the effect of military currency upon the economy of an occupied country is usually seen to be detrimental. BPS

ODD AND CURIOUS

DI BELLA, EMIL. Wooden Money Issued in 1963. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3467-3468.

Official issues of wooden money are listed by city for the states of Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia. Private issues are similarly listed for Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. BPS

GUREN, J. Campbell's Wampum 'Mint' Thrived as Major Industry of Bergen County. In: *Coin World*, No. 189 (Nov. 29, 1963), p. 100, illus.

Wampum, or shell money, was the traditional medium of exchange used by the Indians of North America, who had little faith in the European coinages which circulated in the colonies. When its wide use created the need for an acceptable currency with which colonists could purchase land and various commodities from the Indians, a wampum "mint" was established by the Campbell family in Bergen County, New Jersey. During a lengthy period of operation, the "mint" produced a variety of money and decorative objects from clam and conch shells procured from such places as Rockaway Beach and (later) the Washington Market. Included in the article is an illustration of a machine devised by members of the Campbell family for drilling wampum pipes, which together with special bleaching and softening techniques was long preserved as a family secret.

BPS

DECORATIONS

ABRAHAM, I. R. U.S. Army and Air Force Medals of Honor Awarded since 1948. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), p. 15.

An alphabetical listing of recipients includes all those awarded the Medal of Honor since publication of the last official government listing in 1948.

BPS

STEWART, D. M. The Alberta Golden Jubilee Medals. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 97.

When the Canadian province of Alberta celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1955 the occasion was marked by the presentation of a medal to all Alberta Treaty Indians born in or before 1905. It is described as struck in gilding metal, chrome plated, and looped for suspension from the neck on a red, white and blue ribbon. Some 1,900 specimens of the medal were issued. A second medal, struck in bronze, was presented to 248,000 school children at the time of the celebration. BPS

WAGNER, D. E. Soochow Creek Medal Variety. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), p. 8, illus.

After having read the article on the above medal which appeared in the December (1962) issue of the *Medal Collector* the writer provides a line drawing illustration of a specimen which is apparently a variant of the issue formerly described. BPS

WITNIK, R. A. The American Car & Foundry World War I Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), p. 19, illus.

Illustrated by line drawing (obverse and reverse) is a medal which was presented by the above company (ca. 1917-1918) to some 7,500 employees "who gave their energies continuously to the production of war munitions up to the time of the signing of the Armistice." BPS

WITNIK, R. A. DOD Establishes Joint Service Commendation Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 13-16, illus.

As of January 1, 1963, the above medal was authorized for issuance in recognition of meritorious achievements and outstanding duties performed by members of the Armed Forces while assigned to joint staffs and other joint activities. Eight such qualifying bodies are listed in a separate paragraph. The medal itself is illustrated, together with a specimen of the accompanying Certificate of Award. BPS

SEALS

BELETSKII, V. Pechati iz raskopok 1960 goda v Dovmontovom gorode v Pskove. In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, Vol. 23 (1962), pp. 22-24, illus. With English Summary, p. 59.

Five lead seals, all of which were discovered at fifteenth and sixteenth century levels during the excavation of the western wall of the city of Dovmontov (Pskov) in 1960, are described and illustrated: (1) A Pskov state seal of 1469; (2) seal of a vicar general of an archbishop of Novgorod; (3) seal bearing the name Ionas (1458-1470); (4) seal of a Theophilus (1470-1482); (5) seal of a Gennadius (1485-1506), the first such specimen known.

PERIODICALS

- ACADEMIA URUGUAYA DE NUMISMATICA Y BIBLIOFILIA. REVISTA (Roque Graseras 765, Montevideo). No. 1 (1963).
- AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL. (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 14, No. 3 (1963).
- BOLLETTINO NUMISMATICO (Piazza della Stazione, 1, Florence). Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1964).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), Vol. 19 (1964), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).
- CALCOIN NEWS (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 18, No. 2 (Spring, 1964).
- CANADA COIN NEWS (P.O. Box 211, Iola, Wis.). Vol. 1 (1964), Nos. 18-24 (Feb. 8-May 2).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 9 (1964), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- LE CLUB FRANÇAIS DE LA MÉDAILLE. BULLETIN BIMESTRIEL (11 Quai de Conti, Paris 6^e). No. 1 (Nov.-Dec., 1963).
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). NUMISMATIC REVIEW AND FIXED PRICE LIST. (123 West 57th St., New York 19). Vol. 5, No. 1 (1964).
- COIN WORLD. (Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 198-210 (Jan. 29-April 22, 1964).
- AZ ÉREM (Budapest VIII, Csepregi U-4). Vol. 19, No. 26 (1963).
- THE FARE BOX (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 18 (1964), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).
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- EMPIRE COIN CO. (Johnson City, N.Y.). List 19, April-May, 1964, 70 pp., illus., U.S., Foreign Misc., English, Numismatic Books.
- FLORANGE, J. (Paris). List 14, Feb., 1964, 468 nos., 20 pp., Numismatic Books.
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- RATTO, M. (Milan). March, 1964, 801 nos., 32 pp., 22 pls., Gold, Ancient, Medieval, Modern, Italian, Silver, Numismatic Books.
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BRITTON, BERT. Ides of March Means Spring by Ancient Roman Calendar.
In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 6-7, illus.

Described in brief are the three calendar systems which have been used at various times in the course of the world's history: (1) The Lunar Year reckoning, in which the year began with the month of March; (2) the Julian calendar, first introduced on Jan. 1, 45 B.C.; (3) the Gregorian calendar, in use since 1582. Three early Roman coins and a silver testone of Pope Gregory XIII (1572-1585) are illustrated. BPS

BURIAN, V. Motiv orajícího Josefa II. a okolnosti jeho uplatnění v numismatice.
In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 5-10, illus. With German Summary.

An incident which occurred during Joseph II's journey through Moravia in 1769 — namely, the emperor's ploughing of a furrow in a field at Slavikovic — provided the motif for three items which Burian illustrates in the above article: A medal by J. D. Böhm dated 1851, an Imperial banknote issued in 1851 and a jeton struck in 1869.

BUSINSKÝ, V. Mince, medaile, míšenský porcelán. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 102-103.

In a discussion of the porcelain coins and medals manufactured at Meissen the writer makes mention of those contained in the collection of the National Museum (Prague).

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, ELVIRA. Art in Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 1635-1638, illus.

In this text of a paper which formed part of the Educational Program presented at the A.N.A. Denver Convention of 1963 an attempt is made to trace the various art forms which have distinguished coinage design from ancient times to the present. Using illustrations taken from the coins of the ancient world, Spain, Italy, The United States, Albania and Israel, the author examines in considerable detail aspects such as symbolism, portraiture, heraldry, simplicity, serenity, classicism, realism and impressionism. BPS

CLARK, J. W. Commemorative Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 413-415.

Included in this tabulation of the commemorative coins struck within the Commonwealth during the period 1927-1960 are issues of Canada, Australia, Bermuda, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. The listing is arranged under denomination, year, metal, numbers struck, size, designer and the event commemorated. FDC

Il conatore di monete (dalle testate del nostro Giornale). Nota storica. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), p. 160, illus.

In answer to numerous enquiries the editor of *Italia Numismatica* informs readers that the representation of a coiner which appears on the masthead of that periodical is taken from a Czechoslovakian publication. The illustration depicts a detail on a fresco in the cathedral of Santa Barbara at Kutna Hora.

GLUCKMAN, L. K. Numismatic Notes on Shakespeare. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 169-175. Vol. 11, No. 1 (March, 1963), pp. 7-22.

With regard to numismatic knowledge, Gluckman considers Shakespeare to have been ahead of most of his contemporaries. To illustrate this point he enumerates the numismatic terms used by the playwright, indicates the plays in which such terms were used (and, where possible, quotes the appropriate lines), questions the correctness or fitness of the terms in relation to the period and setting of the play, and mentions various other references of numismatic interest. After listing and discussing both the English and foreign denominations referred to in the plays the writer reaches the conclusion that Shakespeare's numismatic vocabulary was well beyond that of the average Englishman of his day — or, for that matter, of our own time. "With the exception of classical numismatics, of which he almost certainly knew little, the evidence is that he had a good knowledge of English and European contemporary and near-contemporary coinage, but often subordinated this knowledge for purposes of punning, for purposes of simile and comparison, or for the purpose of making his meaning clear to his audience."

GUEY, JULIEN. Recherches de laboratoire à Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), pp. 310-311.

In conjunction with the experiments conducted at the Lyons Laboratory on various denarii of Commodus and Septimius Severus the writer presents a summary of pp. 24-43 of a publication which describes the manufacture of coins by the use of the hammer: *Relation de M. Henry Poulain, cy-devant Conseiller en la Cour des Monnoyes, de l'Espreuve de fabrication des espèces, sur certains nouveaux instrumens proposez par Nicolas Briot, tailleur général des monnoyes de France, faite ez presences de Messieurs de Boissise et de Marillac, Conseillers d'Etat. 1617. 43 pp.*

HERBER, O. 100. výročí založení Spolku českých lékařů a numismatika. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 20-21.

On the occasion of the recently celebrated hundredth anniversary of the Czech Society of Physicians, Herber stresses the various contributions made by the Society to numismatics and devotes particular attention to the exhibition of medical coins, medals and decorations recently held in the Health Museum at Prague.

JACOBOWITZ, MARTIN. The Swastika. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 54-55, illus.

The author discusses the use of the swastika, from ancient times to the rise of Nazi Germany, and describes several pieces which bear the symbol. Many of these are United States tokens issued between 1920 and the early 1930's. FDC

JACOBS, W. L. The "Plumper" Pieces of Eight. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), p. 8.

In 1812, while bound for Saint John from Halifax (Nova Scotia) with a shipment of £70,000 in gold and silver coin, the brig *Plumper* was wrecked with a total loss of crew and cargo. For some years thereafter local fishermen discovered Spanish milled dollars which had been washed ashore from the wreck — hence the name "Plumper" which the local inhabitants attached to all Spanish "Pieces of Eight." BPS

KOŠTOJANC, O. Organizace moskevských sběratelů mincí. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 106.

In common with similar organizations in other countries, the Moscow Collectors' Society, founded in 1956, lists among its members students, engineers, workmen, teachers, officers and soldiers. The Society is divided into various sections, one of which, devoted to numismatics, is in turn sub-divided into the areas of Russian coins, ancient coins, paper money, medals and foreign coins.

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 171-172, illus.

The coins described and illustrated are as follows: Austria — 50 schillings, 1963 (silver); Guinea — 5 francs, 1962 (copper-nickel); Lebanon — 10 piastres, 1961 (copper-nickel); Reunion — 50 francs, 1962 (nickel); Thailand — 1 baht, 1963 (copper-nickel); 20 baht, 1963 (silver). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 325-326, illus.

Recorded and illustrated are issues of the following countries: Afghan-

istan — 5 afghani, 1961 (nickel-iron); British West Africa — 6 pence, 1952 (nickel-brass); Cyprus — 1 mil, 1963 (aluminum), 5 mils, 1963 (bronze), 25, 50 and 100 mils, 1963 (copper-nickel); Rumania — 1 leu, 3 lei, 1963 (steel). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 439, illus.

Five recent issues are described and illustrated: Monaco — 10, 20 and 50 centimes, 1962 (aluminum-bronze); Angola — 20 centavos, 1962 (bronze); Indonesia — 10 sen, 1957 (aluminum). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 587-590, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are provided for the following issues: Austria — 50 schillings, 1964 (silver); Canada — 1 dollar, 1964 (silver); Czechoslovakia — 5 haleru, 1962, 25 haleru, 1963 (aluminum); Dominican Republic — 25 centavos, 1963 (silver); Greece — 30 drachmas, 1963 (silver); India — 1 rupee, 1962 (nickel); India (Bahawalpur) — 1 pie, 1924 (bronze); India (Nepal) — 1 and 2 paisa, 1956 (brass), 5 and 10 paisa, 1956 (bronze); Israel — 5 pounds, 1964 (silver); Muscat and Oman — 3 baizahs, 1959 (bronze); Rumania — 5 bani, 1963 (copper-nickel), 25 bani, 1960 (copper-nickel). BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 777-778, illus.

Coins recently issued by the following countries are illustrated and described: Bulgaria — 1 leva, 1962 (copper-nickel); Costa Rica — 2 colones, 1961 (copper-nickel); Cuba — 1 centavo, 1963 (aluminum); Dominican Republic — 1 centavo, 1963 (bronze); Portugal — 5 escudos, 1964 (copper-nickel); Riau Archipelago — 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 sen, 1962 (aluminum). BPS

Luigi Giliberti (14-1-1872 — 18-2-1962). In: *Bolletino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, N.S., Vol. 47 (1962), pp. 85-88, port.

Following a summary of the career and accomplishments of the distinguished Italian physician, archaeologist and numismatist Luigi Giliberti is a chronological listing of his published works, most of which relate to the fields of history, numismatics and folklore.

Mint Report Recognizes Gilroy Roberts. Gives Complete Biographical Information. In: *Coin World*, No. 213 (May 13, 1964), p. 36, port.

A listing of works executed by the United States mint engraver Gilroy

Roberts is presented in the above biography. It includes a number of privately commissioned medals as well as the coins (domestic and foreign), Congressional medals, etc. executed for the U. S. Mint. BPS

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Jubilea: Šedesát let PhDr. Karla Castelina. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), pp. 58-59.

In connection with the sixtieth birthday recently observed by the distinguished Czech numismatist Dr. Karel Castelin the writer discusses his career and the numerous contributions he has made to the study of Czech, Celtic and ancient coinage.

Numismatic Monument to Nickel to be Built in Sudbury, Canada. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (March 30, 1964), p. 77, illus.

The Canadian Centennial Numismatic Park, to be located in the city of Sudbury (Ontario), will have as its center-piece a thirty-foot high stainless steel replica of Canada's 1951 commemorative five-cent coin, mounted on an eight-foot high base. Eventually, this monument will be complemented by eight-foot replicas of other world coins, to be made available by various alloy companies, governments, organizations and individuals. A modern numismatic and nickel museum is also being planned for the site. As a means of raising additional funds for the development of the park, three Sudbury businessmen who have made the project possible have arranged for the issue of a medallion (to be struck in silver, copper and cupro-nickel), depicting on the obverse the International Nickel Company of Canada's reduction plant and on the reverse a representation of the "Big Nickel." Both the monument and the medallion are illustrated. BPS

Nuove emissioni monete e medaglie. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 180-181, illus.

The following recent issues are described and illustrated: Israel — one pound (1963); Luxembourg — 250 francs (1963); Yemen — 1 ryal (1372=1963); Israel — series of six coins issued in 1963; one pound, half pound, 25 agoroth, 10 agoroth, 5 agoroth, one agora; Sovereign Military Order of Malta — 1, 2, 5 & 10 scudi (1963). Also described and illustrated is a medal by E. Manfrini issued in 1963 in commemoration of the election of Pope Paul VI.

PETRIE, A. E. H. Counterstamped Pillar Dollars. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 761.

Petrie offers a few opinions concerning coins noted in the recently published second edition of Wayte Raymond's *The Silver Dollars of*

North and South America (Racine, Wis., 1964). They include the countermarked pillar dollar of 1769, a Prince Edward Island holey dollar, and the heart-shaped cobs issued under Philip V of Spain. BPS

PETRÝL, J. Dělení směnné prostředky peněžního rázu (Příspěvek k studiu naplně numismatického materiálu). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 33-39. With French Summary.

Discussed at some length are certain fragments of metal which, especially during the demonetization of silver, have been used as currency.

PETRÝL, J. Z činnosti numismatických kroužků v SSSR. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 106-107.

In reporting on current numismatic activity within the USSR the writer devotes special attention to the frequent exhibitions and social evenings which have been held in the Palace of Culture at Kharkov.

PEUKERT, K. Mikoláš Aleš a jeho vztah k mincím. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 107.

Although the distinguished nineteenth century Czech painter Mikoláš Aleš was not a collector in the truest sense of the word, the coins which he acquired during the course of his lifetime show that he had a keen appreciation for numismatic art. This interest in coins, the writer points out, is a little known aspect of Aleš' career as an active artist.

POŠVÁŘ, J. Sbírka litoměřického biskupa Valdštejna z pol. 18. století. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 98.

This description of the contents of the Bishop Waldstein collection is based on a forty-five folio ms. entitled *Nummophylacium Boemicum* which contains descriptions of 920 coins; the ms. is preserved in the Public Archives at Litomerice. Waldstein served as bishop of Litomerice from 1760 to 1789.

RISK, J. C. Some Particular Advice to Those about to Start a Collection of Coins. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1964), pp. 40-45.

At a time when "profit," "investment" and "speculation" have come to be synonymous with the word "numismatics" it is refreshing to find that there are those who still regard this science as a means of acquiring knowledge. James C. Risk is certainly among the few who have not been blinded by the dollar sign, and his wide experience as a numismatist is reflected in the advice he offers to beginners. Before purchasing any coins, he warns, the novice should first acquire useful background knowledge by building a numismatic library. After this has been accomplished

the collector can decide for himself which are more to his liking — ancient or modern coins. Once a collection has been started the question of money comes into play, and here the author corrects the fallacy that an old coin must necessarily be of some value; condition and rarity, he points out, frequently play a more important part in determining a coin's value. In conclusion, Risk advises the novice not to enter into numismatics with the intention of making a profit, since by doing so he becomes a speculator rather than a collector. FDC

VASKAS, E. J. Work of Famous French Sculptor of Great Interest to Numismatists. In: *Coin World*, No. 199 (Feb. 5, 1964), p. 83, illus.

In connection with the Jean-Antoine Houdon sculptural exhibition held in the Art Museum (Worcester, Mass.) in Feb., 1964, the writer comments upon the numismatic interest which stems from the fact that Houdon busts have been used for a large percentage of the Franklin medallion portraits as well as for the designs of the \$100 Federal Reserve note and the one-cent postage stamp. Other coin designs which were reputedly inspired by the work of Houdon show the likenesses of Washington and Jefferson. BPS

ANCIENT

CASTELIN, KAREL and HANS-JÖRG KELLNER. Die glatten Regenbogenschüsselchen. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 13 (1963), pp. 105-130, pl. 9, map.

In an article published in 1860 under the title *Über die sogenannten Regenbogenschüsselchen*, in which he laid the groundwork for the attribution of the cup-shaped coins struck by the Celtic tribe of the Vindelici in southern Germany, F. Streber recognized five distinct groups. Four of these show designs (dragon, bird's head, wreath, cross and necklace). Group five, which is plain, has customarily been placed at the end of the series, but on the basis of the shape of the planchet, the weight and the fineness of the coins in this group, the present writers feel that the accepted chronology is by no means certain. At the same time, they offer no definite conclusions of their own but express the hope that future hoards in which this type appears will shed more light on the subject. Included in the article is a listing of more than 100 of these blank staters and their fractions, together with a plate on which seventeen examples are illustrated. HG

CASTELIN, KAREL. Keltské zlato. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), pp. 42-47. With French Summary.

In rejecting an earlier belief that mines were the source of the gold

used in the Celtic gold coins struck in Bohemia, Castelin suggests that the metal was chiefly obtained from stream beds in the southern part of the territory.

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. Monnaies gauloises incuses à la légende GELISVC (os). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), pp. 308-310.

The legend on certain Gallic potin coins (type BN 4628-4632) has frequently been read as the ethnic for the Segusiavi, a people who lived in the environs of Lyons during the Gallic period. After a close examination of the coins, however, the writer is convinced that the legend represents the name of a person, probably Gelisuc(os).

DAYET, MAURICE. Monnaie portant le nom SEGISV. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 319-320, illus.

After examining closely a cast bronze coin inscribed SEGISV which La Tour (No. 4628) attributed to the Segusiavi, Dr. Colbert de Beaulieu returned to an older reading of the legend: namely, GELISEV. On the basis of an excellent specimen in the museum at Châlon-sur-Saône, however, which for clearness of inscription leaves nothing to be desired, Dayet considers any reading other than SEGISV to be untenable.

DAYET, MAURICE. Monnaies des Ségusiaves. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), pp. 297-298.

On the basis of the letters CEG . . . V which appear in the legends, the coin type showing large head and triple fillet is attributed to the Gallic tribe of the Segusiavi, whose coinage the writer discusses in some detail.

DAYET, MAURICE and PAUL LEBEL. Monnaies des Ségusiaves. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), pp. 307-308.

A letter from the distinguished linguist Paul Lebel, which Dayet publishes, questions on philological grounds the attribution to the Segusiavi of certain Gallic potin coins inscribed SEGISV.

DUNCAN, CHARLES. First Coin Date Remains Unsolved. In: *Coin World*, No. 203 (March 4, 1964), pp. 75, 80, illus.

While many numismatists consider the earliest known coins to be those issued in Lydia ca. 652-625 B.C., others believe that the honor may rightly belong to the Chinese, whose spade and knife currency of ca. 680 B.C. apparently bears inscriptions guaranteeing value. The present writer offers a number of arguments in support of his own theory that

the first coins may have been produced in India, but admits that proof of this will depend largely upon future discoveries and study. Three early Indian coins are illustrated. BPS

JUCKER, HANS. Aegyptiaca. Betrachtungen zur Kaiserzeitlichen Münz- und Porträtkunst Aegyptens. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 289-330, illus.

After describing several Roman coins from the mint of Alexandria which were recently purchased by the Bern Historical Museum, Jucker makes comparisons with Egyptian reliefs and sculptures and re-affirms the importance of coins to the study of the iconography of ancient portrait pieces. He draws interesting conclusions with regard to Hadrian's favorite Antinoüs and points out that the lack of an indigenous Egyptian numismatic art was largely the result of continued and persistent use of the barter system. The coins which were eventually struck in Egypt reflect a mixture of Greek and Roman influence. HG

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Die keltischen Münzen von der Engehalbinsel bei Bern. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 259-274, illus.

Kellner provides illustrations and descriptions of forty Celtic coins found on the Enge peninsula near Bern, most of which can be attributed to the Massilia tribe of the eastern region of central Gaul. Although struck during the La Tène period the coins are unfortunately of little help in dating the oppidum on the peninsula. HG

MESHORER, YAAKOV. Discovery of Hoard at Korazin. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), p. 22.

A hoard containing several hundred bronze coins of the third and fourth centuries A.D. was brought to light when the site of an ancient synagogue at Korazin was excavated by the Israeli Government's Department of Antiquities. After cleaning and identification have been completed archaeologists hope to be able to substantiate the claim that the synagogue was in ruins by the end of the fourth century.

MESHORER, YAAKOV. Quarter Shekel of Year One. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), p. 22.

When photographic slides of a silver quarter shekel from the first year of the first Jewish revolt (66/67 C.E.) were shown by Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli in the course of a lecture delivered at the University of Jerusalem in June, 1963 it marked the first public announcement of the coin's existence; only one other quarter shekel of the First Revolt had

previously been known. The new coin, which the writer describes in full, is preserved in a private collection in the United States.

NASTER, PAUL. Légende rétive sur des monnaies phéniciennes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), p. 306.

Naster enlightens this discussion of a difficult inscription which appears on certain Phoenician coins, the decipherment and interpretation of which troubled the distinguished numismatist J. P. Six, by the inclusion of a letter written by Six to the archaeologist and orientalist Clermont-Ganneau.

ROTH, CECIL. The Year-Reckoning of the Coins of the First Revolt. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 91-100.

"All of the silver and some of the bronze Jewish coins of the period of the First Revolt (A.D. 66-70/3) bear a date. This is given in the form 'Year . . .' followed by a number (one to five) in Hebrew, sometimes with the addition of 'of the Freedom of Zion,' etc. Formerly it was considered sufficient to assume that, the Jewish revolt against Rome having broken out in the year 66, the date-equivalents are: Year 1, A.D. 66-67; year 2, 67-68; year 3, 68-69; year 4, 69-70; year 5, 70 (interrupted by the capture of Jerusalem in the late summer of that year). Recent discussions have, however, made it necessary to establish a more definite reckoning: that is, to ascertain at what precise point the year of the Revolutionary Calendar indicated on these coins was considered to begin."

On the basis of evidence provided by the Qumran excavations, the Dead Sea Scrolls, recent hoards, the Pentateuch, Mishnah and other historical sources, Roth concludes that "it is more natural to assume that the Revolutionary Years which figure on the coins of the First Revolt are to be interpreted literally in terms of normal twelve-month periods, the calculation beginning with the effective triumph of the Revolt about May or June 66." The following approximate reckonings are suggested: Year 1 — May, 66 to April, 67; Year 2 — May, 67 to April, 68; Year 3 — May, 68 to April, 69; Year 4 — May, 69 to April, 70; Year 5 (interrupted) — May, 70 to August, 70.

TUSA CUTRONI, ALDINA. Ripostigli monetali del Museo Nazionale di Palermo. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 167-194.

Under their respective dates of registration the writer describes five coin hoards in the *Museo Nazionale* (Naples): (1) May 11, 1877 — sixty-five staters, thirty-two of which were struck at Corinth, the remainder at mints of various cities known to be colonies of Corinth; (2) Dec. 6, 1879 — (a) ten staters and one Punic-Sicul tetradrachm; (b) nine

staters and one tetradrachm of Leontini; (3) July 23, 1915 — twenty-six denarii of the Roman Republic; (4) Feb. 29 [sic], 1893 — denarii of the Roman Republic and Empire; (5) May 15, 1893 — thirty-four Imperial and Republican denarii.

WILLEY, R. C. Coins of Palestine in New Testament Times. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 505-508.

In discussing the coins which circulated or were struck in Palestine during New Testament times the writer emphasizes the pieces actually mentioned by Christ in the course of the Gospel narratives.

WOODSIDE, W. W. Ancient British Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 155-157.

In the text of a paper presented at a meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society (Nov. 5, 1963) the author discusses the coinage issued in Britain (second century B.C. to the first century A.D.) by Celtic tribes such as the Cantii, Atrebates, Regni, Trinovantes, Catuvellauni, Durotriges, Dobuni, Coritani, Icenii and Brigantes. The coinage was based upon Greek and Roman prototypes, best known of which was the famous stater of Philip of Macedon.

WOODSIDE, W. W. Ancient British Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 897-900.

Added to the text of this article, as published originally in *The Numismatist* (Feb., 1964, pp. 155-157) is a map, also a listing of the early British kings mentioned in the works of Roman authors. BPS

GREEK

DAS, H. A. Determination of the Gold Content of Electrum Coins via the Specific Gravity. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 65-68, diagr.

Included in the above discussion are the mathematical calculations involved, also a graph showing the true gold percentage by measured gold percentage, plotted as a function of the measured gold percentage with the copper percentage as a parameter.

EVELPIDIS, RÉNA. Kyr Mendios. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 87, Pt. 2 (1963), p. 516, illus.

The representation of a figure seated upon an ass which appears on a number of ancient vases and figurines is also found on coins. On the

silver tetradrachms of Mende the figure is associated by E. Babelon with Silenus; S. P. Noe, on the other hand, identifies it with Dionysos.

JABER, W. O. The Origin of Coinage in the Western World. In: *Stamptown USA*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1963), pp. 10-11, illus.

The origins of modern coinage are frequently attributed to Lydia in the seventh century B.C. In opposition to this view, however, the writer cites several authorities who point out that since the Ionian Greeks were then the principal traders in that area they may well have produced the first coins. Together with illustrations of three specimens (coins of Corinth and Syracuse) the article includes a brief summary of early Greek coinage up to the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. BPS

LAZAROV, M. Kyzický elektronový statér ze Sozopole. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), pp. 40-41, illus. With French Summary.

Chiefly on the basis of style, Lazarov dates a previously unpublished electrum stater of Cyzicus, found at Sozopol (Apollonia Pontica) to the middle of the fourth century B.C. The coin, now in the Burgas Museum (Bulgaria), is fully described and illustrated.

LEOGRANDE. Veglia (Elea). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 1-2, illus.

Descriptive listings of the Greek coinage of Velia (Elea) are presented under the following headings: Silver coins (sixth century to 400 B.C.); silver coins (400 to 268 B.C.); bronze coins (350-250 B.C.).

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Monnaies de Timarque (162-160 a.J.-C.). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 318-319.

The coinage issued by Timarchus in gold, silver and bronze, struck (with but one exception) at Ecbatana, carried the word Megas — a title which the Seleucid kings had never used. In 1962, the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) acquired a bronze issue of Timarchus depicting a radiated head of the monarch (obv.) and an elephant (rev.) which from its style and fabric could not have been struck at Ecbatana but may have emanated from Nisibis in northern Mesopotamia. Other issues of Timarchus which were recently acquired by the above *Cabinet* include a tetradrachm, three drachms and two bronzes.

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Monnaies gréco-bactriennes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), p. 298.

In a report and brief commentary on the French Cabinet's recent acquisition of a parcel of 1,120 Greco-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, Indo-Parthian and Kushan coins, the writer singles out for special mention a

tetradrachm of Eucratides which he describes as being in an unusually fine state of preservation.

MISSERE, GIANLUIGI. Contributo alla monetazione di Apollonis Lydiae. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 31-34, illus.

In this discussion of a bronze coin of the city of Apollonis Lydiae struck during the last years of the reign of Marcus Aurelius considerable attention is given to the hitherto unpublished name of the magistrate — Hermokrates Aischrion — which appears upon the reverse. The obverse of the coin shows a laureated effigy of the emperor (f.r.); the reverse depicts the standing figure of Aesculapius. Both sides are illustrated.

PRIORI, DOMENICO. Le monete di Pallano e il luogo ove sorse la zecca. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, N.S., Vol. 47 (1962), pp. 3-8, illus.

Two obols, struck in bronze in the second half of the third century B.C. (one rare, the other unique), are the only coin types known for Pallanum. After providing full descriptions of each type the writer discusses a question of some importance regarding their issue: namely, whether the coins were struck at Pallanum or at some other mint to the account of Pallanum.

RAGO, RICCARDO. Il cambio di tartaruga ad Egina. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 7-15, illus.

In this discussion of the silver staters struck at Aegina from the end of the seventh to the fourth century B.C. emphasis is placed upon the reasons underlying the change from a sea turtle to a land tortoise as seen upon the obverses. In a concluding note the writer states that the land tortoise type was struck by Aegina as late as 431 B.C. and that it replaced the sea turtle type by order of Athens.

WELZ, KARL. Der Esel des Dionysos. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1959), pp. 49-52, pl. 5.

Whereas most animals that were sacred to one particular god or goddess in classical antiquity were at the same time sacred to several others, the ass was apparently sacred only to Dionysos. The reason for this, it appears, was that besides being used in the cultivation of the grape, the ass was by nature related to the orgiastic cult of the god Dionysos. Thus, on the coins of Mende the animal appears at times accompanied by a god and at others by a satyr, menads, a crow or bunches of grapes.

Among a group of thirty-three coins which the writer illustrates, most of which are of small size, some depict a whole ass, some a half-ass and some an ass's head only. At the same time, although there is

probably a relationship between the type and the relative value of the coins, the actual weights (as listed) do not entirely bear out the assumption that a half-ass is equal to one half (and an ass-head equal to one quarter) of a whole ass.

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Der machtverheissende Traum des Sulla. Zur Auswertung der Münzquellen der Geschichte des Jahres 44 v. Chr. I. Beitrag. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 275-288, illus.

Regarding the reverse representation on the denarius struck by L. Aemilius Buca in 44 B.C., it was formerly believed that the figure positioned between the sleeping Sulla and the moon goddess represented Victory. After examining some fifty specimens from the series and making comparisons with a glass paste and an intaglio, Alföldi offers convincing proof that the third figure is that of Virgo, the goddess of Hellenistic astrology. HG

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Effigie en creux sous le type de revers sur certaines monnaies romaines. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), p. 310.

In connection with an incuse effigy which appears under the reverse type on certain Roman Imperial coins the writer mentions a similar occurrence on two antoniniani issued by Postumus.

BERTACCHI, LUISA. Una singolare moneta di Massimino Trace. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vols. 5-6 (1958-59), pp. 61-72, pl. 4.

Seventy-seven bronze coins, covering a period of four centuries (from Drusus to the Emperor Eugenius), which drainage had evidently brought together in a sewer, were found during the course of archaeological excavations conducted at Ostia Antica de Foro in the summers of 1952 and 1953. Among the group was a sestertius of Maximus Thrax which shows unusual characteristics. Although of the same size as the normal sestertius, its weight (17.1 gr.) is lower than the weights of other sestertii issued by this emperor, which range between 17.23 and 26.54 gr. The strangest feature of the coin, however, is the fact that the emperor's head is not shown erect on the bust, as on all other issues, but is cut off sharply at the chin and the nape of the neck.

DAYET, JEAN. Sesterce de Trajan. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), p. 297.

The style of a sestertius of Trajan found at a site near Montbéliard (Doubs) indicates that it was not struck at an official mint. The coin is not listed by either Sydenham or Strack and may have been issued from a traveling mint which accompanied the legions stationed in the eastern part of Gaul.

DICKIE, G. J. A Conspirator's Victory Coin. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 50.

Together with a brief discussion of the political machinations attendant upon the assassination of Julius Caesar, the writer provides a description of the silver denarius issued by Marcus Junius Brutus for payment of his troops during the ensuing period of strife. BPS

Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland. Abteilung I: Bayern. Band 5: Mittelfranken. Bearbeitet von Hans-Jörg Kellner. Berlin, Verlag Gebr. Mann, 1963. 128 pp., maps.

More than 100 finds of Roman coins from the territory of Middle Franconia (Bavaria) are classified here under hoards, single finds, tomb finds and *Weihefunde* (i.e., coins deposited intentionally, but at different times, in places such as churches, temples and fountains); within this classification individual specimens are arranged by metal, ruler and mint. Standard bibliographical references are included in the coin descriptions, and find locations are shown on the accompanying maps. Although not large in number, the finds from Middle Franconia are significant because of the fact that an important part of the *Limes Raetica* was located within the territory. HG

Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland. Abteilung I: Bayern. Band 7: Schwaben. Bearbeitet von Maria R. Alföldi, Peter Robert Franke, Hans-Jörg Kellner, Konrad Kraft und Harald Küthmann. Berlin, Verlag Gebr. Mann, 1962. 413 pp., maps.

In an arrangement identical to that under which the finds from Middle Franconia are presented (see the previous abstract), 370 finds of Roman coins are recorded from the territory of Swabia. HG

GUADAN, A. M. de. Gades como heredera de Tartessos en sus amonedaciones conmemorativas del praefectvs classis. In: *Archivo Español de Arqueología*, Vol. 34, Nos. 103-104 (1961), pp. 53-89.

An important classification and discussion of some coins and medals of the city of Gades. The city enjoyed local pride and was able to refer to its naval authority and to pay homage to its admirals and benefactors while under Roman control. The issues are minted under the Julio-Claudians. After that, there is a slow but steady decline in the fortunes of Gades. GLK

JUCKER, HANS. Seltz III. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 358-385, illus., map.

The major part of the important Seltz hoard, published by David Lewis in 1937, consisted of 2564 folles; another 790 specimens were published by Hubert Herzfelder in 1952. Recently, Professor Gerold Walser presented the Historical Museum at Bern with an additional 128 folles, among which were two new varieties. The hoard was probably concealed at the beginning of A.D. 308 and is now believed to have been larger than was originally supposed. HG

JUCKER, HANS. Vitellius. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 331-357, illus.

From his study of the numismatic portraiture the writer is able to recognize in the coinage of Vitellius two distinct periods — separated by the emperor's acceptance of the title Augustus on July 18, A.D. 69 — and three separate mints: Lyons, Tarraco and Rome. A comparison of the coin portraits with two busts, one in the Bardo Museum (Tunis), the other in the Ny-Carlsberg-Glyptothek (Copenhagen) supports Jucker's proposed chronology. HG

KRAFT, KONRAD. Zum Legionslager Augsburg-Oberhausen. In: *Aus Bayerns Frühzeit. Friedrich Wagner zum 75. Geburtstag*, pp. 139-156.

On the basis of numismatic evidence, Kraft offers proof that the destruction and abandonment of the Roman legionary camps at Oberhausen and Haltern (Bavaria) can be dated with certainty to the years 6 and 16 A.D., respectively. HG

LAFABURIE, JEAN. Les monnaies de la tombe 127 du cimetière d'Arcy-Sainte-Restitue (Aisne). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 320-322.

A number of Roman Imperial coins which the writer discusses were discovered in tomb 127 when the above cemetery was excavated in 1877-78. The emperors represented include Honorius, Theodosius II, Valentinian III and Justin (or Justinian).

MESHORER, YAAKOV. A Find of Coins of Alexander Severus Struck in Caesarea Maritima. In: *Israel Numismatic Bulletin*, No. 5 (July, 1963), pp. 20-21, pl. 3.

A hoard discovered in the Arab village of Kalansawa (Israel Triangle) in 1960, for which the writer provides a descriptive catalogue, contained nineteen Roman Imperial bronze coins struck at Caesarea Maritima during the reign of Alexander Severus.

OWER, JOHN. The Last Issues of Serrated Denarii of the Roman Republic. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 22-23.

The application of new evidence (e.g., find dates, symbols, and similarities to other coins of the period) leads Ower to much the same conclusions as those reached by Harold Mattingly regarding the dating of the serrated denarii struck by the moneyers Kalenus, Cordus, Aquillius, Geta, Sabinus and Fabatus. He places them between the years 59-54 B.C. and notes, as did Mattingly, that an extensive coinage of these pieces could well have been produced for Caesar's Gallic campaign during this period.

FDC

SCIARRA, BENITA. Gemme antiche del Museo Provinciale di Brindisi. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 17-26, pls. 1-2.

The twenty-five gems included in the above descriptive catalogue, all of which are in the *Museo Provinciale* at Brindisi (formerly the *Raccolta Arcivescovile De Leo*), are engraved with personifications similar to those found upon contemporary coins. Most of the twenty-five specimens date from the Augustan age.

SZUDA, K. Skarb denarów rzymskich z Korzkwi. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), pp. 60-76, pls. 3-5.

Descriptions are provided for the contents of a hoard of 188 Roman denarii discovered in the seventeenth century and now preserved in the National Museum at Poznan. The coins were issued as follows: Nero (2), Galba (2), Vitellius (2), Vespasian (23), Titus (3), Domitian (9), Nerva (3), Trajan (62), Hadrian (40), Sabina (3), Elius? (2), Antoninus Pius (14), Faustina I (5), Marcus Aurelius (9), Faustina II (5), Lucius Verus (1), Commodus (3).

VEGUÉ LLIGONA, P. Una silicua de Màximo Tirano, en el Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña. In: *Barcelona. Circulo Filatélico y Numismático. II Exposición de Numismática Catalana, Museo Marés, 3-17 noviembre, 1963* (Barcelona, 1963), pp. 29-31, illus.

Described and illustrated is a rare siliqua (Cohen, Vol. 8, pp. 200-201) issued by Maximus Tyrannus (409-411). The coin is preserved in the *Gabinete Numismática de Cataluña*.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Contorniaten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 68-69, pl. 7. With English Summary.

Fully described are two contorniates from the Six collection in Amsterdam, both of which date from the middle of the period 356-394.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Heithuizen 1962. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), p. 72, pl. 8. With English Summary, p. 77.

Silver-plated coins from the late Roman Republican period, the writer points out, are extremely rare. A specimen described in the above note, found in the vicinity of a Roman road at Heithuizen, is a legionary denarius (Legio VI) struck in 32/31 B.C.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Nogmaals Q. Valerius Asiaticus. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), p. 69, pl. 7. With English Summary.

A new specimen of the countermark of Q. Valerius Asiaticus, reading Q VAL, was recently found on an imitation of an as issued by Claudius. The mark was identified in Vol. 48 of the *Jaarboek* (1961, p. 86).

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Stedum (Gr.). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), p. 72, pl. 8. With English Summary, p. 77.

Described in full is a solidus of Arcadius, mounted as an ornament, which was found at Stedum and is now in the Groninger Museum collection. Also described, in brief, is a similar specimen discovered in Friesland.

BYZANTINE

AHRWEILER-GLYKATZI, H. Nouvelle hypothèse sur le tétrartéron d'or et la politique monétaire de Nicéphore Phocas. In: *Mélanges Georges Ostrogorsky I* (Belgrade, 1963), pp. 1-9.

Nicephorus Phocas' striking of the new gold piece with reduced weight, the tetarteron, signaled the official abandonment, after many centuries, of the solidus of Constantine the Great. The new coinage was meant to promote commercial activity, to increase the export market, and to serve the military plans of the Empire — then recovering lost territory from its enemies. GLK

BERTELE, TOMMASO. Monete dell'imperatore Giovanni VI Cantacuzeno. In: *Mélanges Georges Ostrogorsky I* (Belgrade, 1963), pp. 43-59, illus., pls. 1-4.

This study describes in fine detail various silver and gold issues of John VI Cantacuzene and uses their weight and iconography to trace the history of his relations with the Palaeologan House. GLK

BRUNETTI, LUDOVICO. Sulla quantità di monete d'argento emesse sotto Anna di Savoia, imperatrice di Bisanzio (1341-1347) (con commenti di Tommaso Bertelè). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 143-168.

Discussed in some detail are the silver coins issued by the Byzantine

empress Anna of Savoy (1341-1347), the article being based in part upon T. Bertelè's description of a hoard containing 258 Byzantine coins, 220 of which were issued by the empress. Die varieties represented by the specimens under discussion are shown in an accompanying table.

DAUX, GEORGES. Chronique des fouilles 1962: Corinthie. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 87, Pt. 2 (1963), pp. 718-736, illus.

The finding of a gold coin of Justinian (illustrated, p. 730, fig. 15) is reported from the excavations conducted at Corinth in 1962.

GRANT, C. K. Byzantine Empire Gold Hoard found by Farmer's Wife in South Hungary. In: *Coin World*, No. 206 (March 25, 1964), p. 48, illus.

While walking in a freshly ploughed field at Szikanch (South Hungary) in October, 1963, Mrs. Erzhebet Jozo, the wife of the farmer, sighted a number of Byzantine gold coins; eventually, with the help of her husband and several neighbors, some 1,100 solidi were brought to light. Most of these, when examined, were found to be issues of Theodosius (408-450), although the group included a small number of coins struck by Valentinian III (425-455) and Honorius (395-423). After a report of the find had been made to local authorities and museum officials, archaeologists and engineers who examined the area with special detecting instruments uncovered additional coins, bringing to 1,439 the total number of pieces found. The hoard has already been exhibited in a number of museums, and it is hoped that details concerning its origin and date of burial may come to light when the present series of scientific tests has been completed. BPS

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A Misattributed Miliareseion of Basil II. In: *Mélanges Georges Ostrogorsky I* (Belgrade, 1963), pp. 111-116.

A miliareseion traditionally assigned to John Zimisces belongs, in fact, to Basil and Constantine. The coin is commemorative of Basil's success in 989 over his rival, Bardas. The representation is that of the Virgin Nikopoia, "Maker of Victory," an icon of which Basil had carried with him into battle. GLK

GUADAN, A. M. de. La "democracia" en la epoca de Teodoro II Láscaris (1254-1258). In: *Estudos Castelo Branco* (1962), pp. 7-24.

The use of the title Porphyrogenitus on the coins of Theodore I has no etymological meaning but is a claim to legitimacy used by the Empire of Nicaea. Theodore II substitutes other signs such as the *fleur de lis* and the figure of St. Triphonius. The change marks a democratization of the state in the choice of an emblem of popular devotion as against the claims of the aristocracy. GLK

KITZINGER, E. Some Reflections on Portraiture in Byzantine Art. In: *Mélanges Georges Ostrogorsky I* (Belgrade, 1963), pp. 185-193, 6 pls.

The two types of Christ on the coins of Justinian II reflect the two currents in Byzantine art: (1) the portrait in the Hellenic tradition, in which mortal likeness is blended with the divine to produce an effect of the generically human or humane; (2) the "literal" portrait, meant to be an "actual likeness." Byzantium chose the first in the post-iconoclastic period, but occasionally the other had its moment of special triumph. GLK

VRYNIS, SPEROS. An Attic Hoard of Byzantine Gold Coins (668-741) from the Thomas Whittemore Collection and the Numismatic Evidence for the Urban History of Byzantium. In: *Mélanges Georges Ostrogorsky I*, (Belgrade, 1963), pp. 291-300, tabs.

The numismatic evidence for seventh century Greece is too sporadic to be a reliable indicator for the problems of Byzantine urban history. A money economy based on gold continued to be in operation. A hoard of fifty-one gold coins, mostly solidi extending from Constantine IV through Leo III, is an important find since it changes greatly the sum total of gold coins available to us for this period. GLK

EUROPEAN

Alcune varianti di monete italiane contemporanee. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), p. 179, illus.

Included in a descriptive listing are the following varieties of modern Italian coins which have recently come to light: An 1835 half sovereign issued at Milan by Francis I of Hapsburg Loraine; an 1842 piastra issued at Naples by Ferdinand Borbone (1830-1859); an 1851 twenty lira coin struck at Genoa by Vittorio Emanuele II (1849-1861); two twenty lira coins struck at Rome (1891 and 1893) by Umberto I (1878-1900).

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Bulharsko. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 21.

Described in full are the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 stotinek coins issued by the Bulgarian Democratic Republic in 1962.

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Československo. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 21.

Augst provides descriptions of the 1, 3, 5 and 25 haler pieces issued

by Czechoslovakia in 1962, all of which bear the inscription CESKOSLOVENSKA SOCIALISTICKA REPUBLIKA.

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Československo. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 108.

Augst describes the 50 haler coin struck by Czechoslovakia in 1963 from an alloy of 90% copper, 10% zinc. The coin weighs 3 gr. and measures 21.5 mm. in diameter.

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Francie. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 108.

Full descriptions are provided for the denominations 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes, 1 and 5 francs, issued by the French government during the period 1960-62.

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Madarsko. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 108-109.

Two commemorative issues, struck by Hungary in 1961 in honor of the composers Franz Liszt and Bela Bartok, are fully described. Both coins were issued in the denominations of 50, 100 and 500 forint (gold), 25 and 50 forint (silver).

Austria Releases Commemorative. In: *Coin World*, No. 213 (May 13, 1964), p. 13, illus.

The tenth in a series of post-war 25 schilling commemoratives, recently released by Austria, honors the author Franz Grillparzer, whose bust appears on the obverse; the reverse depicts a shield representing the ten Austrian provinces. The coin was designed by Grienauer, designer of the 50-schilling Olympic Games "Ski Jumper" issue. BPS

BERGHAUS, PETER. Münzgeschichte der Stadt Dortmund. In: *Dortmunder Münzgeschichte* (Stadtsparkasse Dortmund, 1958), pp. 7-48, illus., map, 6 pls.

After a survey of the coins known to have circulated in Westphalia prior to the eleventh century the author turns his attention to those struck at the mint of Dortmund, which started to function as a Royal (Imperial) mint during the reign of Otto III (983-1002). For the seven separate periods recognized (the XIth century, 1200-1370, the XVth century, 1541-1566, 1631-1688, 1695-1742 and 1752-1760) he gives a brief history of the coinage of each and provides a survey of the denominations struck. Reference is also made to the emergency money (*Notgeld*) issued during and after World Wars I and II. In addition to a listing of the principal collections of Dortmund coins the work includes a descriptive catalogue of seventy-two pieces and a bibliography

in which the author mentions the comprehensive catalogue of the Dortmund series which he is now preparing. HJE

BERNAREGGI, ERNESTO. Le monete dei Longobardi nell'Italia Padana e nella Tuscia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 35-142, illus., tab.

In presenting a detailed study of the coinage of the Longobardi, Bernareggi gives special attention to the sundry theories promulgated by various numismatists who have studied the many intricate problems connected with the series. Illustrations of a number of pertinent specimens issued by Longobard sovereigns appear within the text.

BOBEK, J. Neznámý pražský pětidukát Ferdinanda II. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 99, illus.

A hitherto unpublished five ducat piece, struck at the Prague Mint by Ferdinand II in 1625, is described and illustrated.

CACH, F. and J. HÁŠLOVÁ. České denáry (Vyobrazení na 4. stránce obálky). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 128.

Contained in a descriptive listing, with bibliographical references to Fiala, Smolik, Skalsky, Cach and Radomersky, are thirteen Czech denars issued by Emma (wife of Boleslav II), Sobeslav Slavnikovec, Boleslav III (999-1003), Vladivoj (1003) and Jaromir (1004-1012).

CIPOLLA, C. M. Appunti per una nuova storia della moneta nell'alto medioevo. In: *Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo. Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 619-625.

In this brief article Cipolla discusses the nature of the economy of the early Middle Ages; i.e., whether it was a natural economy, as some scholars have suggested, or a money economy — a question which would normally be settled by determining the proportion of transactions which were carried on in money. Some explanation is given of the presumptions and premises on which this is based. The second part of the article deals with the problem of the offer of money and the demand for currency in the markets, in the solution of which the interpretation of hoard and find-site evidence is of much importance. Finally, there is a short statement on the significance of the rise of silver monometallism in Carolingian times. HLA

CLAVEL, F. Trouvaille de l'Abergement de Varey. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), pp. 301-302.

A summary listing of the above hoard includes 1,212 coins discovered during the repair of an old wall at l'Abergement de Varey (some thirty

kilometers from Bourg) in 1963. The contents cover the period 1550-1587 and were struck for the most part by three dukes of Savoy (Charles II, Emmanuel Philibert and Charles Emmanuel), but also included are Italian imitations of Savoy coinage, French feudal pieces, coins struck in Geneva and three issues of Charles V.

DIVO, JEAN PAUL. The City-View Coins of Zurich, 1651-1790. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 549 (Feb., 1964), pp. 48-52, illus.

A descriptive listing of the above series (struck in the denominations of taler and half taler) includes illustrations showing certain variations which are to be found in the views presented on the coins. A point of interest noted by the writer is that gold coins in the denominations of 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 ducats were later struck from several of the original taler and half taler dies. Specimens of these gold pieces which are known to exist are described as being quite rare. BPS

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Gros à la couronne de Charles de Blois. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), p. 312.

The *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) recently acquired a *gros à la couronne* (Lafaurie 308b) issued by Charles de Blois, Duke of Brittany, which proved to be an exact imitation of the royal gros struck by John the Good between the middle of November, 1358 and the beginning of January, 1359. The coin was previously published (Lenormant, *RN*, 1841, p. 367; Bigot, 410; Poey d'Avant, 477) but is recorded here chiefly because of its rarity.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Denier carolingien de Châteaudun restitué à Raoul (923-936). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), pp. 311-312.

A Carolingian denier of Châteaudun which was published by Poey d'Avant and Gariel was attributed to Eudes (888-898). After studying a similar specimen which the *Cabinet des Médailles* recently acquired at the sale of the Théry collection, the inscription on which can be read as RODOLF REX, Duplessy prefers to assign the coin to Raoul (923-936).

EBNER, PIETRO. Dei follari di Gisulfo I e della Schola Salerni. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, N.S., Vol. 47 (1962), pp. 9-49, illus.

Certain follari which the writer discusses have been attributed by Sambon, Dell'Erba, Prota and Giliberti to Gisulfo I (946-977) and by Grierson to Gisulfo II (1052-1077). To help provide a clearer understanding of the period in question Ebner gives an account of the Salerno School of Medicine.

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Luxemburg. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 562-565, illus.

Listed by denomination, metallic content, size, weight, year and quantity is the coinage struck for Luxemburg at the mints of Brussels (1854-1963), Paris (1855-1865) and Stuttgart (1918-1930). Illustrations include the one and five franc issues of 1962, 100 francs (1946), and the 250 franc coin issued in 1963 in commemoration of the City of Luxemburg's millenium.

BPS

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Montenegro. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 1206, illus.

In contrast to other Balkan states, Montenegro adopted the Austrian (as opposed to the French) monetary system. This listing of the country's coinage covers the period 1906-1914. It includes year, mint, metal, weight and size for the denominations 1, 2, 10 and 20 para, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 perper, as well as an illustration of a 5 perper issue of 1912.

BPS

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Romania. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1513-1519, illus.

Coinage issued for Romania during the period 1867-1947 is listed by denomination, metal, size, weight and numbers struck. Eleven specimens are illustrated.

BPS

EICHHORN, HANSHEINER. Die Heckenmünze zu Römhild in den Jahren 1692 and 1693. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 557-563, pl. 26.

After the Kipper period of 1618-1622, when most of the South German states had devalued the taler to the equivalence of 90 kreuzers, many of the mint-privileged princes struck fractional denominations which deviated increasingly from the normal standard. The result of this was an ever-growing demand for money which was considerably aggravated by the wars against France and Turkey.

In 1690, Henry, Duke of Saxony-Römhild opened a mint at his castle from which, in 1692 and 1693, crooked moneyers issued large quantities of gulden ($\frac{2}{3}$ talers) struck on a standard in which one gulden equaled 33 (instead of the normal 60) kreuzers. This sub-standard coinage of Römhild ended in 1694, partly as a result of the complaints which Nuremberg and other cities registered with the emperor.

HG

EICHHORN, HANSHEINER. Die Schillingprägung unter dem Würzburger Fürst-bischof Philipp Adolf von Ehrenberg (1623-1631). In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 215-220, pl. 8.

After the reorganization of the Franconian coinage which followed the inflation of 1622/23 Würzburg refused to accept any system based on the kreuzer. It did, however, retain the old Franconian system based on the pfennig, under which 250 old (or 168 new) pfennigs equaled one florin or 60 kreuzer.

Beginning in 1623, Würzburg, together with the other Franconian estates, resumed the striking of a minor coinage consisting exclusively of pfennigs, dreiheller, drier (=3 old pfennigs) and schillings (=9 old pfennigs). Although Würzburg half batzen are mentioned in the assay reports of the Franconian Circle from 1624 on, the author cites documentary evidence to show that what were actually referred to as "half batzen" by the assayers were, in reality, debased schillings having an intrinsic value of 8 old pfennigs. Eventually — in 1629 or 1630 — the Franconian Circle compelled the Bishop of Würzburg to end the striking of this denomination. Ten types of Würzburg schilling are illustrated on the accompanying plate.

HJE

EICHHORN, HANSHEINER. Über zwei bisher unbekannte Halbbatzen des Deutschen Ordens und der Markgrafschaft Brandenburg. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 221-224, pls. 9-10.

In March, 1536, when the Teutonic Order, the Upper Palatinate, Bamberg, Brandenburg-Franconia, Leuchtenberg, Nuremberg and Schwabisch Hall joined the Augsburg Convention of 1533, they were compelled to stop the minting of batzen and half batzen; those already struck, however, were circulated throughout the territory of the Convention.

A poster which was printed at the time illustrates half batzen of the Teutonic Order and margrave George of Brandenburg, specimens of which are today unknown. The author concedes that several well-known sixteenth century coin manuals illustrate coins which never actually existed, but considers this untrue in the case of the above poster. In support of his contention he shows illustrations taken from the poster side by side with those of actual specimens. The fact that the artist clearly followed the originals very carefully suggests that he had specimens of the now unknown half batzen of the Teutonic Order and George of Brandenburg before him at the time.

HJE

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Die Anfänge der Grosssilbermünzen im Werte von Goldmünzen. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1959), pp. 75-86, pls. 7-9.

First described in this general survey of the earliest large silver coins minted in central Europe are those struck in Brabant and the region of the Lower Rhine. Then follows a history of the monetary reforms introduced by Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol, together with a brief description of his coinage, of the Italian prototypes on which it was based, and

of certain Swiss coins which followed. After describing the large size pieces struck by the Dukes of Saxony in and after 1500, and the well-known Joachimsthalers issued by the Counts of Schlick, the writer concludes with mention of the mark pieces and their fractions issued by Hamburg, Lübeck, Wismar, Lüneburg and the Dukes of Mecklenburg.

HJE

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Münzen der Bistümer Verden und Schwerin. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1959), pp. 52, 96, pl. 3.

Coin No. 91 in the hoard from Borne was identified by E. Bahrfieldt as an Ascanian imitation; but because of its weight, and certain similarities to a coin of Brunswick, Gaettens believes that the piece should be attributed to Bishop Iso of Verden (Count of Wölpe, 1205-1231); the attribution is confirmed by the presence of a cross, later used as the Verden coat of arms. In addition to the various coins used in making the above attribution the writer publishes and illustrates a denar issued by the Bishopric of Schwerin.

HJE

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Ein Speyerer Denar mit Brustbild Heinrichs IV. und seines Sohnes, König Konrads, aus dem März 1090. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1959), pp. 64-66, pl. 3.

In his publication of the Fulda hoard Menadier identified No. 91 as a denar of Speyer but was unable to assign a date to the coin or to any of the four similar but very badly preserved specimens. More recent discoveries now permit the present writer to attribute these pieces to Bishop John I (1090-1104) and to identify the reverse portraits as those of Henry IV and his son Conrad. The coins were probably struck in March, 1090, immediately after Bishop John's enthronization, when the emperor and his son were present in Speyer.

HJE

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Zur Münzgeschichte der Abtei Gandersheim im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1959), pp. 53-64, pl. 6.

Although coinage rights were granted to the Abbey of Gandersheim by Emperor Otto III on August 4, 990, the Abbey's earliest known coin is a denar of Abbess Luitgard (d. 1151). The piece in question appears as No. 1 in an appended listing of sixteen denars which the writer ascribes to Gandersheim.

HJE

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Zur Prägetechnik der Hohenstaufenzeit. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1959), pp. 66-74.

Bracteates and half-bracteates were an important feature of the coinage

struck under the Hohenstaufen emperors. The former were struck on one side only, and on very thin flans; the half-bracteates were struck on both sides, also on very thin flans, although striking on one side was occasionally omitted.

A characteristic feature of the striking of half-bracteates was the fact that the sides were struck alternately — not simultaneously — and in different ways. After the flan was placed on the lower die a lead plate was placed over it which, when hit with a hammer, forced the flan into the die; the other side was then struck in the conventional manner.

In principle, bracteates could be produced in two ways: either by placing a flan on a soft support and striking an upper die into it with blows from a hammer, or by forcing the flan into a lower die as was done with the half-bracteates; since the bracteate developed from the half-bracteate, the second of these two methods was the one most frequently used. HJE

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. Studi per la attribuzione di inedite contraffazioni del ducato bragone d'Olanda di conio italiano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1963), pp. 97-98, illus.

After studying the many problems related to the correct attribution of two Italian imitations of the bragone-type ducat struck in the Netherlands, the writer concludes that the two pieces were probably struck at the Masserano mint under the direction of Paolo Besso Ferrero Fieschi in 1632 and that at least two different dies were used. Both coins are fully described and illustrated.

GEIGER, H. U. Unedierte Berner Münzen. In: *Jahrbuch der Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 398-402, illus.

Except for two specimens which appeared in German auction catalogues, the nine coins of Bern here published and illustrated (all of which are in the Bern cabinet) were previously unknown. What is perhaps the most interesting piece in the group is a taler struck after 1540 with the obverse die of a taler of 1494. HG

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Het oudste kopergeld in de Nederlanden. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 20-40, pls. 1-3. With English Summary.

Although no coins of pure copper were struck in western Europe during the Middle Ages, the metal was used in the manufacture of tokens and jetons and in the striking of coins with a low silver content. In Italy, where Byzantine and Arabic copper coins had circulated longest (as late as 1472 in Venice and Naples), small copper coins were introduced during the fifteenth century.

The first such coin to circulate in the Burgundian Netherlands was a

copper korte which replaced the billon korte in 1543; a larger copper coin, the quarter stuiver, was first struck in the Province of Holland after the revolt of 1572. Included in the article is a statistical table listing all copper coins struck in the Netherlands during the sixteenth century.

GELDER, H. ENNO van. Venlo 1945. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 74-75. With English Summary, p. 77.

This descriptive catalogue of a hoard of fourteenth century coins discovered during the restoration of St. Martin's church (Venlo) in 1945 is arranged by Van Gelder under the countries represented: Netherlands, France, Germany and Italy. Forty-six specimens (2 gold, the remainder silver) are in the Bonnefantenmuseum at Maastricht; the remaining twenty-nine (8 gold, 21 silver) are in the Municipal Museum at Venlo.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. La date des monnaies d'or de Louis le Pieux. In: *Le Moyen Age* (Livre Jubilaire, 1963), pp. 67-74, illus.

After providing a brief summary of Morrison's arguments for associating the imitation of a medallion of Lothaire (in Berlin) with the Synod of Paris (825), the writer reiterates his earlier views favoring a date of ca. 817; the *Munus Divinum* inscription, he points out, does not refer to the cross; rather, it indicates imperial power and is to be associated with the coronation of 817. For the solidi and medallion of Louis the Pious, Grierson continues to favor the dates 816 and 817, respectively. HLA

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Nouvelle petite monnaie pour Monaco. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), p. 300.

Although it bears the date 1962, the new fractional coinage which was recently placed in circulation in Monaco was struck at the Paris Mint at the beginning of 1963 in the denominations of 10, 20 and 50 cents. The coins bear the effigy of Prince Rainier and show the same characteristics as the corresponding French pieces.

HÄVERNICK, WALTER. Ein unbekannter Pfennig von Weilburg (Lahn) auf Wetzlarer Schlag. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 565-566, pl. 20.

A hitherto unknown Wetzlar-type penny of Weilburg (Lahn) which Hävernick now publishes was found at the Brunshausen cloister near Gandersheim. The coin is light in weight (.68 gr. only) and was struck in or near the year 1200. HG

HALLHEIMER, SIEGBERT. Le monete coniate durante il periodo di occupazione Austro-Russa in Piemonte (26 maggio 1799-20 giugno 1800). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 169-184, illus.

Monetary documents which are cited by the author attest the fact that the only coins of Carlo Emanuele IV struck by the Piedmontese at Turin during the Austro-Russian occupation of the Piedmont (May 26, 1799 to June 20, 1800) were the denominations of 2 denari, 2.6 and 7.6 soldi.

HATZ, VERA. Die Gepräge der herzoglich-bayerischen Münzstätten Nabburg, Cham und Neunburg in den wikingerzeitlichen Münzfunden Schwedens. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 13 (1963), pp. 131-137, pl. 10.

Specimens found in Swedish hoards from the Viking period form the basis for this discussion of the coins issued from the Bavarian mints of Nabburg, Cham and Neunburg, most of which were patterned on the Ratisbon coins struck by Dukes Henry II and Henry III. Since only few such pieces have been found on Swedish territory the indication is that the output of the mints in question was small and of short duration.

HG

JESSE, WILHELM. Brakteatenfund von Lucklum bei Braunschweig 1859, vergraben nach 1235. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 567-570, pls. 27-28.

Although briefly mentioned several times, the hoard of bracteates which Jesse now describes was never before adequately published. When discovered at Lucklum (near Brunswick) in 1859 it contained 1083 bracteates issued by Otto the Child of Brunswick; but because many of the original pieces have since passed into the numismatic trade — and thus into the hands of various collectors — only 483 pieces (including three previously unknown lion bracteates) can now be accounted for. Otto was first recognized as Duke of Brunswick in 1235, hence the hoard was buried sometime after that date.

HG

JESSE, WILHELM. Münzfund von Helmstadt 1962, vergraben nach 1618. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 579-581.

A hoard of forty-one coins unearthed in Helmstedt in September, 1962 contained early seventeenth century groschen struck for the most part by Adolf XIII of Schauenburg. The coins were buried sometime after 1618, probably as a result of the disturbance brought about by the Thirty Years' War.

HG

JUCKER, HANS. Die Fundmünzen aus der Kirche in Wimmis. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 386-397, illus.

Most important among the twenty-four coins found during the restoration of the church at Wimmis, Switzerland, all of which the writer describes

and illustrates, are twenty-one Bern bracteates of the type showing a bear walking to left. The issue belongs to the earliest period of the Bern coinage and was probably struck ca. 1210. HG

KAMP, NORBERT. Münzprägung und Münzpolitik der Staufer in Deutschland. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 517-544, 2 maps.

Under the Stauffer dynasty, when most of Germany's coinage was struck at episcopal mints, the bishops, although operating only by royal consent, were, in fact, masters of the monetary and fiscal realm; coins were issued from a great number of mints and more than a dozen standards were in use. At the same time, the issue of a feudal coinage was continued, resulting in a decentralized monetary system which in turn brought about widespread financial turmoil. HG

KISCH, BRUNO. *Gewichte- und Waagemacher im alten Köln (16.-19. Jahrhundert)*. Cologne, Verlag der Löwe, 1960. 180 pp., illus.

Although Nuremberg owned a monopoly in the manufacture of nested weights, Cologne, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, possessed a scale-manufacturing industry which was of great importance to all of Western Europe. In the above detailed history, which includes brief biographies of all Cologne scale-makers and weighing masters, together with listings of their respective marks, the author discusses pertinent laws and regulations, scale making in neighboring territories, and the various weight standards used. In addition to the fifty illustrations, the work includes a useful bibliography (pp. 151-152) and the texts of a number of pertinent contemporary documents. HJE

KÜTHMANN, CARL. Marginalien zu den Münzfunden von Bourg-Saint-Christophe, Duderstadt und Anusin. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 503-515, pls. 21-23.

Küthmann re-examines the three hoards of bracteates found at Bourg-Saint-Christophe, Duderstadt and Anusin, respectively. The first of these, published by Peter Berghaus in *Revue Numismatique* (1954, pp. 79-91, pls. 1-4) contained a specimen showing male and female busts which was correctly identified as a wedding penny of Henry the Lion. Berghaus, however, and Suhle before him, erred in associating the coin with Henry's second marriage — to Mathilde of England in 1168; on the basis of style, the profiles, and the architecture depicted, Küthmann proves satisfactorily that it commemorates the ruler's first marriage — to Clementia of Zähringen in 1149. Among the numerous other corrections made is that of a wedding penny from the Anusin hoard, struck to commemorate the marriage of Frederick I to Beatrix of Burgundy in 1156.

HG

LAFaurie, JEAN. Deux triens de Théodebert I^{er}. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), pp. 299-300.

Two Merovingian triens of Théodebert I which Lafaurie discusses — one recently acquired by the French *Cabinet des Médailles*, the other found among the Cabinet's unclassified Byzantine material — were evidently struck from the same dies, although these had clearly been retouched before the striking of the first piece. The writer outlines a number of reasons for the frequent retouching and re-engraving of Merovingian coin dies.

LANGE, WOLFGANG. Vier Aktenstücke zur grossen Münzreform der vier Seestädte — Lübeck, Lüneburg, Hamburg, Wismar — im Jahre 1546. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1959), pp. 87-96.

Four documents which the writer publishes, formerly preserved in the Wismar archives, relate to the monetary reform introduced by the cities of Hamburg, Lüneburg, Lübeck and Wismar in 1546 which eventually resulted in the striking of a taler coinage. HJE

LOPEZ, R. S. Moneta e monetieri nell'Italia barbarica. In: *Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo. Moneta e scambi nell'Alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 57-88.

Professor Lopez maintains that the quantity of money in circulation in Italy declined after the third or fifth century, reached its nadir during the Lombard period, and began to increase again in the tenth century or slightly earlier. This, he holds, is roughly true for prices during the same period. Until the end of the tenth century there was a tendency for precious metal to be taken out of the country and put into strong boxes, or used in the manufacture of jewelry. The rarity of money-changers, lenders, and other credit specialists leads to the conclusion that the fulminations of the church councils and the sanctions of the law were aimed at a marginal segment of the economy.

During the period of the early Middle Ages minting in Italy was a business, and as such was governed by considerations of marginal utility. During the Ostrogothic period the country remained within the orbit of the Romano-Byzantine economic community; it was, however, a period of decline, and the fiscal system was not greatly altered. The few indications that we have of senatorial control of certain coinages suggest that they were probably incorporated simply to flatter the vanity of the senators.

For more than a century following the Lombard conquest it is impossible to identify with certainty the coins to be attributed to the Lombard rulers. The author notes the poor quality and small quantity of the coinage. He also discusses the problems which arose from the Lombard use of imitative tremisses of Byzantine type, as well as those which re-

sulted from the absence of small change. It is suggested that the old Roman and Ostrogothic bronzes may have continued in use, and that the royal monopoly of coinage in Lombard Italy, although primarily barbarian or Lombard in concept was almost certainly Byzantine in origin and organization.

For the period following the introduction of the silver denier (the minting of which reflects the influence of both the Anglo-Saxon sceatta and the Islamic dirhem) the problems treated by the writer are for the most part those of economic history. In the final section he reconsiders his views concerning the Pirenne thesis and the Carolingian economic system, and in conclusion discusses the economy of tenth-century Italy. HLA

MARTIN, COLIN. Isaac Galot, balancier lyonnais, réfugié à Zurich. In: *Mélanges d'Histoire Économique et Sociale en hommage au professeur Antony Babel* (Geneva, 1963), pp. 357-362, pl.

Two late seventeenth century coin scales in the Frauenfeld Museum, both of which the writer describes, are of numismatic interest in that they indicate the various coin types which were then circulating in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. They were the work of Isaac Galot, a scale maker of Lyons who later settled in Zürich. HG

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Ambos mundos. In: *Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Revista*, No. 1 (1963), pp. 21-23.

Discussed in brief are the various legends such as *Rex Hispaniarum et Indiarum*, *Plus Ultra*, *Utraque Unum* and *Uterque Oceanus* which were used by Spanish sovereigns to express the dual concept of the Old and New Worlds.

MICHÁLEK, M. Rakouské ražby z posledních let. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 109.

In a discussion of the silver coins recently issued by Austria the writer singles out for special mention the 1956 Mozart, the Mariazell and the 1959 Hofer commemoratives.

NEMEŠKAL, L. K otázce t. zv. šlikovského mincovního privilegia z.r. 1437. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3-4 (1963), pp. 83-87. With German Summary.

The conclusion reached by Nemeškal after studying sundry problems connected with the Count Schlick Minting Privilege of 1437 is that the document is obviously a falsification.

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Coins and Currency of Cyprus. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No 3. (March, 1964), pp. 858-861, illus.

After presenting a brief history of Cyprus the writer describes various collections of ancient coins found on the island and those exhibited in its museums. From the reign of Victoria to the early years of Elizabeth II portraits of British monarchs appeared on the coinage of Cyprus. The royal portrait, however, is not featured on the new currency issued by the Republic, nor is it expected to be included on the new coinage. Illustrations show a bank note of 1955 bearing the portrait of Queen Elizabeth and a ten shilling piece issued by the Government of Cyprus during the reign of George VI.

BPS

PAGANI, ANTONIO. Una Prova inedita del pezzo da 20 lire 1927 V. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 185-188, illus.

A brass proof of the 1927 V twenty lire piece, published here for the first time, is identical to the normal silver issue except that the names of the sculptor and the engraver — as seen in the enlarged illustration — are less sharply executed.

PETRTYL, J. Příjmení odvozená z pojmenování peněz. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 107.

Peňáz, Peňás, Peníže, Penížka, Groš, Kroš, Krošík, Kres and Krešíkova are among the examples included by the writer in compiling a list of various Czech surnames which have been derived from coin names.

PINI, G. La controversia sorta fra Pio VII° e Napoleone I° per l'investitura del Regno di Napoli. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 177-79, illus. Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 2-3, illus.

With the help of copious quotations taken from pertinent documents, and the use of illustrative numismatic material, Pini treats in detail the controversy between Pius VII and Napoleon I regarding the investiture of the Kingdom of Naples.

POLÍVKA, E. K problematice mečového denáru s E pod lomenicí. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 65-70, illus.

Polívka discusses in some detail various problems connected with the Bohemian sword denar (Fiala I/13, Smolik I/4, Katz III/50), the reverse of which shows a gable, with E inscribed below. Illustrations of the type are provided.

POLÍVKA, E. Nález mincí v základním kameni Národního divadla v Praze. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 101.

Three coins from the Vienna mint which the writer describes — 6 krejcar (1848), 4 krejcar (1859) and 1 krejcar (1859) — were found under the cornerstone of the National Theatre at Prague. Also described

is a medal by Vaclav Seidan commemorating the laying of the cornerstone on May 16, 1868.

POŠVÁŘ, J. Kolik platily dukáty a tolary ve Znojmě koncem 16. a počátkem 17. století. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 1-2, tabs. With German Summary.

On the basis of account books from the city of Znojmo, covering the period 1560-1621, the writer is able to provide a listing showing the comparative values of the ducat, taler, mark, batzen and schilling during the second half of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century.

POTIN, V. M. Seltene Münzen des niederlothringischen und friesischen Raumes aus dem 10.-12. Jahrhundert. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 483-493, pls. 18-19.

The twenty-three rare deniers here published, all struck in Lower Lorraine and Frisia during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, formed part of the large Vichmjazsk hoard of 1308 specimens discovered near the Ladoga lake in 1934. Full descriptions are given only for those pieces which were not recorded by G. Albrecht in his *Münzwesen in niederlothringischen und friesischen Raum* . . . (Hamburg, 1959).

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Ein angeblicher Gegenstempel von Leoben in der Steiermark. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 545-556, pls. 24-25.

On the basis of heraldic evidence, Probszt shows that a counterstamp depicting an ostrich with horseshoe in its beak — formerly attributed to the Styrian city of Leoben — is undoubtedly of Hungarian origin. The mark is not the one customarily used for the purpose of validating certain coins but was most likely used on coins designated for redemption at Hungarian mints. HG

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Ungarische Münzfälschungen des 16. Jahrhunderts. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (1964), pp. 52-58.

The economic hardships suffered by the Hungarian people during the reign of Ferdinand I can be traced to two principal sources: (1) the widespread circulation of forged coins, produced for the most part at the instigation of members of the Hungarian gentry — who failed to support the emperor against the usurper John Zapolya — and (2) the devaluation of the denar, which was effected by lowering its silver content 50%. Because miners' wages remained the same, even after the devaluation, economic stress was widely felt throughout the mining industry. HG

PUISTER, A. T. Een unieke gouden rijder van Gelre. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 70-71, pl. 7. With French Summary.

A unique and hitherto unpublished gold rijder, here described, is of the type introduced by Philip the Good for the Burgundian Netherlands in 1434. The coin was issued by Arnold van Gelre (1423-1473).

RICHEBÉ, CLAUDE. *Les monnaies féodales d'Artois du X^e au début du XIV^e siècle*. Paris, A. & J. Picard & Co., 1963. 197 pp., 8 pls., maps.

An illustrated, descriptive catalogue of ninety coins is included in this history of the feudal coinage struck between the tenth and the early fourteenth century by the counts of Artois — an area which comprised the territories of the Wallon district and present-day Belgium. In succeeding chapters the author discusses in some detail the expansion of the Artois coinage, coin circulation in Artois and the adjacent territory and, finally, the value, purchasing power and part played by the coinage in local commerce.

HG

RYNEŠ, V. Počátky datování mincí v našich zemích. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 93-97. With German Summary, pp. 97-98.

The first dated Bohemian coin was a grosh struck in 1506 by Sigismund, Duke of Glogau and subsequently King of Poland; the first dated royal issue — a ducat bearing the effigy of St. Wenceslaus, patron saint of Bohemia — made its appearance in 1511 during the reign of Vladislav II. By the middle of the sixteenth century, chiefly as a result of the Joachim taler issue, the practice of dating coins had become general throughout Bohemia.

SEJBAL, J. Neznámý moravský denár z kramolínského hradiska. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 81-82. With German Summary.

A hitherto unknown Moravian denar, here described and illustrated, is believed to have been issued by a feudatory under Archduke Vratislav II. The coin was found at Kramolín (West Moravia) in 1958.

SIMEK, E. Nález pražských grošů. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 56.

A find of 217 coins dating from the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, reported from the town Dobrovíz in 1963, contained 111 Prague grosh issued by Vladislav II.

SOULIER, H. Coin d'un écu d'or au soleil de François I^{er}, de Mesocco. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), p. 302.

Soulier describes a coin die from the town of Mesocco (Switzerland) which was used for the striking of the *écu d'or au soleil* of Francis I. In addition to the coins struck in their own names, the rulers of Mesocco issued a number of imitations which enjoyed wide circulation.

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Geld- und Münzgeschichte Augsburgs im Mittelalter. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vols. 5/6 (1954-55), pp. 5-142, pls. 1-9.

In this thorough and well documented study of the medieval coinage of Augsburg (beginning in the tenth and ending with the Heller coinage struck in the second half of the sixteenth century) the author deals successively with monetary history, coinage rights, the history of the coinage, and the various mints at which Augsburg denars were struck. Together with a detailed catalogue, the study includes maps, a listing of hoards, notation of the coinage standards, nine plates and a listing of sources.

HJE

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Die mittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Münzfunde aus Bayern in den Jahren 1960-1962. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 13 (1963), pp. 139-149.

Listed and fully described by locality and content are the various hoards of medieval and modern coins discovered in Bavarian territory during the period 1960-62. Similar listings will appear from time to time in future issues of the *Jahrbuch*.

HG

ŠULA, J. K otázce jakosti drobných českých mincí Vladislava II. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 88-92. With German Summary.

After completing a spectrographic analysis the writer is able to determine the percentages of silver, copper and other metals present in a group of white denars of Vladislav II (1471-1516) emanating from the Sněžné hoard.

SVOBODOVÁ, D. Nový tolarový nález. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 56.

A 1962 hoard of ca. 2500 eighteenth and nineteenth century talers is reported from the town of Habrin (near Litomerice). Included in the find are issues of Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia and the following Habsburg rulers: Maria Theresia, Joseph II, Leopold II, Francis II and Ferdinand V.

TERLECKI, W. Reformy monetarne Zygmunta I (The Monetary Reforms of Sigmund I). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), pp. 43-58, tabs. With English Summary, p. 59.

When the Polish king Sigmund I (1507-48) reopened the Krakow

Mint shortly after his coronation he continued the monetary policy of his predecessor, Alexander, by striking coins of half grosh denomination. Because of economic difficulties, however, brought on chiefly by a surfeit of counterfeit half grosh struck at Swidnica (Silesia) and by the troubles resulting from the different monetary systems used within the three principal Polish provinces (Poland proper, Lithuania and Prussia), the ruler promulgated a monetary decree authorizing the issuance of a new coinage of denarii, ternarii and grosh in which one grosh was equal to eighteen denarii.

TURNWALD, CHRISTIAN. Zwei neu bestimmte Denare von Gent. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 495-501, pl. 20.

Turnwald attributes to Gent two German imperial deniers, both of which, although known to Dannenberg, were not attributed by him because of lack of evidence. The legend on the first (Dbg. 1213) includes the name *Macapius* — now read as Macarius, an archbishop of Antioch who found refuge in the St. Bavo monastery at Gent and later became the monastery's patron saint. The second specimen (Dbg. 1745) bears the name of Oddobold, Abbot of Gent, as well as an abbreviated form of Macarius. HG

TURNWALD, CHRISTIAN. Dodatek ke zprávě o nálezu denárů z X. stol. z Kórníku. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 71-79. With German Summary, pp. 79-80.

Turnwald provides a descriptive catalogue of 246 additional pieces in this supplement to the previously published Kornik hoard of tenth century Bohemian denars.

VEIT, LUDWIG. Münzfunde 1960-1962 in Germanischen National-Museum Nürnberg. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 13 (1963), pp. 151-157, pls. 11-12.

In listing the various hoards which came to his attention at the *Germanische National-Museum* (Nuremberg) during the years 1960-62 the writer describes as most important one from Meilenhofen containing approximately 6000 coins, most of which were pennies issued from the mint of Hall (Swabia). HG

WASCHINSKI, E. *Währung, Preisentwicklung und Kaufkraft des Geldes in Schleswig-Holstein von 1226-1864* (Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte Schleswig-Holsteins, Vol. 26, Pts. 1 & 2). Neumünster, Karl Wachholtz, 1952, 1959. 2 vols., illus., tabs.

Basically, this work is an examination of prices and the purchasing

power of money in Schleswig-Holstein over a period of more than six centuries, beginning with the introduction of the Lubeck monetary standard and ending with the Danish domination of the Duchies. As such, it includes exhaustive lists of prices found in every conceivable kind of historic document. In order to evaluate properly the accumulated evidence, however, the author felt compelled to undertake a detailed study of the monetary history of the territory. Thus the first volume of the work is substantially a coinage history of Schleswig-Holstein. It contains also a study of the development of prices, an examination of purchasing power, an annex of tables (including one giving the exchange value of foreign money which is of considerable numismatic interest) and an extensive bibliography.

Reproduced in Volume 2 are the numerous documents and tables used by the author in the course of his research. HJE

WESCHKE, JOACHIM. Stephan Scherff, ein Münzmeister aus der ersten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 12 (1962), pp. 225-238, pl. 11.

Stephan Scherff is best known as a mintmaster of Frankfurt, having come to that city from Cologne in or about 1425. He was first employed at the Frankfurt Mint in 1426 (though in what capacity it is not clear) and was appointed mintmaster in 1430. The mint was one of the three Imperial mints to issue gold, and although it theoretically belonged to the Emperor it was controlled, for all practical purposes, first by the City of Frankfurt and later by Conrad von Weinsberg, the Hereditary Imperial Chamberlain. Scherff also served as mintmaster in Nordlingen, and eventually (jointly with Peter Gatz) in Basel. As was common in the profession in those days he was repeatedly accused of fraudulent practice while in office. Scherff was never convicted, but after becoming involved in an adulterous relationship he fled to Basel in 1437 and there took holy orders in order to escape the lay courts; presumably this was accomplished with the aid of Walram von Mörs, anti-bishop of Utrecht, who later leased to Scherff the custom house at Thiel.

In Arnhem (1445) Scherff was appointed mintmaster to the Duke of Gelderland, and in the following year served jointly with Peter Tack as mintmaster to Philip the Good at Dordrecht. He is believed to have died in 1450. HJE

WIEL, H. J. van der. Leeuwendaalders van Utrecht. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 41-54, pls. 4-6. With English Summary, p. 53.

On the basis of evidence provided by noticeable changes in the style of the die cutting, the writer identifies twelve distinctive types among the leeuwendaalders and their halves struck at the provincial mint of Utrecht during the period 1585-1700.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Der Schatzfund von Iffezheim, vergraben nach 1535. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 571-578.

A hoard of 602 coins discovered in February, 1962 at Iffezheim (near Rastatt) contained chiefly kreuzers struck during the Reformation period in a number of different countries and cities. Since no gold coins or talers were included in the find it is believed to have been the possession of a farmer. The hoard was probably buried shortly after 1535 — perhaps as a result of the religious unrest brought about by the Badanian Partition.

HG

WITTOP KONING, D. A. De muntplaats Harderwijk. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 55-64. With English Summary, p. 61.

This study constitutes a survey of the coins struck at the mint of Harderwijk, first (during the fourteenth century) by the dukes of Gelre and later by the Count of Bergh (1582-1583) and the province of Gelderland (1583-1806). For the latter period, especial attention is given to the medals, jetons and coins struck in the form of New Year's presents.

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Niemce, pow. Lubartów. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

In March, 1959 a half grosh issued by John Olbracht, 1492-1501 (Czapski 194) was discovered at Niemce and deposited by the finder in the numismatic collection of the Lublin Museum.

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Pniówno, pow. Chelm Lubelski. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

Following its recent discovery at Pniówno, a Lithuanian shilling issued by John Casimir in 1666 (Czapski 2304) was added to the collection in the Lublin Museum.

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Prawiedniki, pow. Lublin. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

During the winter ploughing of a field at Prawiedniki a Livonian shilling struck in 1653 by Queen Christina (1632-54) was brought to light. The coin was eventually deposited in the Lublin Museum.

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Strzeszkowice, pow. Bełżyce. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

Ten rusty coins found in a field at Strzeszkowice in the autumn of 1958 are identified as issues of John Casimir (1648-68) and duly listed with relevant Czapski references. The coins were deposited in the Lublin Museum in 1959.

WOJTULEWICZ, H. Tomaszów Lubelski, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 84.

A copper grosh struck in 1755 by Augustus III (1733-63) was recently found at the above site and deposited in the Lublin Museum.

YANIN, V. L. Les problèmes généraux de l'échange monétaire russe aux IX^e-XII^e siècles. In: *Centro Italiano di studi sull'Alto Medioevo. Moneta e scambi nell'alto medioevo 21-27 aprile 1960* (Spoleto, 1961), pp. 485-505, pl.

Until the reign of Peter the Great, silver coinage was imported into Russia. On the basis of hoards and site finds, however, it can be demonstrated that the use of money for exchange transactions ceased in the south at the beginning of the eleventh century and in the north a century later. After that, a systematic coinage was not resumed until the fourteenth century. Yanin argues against the view that the hoards of foreign coins buried on Russian soil before the eleventh century resulted from the fact that Russia lay directly on the commercial route between the East and the West. He maintains that coinage was used for trade within Russia from the ninth to the eleventh century, but that unfavorable circumstances then necessitated a return to a more primitive economy which lasted until the fourteenth century. After discussing two proposed theories regarding the origin of the Russian weight system, the writer then points out that the composition of the hoards, with regard to clipping, is evidence that coinage was used in commercial transactions; the *kouna* is identified with the Abbāsid dirhem, and the weight of the *grivna* (equal to 25 *kouna*) is given as 68.22 grs. Changes in the currency of the Orient during the tenth century caused a reaction within Russia which led to an increase in the clipping of foreign coins as well as to careful selection of the circulating media. Yanin associates the term *nogate* (20 *nogate*=one *grivna*) with the Arabic word *nakada* in the sense of "sorting out the best pieces." As the silver famine developed in the Moslem world in the second half of the tenth century there was a contraction in the area of circulation of the dirhem. Clipping became more common, and two monetary regions, each with its own weight standard, developed within Russia. The writer dates the beginning of the Russian monetary system to the eleventh century and in a concluding note discusses the importation of Western European currency during and after the fourteenth century.

HLA

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Aardenburg 1962. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 73-74, pl. 8. With English Summary, p. 77.

After describing a rare Merovingian triens struck at Saint Yrieux (SCO AREDIO) the writer compares it with similar specimens. The coin

in question was discovered during the course of archaeological excavations carried out at Aardenburg in 1962.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Twee Karolingische muntfibulae. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 76-77, pl. 8. With English Summary.

Two recently discovered fibulas which the writer publishes were fashioned from imitations of Carolingian coins. The first, of pewter, bears the derivation of a coin of Clotharius II; it dates from the eighth century and was found at Middelburg. The second is a ninth-century silver fibula found at Maassluis.

GREAT BRITAIN

ANDERSEN, J. C. The Oxford Crown and its Times. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Sept., 1963), pp. 89-94.

In this discussion of the coinage of Charles I, seen against the social background and the improved level of artistry which characterize the period, special reference is made to the celebrated Oxford crown which the writer cites as being a good example of the improvement then brought about in the art of die engraving. The monarch is believed to have lent considerable support to this movement and to have encouraged the appointment of Nicholas Briot as chief engraver at the Tower Mint. On the obverse of the crown, the king, on horseback, is shown against a distant view of the city of Oxford.

BASS, K. J. The Britannia Reverse. VI. Modern Britannias. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 547 (Dec., 1963), pp. 411-415.

Bass concludes this series of articles on the Britannia reverse with a brief recapitulation of several nineteenth century types, among which are those engraved by L. C. Wyon and George de Saulles. He then discusses the various styles in which the image has appeared through successive periods of coinage, compares modern styles with those of the past, and in conclusion speculates as to what role the Britannia representation may be expected to play in the future coinage of Great Britain. FDC

CLARKE, W. N. The Coinage of Hanoverian England. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 5-7.

In the text of an address delivered at a meeting of the London (Ontario) Numismatic Society the writer outlines and describes the coinage issued during the reigns of Georges I, II, III, IV and William IV. BPS

HALLENBECK, K. L., Jr. Decimal Coinage Idea not New to Britain. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 174-176.

A motion regarding a possible decimal subdivision of the pound sterling was first put before the British House of Commons in 1824. Similar recommendations were made in 1841 and 1843, but without success, and eventually public interest in the proposed changes lapsed through lack of interest. Today, however, with precedents being established in the Commonwealth countries there seems a good possibility that decimal coinage will before long be introduced and accepted in England. BPS

METCALF, D. M. Evidence Relating to Die-Output in the Time of Offa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 23.

The author re-affirms his position on the question of die-usage, stating that although dies were discarded because of changes in design it is reasonable to conclude that the "great bulk of these dies were being worked more or less to capacity." He also clarifies a point regarding the number of mints in operation — on which he feels he has been misrepresented — and offers a condensed version of an earlier statement in which he recognized seven stylistic groups (*not* mints) within the coinage. FDC

POTTER, W. J. W. The Silver Coinage of Edward III. Part II: The Treaty Period (1361-9). Part III: The Post-Treaty Period (1369-77). In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 203-224, illus., pls. 12-13.

Potter offers a re-classification of the Lawrence listings for the Edward III silver coinage issued during the above two periods, and for the Treaty period stresses consideration of the bust variations and lettering as an aid to determining die varieties for the groat. As opposed to Lawrence, who, it is noted, over-emphasized the significance of minor details such as privy marks in establishing a chronological sequence, the present writer uses such evidence only after having identified three groat types, based on three bust variations. Each of the three types is discussed in detail. For the half groat, Potter retains Lawrence's three main groupings, merely reversing the order of types two and three.

The coinage of the Post-Treaty period, for which Lawrence listed only the various dies, is divided by Potter into recognizable classes (three for the groat, two for the half groat and two for the penny), each of which is described in full. FDC

REMICK, J. H. British Trade Dollars 1895-1935. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 83.

In this supplement to an earlier article on the above issues, published in the May (1963) issue of the *Circular* (p. 99), the writer enlarges

on certain points and provides a listing, with indication of mint, of all specimens struck between 1895 and 1935. BPS

REMICK, J. H. Some British Imperial Coins used in the Early British Colonies. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 29.

Except for the $\frac{1}{2}$ farthing (from 1839 onwards), Remick lists all known dates for the $\frac{1}{4}$ farthing, $\frac{1}{2}$ farthing and $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny coins struck by Britain for colonial use during the reigns of George IV, William IV and Victoria. FDC

SEAMAN, R. J. An Introduction to the Coinage of Henry I. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 548 (Jan., 1964), pp. 6-10.

Seaman recounts the circumstances of Henry I's rise to power and discusses the monetary reforms introduced in 1108 and 1125 for the purpose of improving the English coinage. The article includes a discussion of the monarch's unsuccessful attempts to curb the increase in counterfeiting, a listing of the fifteen types of penny struck during the reign, and a concluding section devoted to mints and moneyers. FDC

SPUFFORD, PETER. Richard II—Henry III. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 50.

Spufford brings to light a duplicated entry in Thompson's *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956). It appears that hoard No. 248 (London, No. 9, Palmer's Green, November, 1911) is the same as hoard No. 247 (London, No. 8, Palmer's Green, May, 1911). The error came about when Thompson quoted the November, 1911 issue of the *Numismatic Circular*, which in turn had quoted the *Irish Times* (May 12, 1911). The author notes as erroneous the *Times'* contention that a number of the coins had borne the effigy of Richard II — when in reality they were pennies of Henry III. FDC

ZELLER, LES. Mathew Boulton. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 2-3, illus.

This account of Mathew Boulton's dealings with the Royal Mint illustrates the adverse effect which this proponent of full intrinsic value inadvertently exerted on the coinage of nineteenth century England. Zeller shows how Boulton's respect for accuracy and honesty in coinage eventually led to what had caused him most dismay: namely, a token coinage. FDC

UNITED STATES

ARKIN, JOSEPH. U. S. Coins of Stainless Steel? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 599-600, illus.

In listing several factors which favor the use of stainless steel in the manufacture of U. S. coinage the writer notes among other things that it is strong, durable, wear-resistant, non-tarnishable, readily available and inexpensive. Illustrations show a proposed new design for the United States quarter dollar, executed by the sculptor Robert Engman, and a selection of stainless steel coins currently in use in France, Canada, Italy and Costa Rica. BPS

BOWER, RAY. The 1848 'Cal' Quarter Eagle. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Spring, 1963), pp. 60, 76.

By relating the story and sales history of the rare quarter eagle inscribed CAL, of which only 1,389 specimens were struck, the writer shows why the coin could be included in any one of three categories: Territorial, pattern, or a variety of the regular quarter eagle issue. BPS

BOWERS, Q. D. The Copper-Nickel Cent. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 55-56, illus.

In a summary outline the writer traces the history and development of the United States cent, from the early and cumbersome large copper pieces to the introduction of the present bronze issue in 1864. BPS

BRADFIELD, E. G. The Kennedy Half Dollar. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 435-436, illus.

After describing and illustrating the new John F. Kennedy half dollar Bradfield cites the reports from the White House and the House of Representatives favoring the issue; also quoted are certain remarks made by Senator Dirksen during the brief Senate debate of December 18, 1963, in which he laments the passing of the Franklin half dollar. Following a speedy passage through the House, the bill authorizing the new coin was signed into law by President Johnson on December 30, 1963. BPS

BREEN, WALTER. Major Varieties of U. S. Gold Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 2813-2819, illus. Vol. 29, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 3134-3140, illus. Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3446-3452, illus.

A preliminary sketch, describing major (and a number of minor) varieties of United States gold dollars, together with related background

material and illustration. The listing is necessarily incomplete, but the author hopes that interested collectors will submit additional information and/or unlisted specimens for examination. **BPS**

BREEN, WALTER. U. S. Gold Coins: Some Unsolved Problems. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 593-598.

The author has received numerous letters asking if he intends to continue his series on U. S. gold coins (see issues of the *Scrapbook* for Oct.-Dec., 1963), so as to include the higher denominations. He answers in the affirmative — providing that holders of specific pieces are willing to answer certain necessary questions. When requested, anonymity is promised to those who for one reason or another are reluctant to admit possession (or knowledge) of the pieces listed. **BPS**

CLIFFORD, H. H. Mormon Money. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (March 30, 1964), p. 13, illus.

After settling in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake following their westward migration in 1847, the Mormons, out of necessity, developed what the writer describes as the first coinage west of the Mississippi. Supplementing a discussion of this early currency are illustrations of three types of five dollar coins, issued in 1849, 1850 and 1860, and two specimens of Mormon paper money. **BPS**

COON, A. B. The Five-Cent Silver Series. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 910-911, illus.

A re-naming of the U. S. five-cent silver issues, it is suggested, might result in more accurate numismatic terminology. For example, "U. S. silver 5 cents (small)" could replace "Half Dime," and "U. S. silver 5 cents (large)" could be used in preference to "War Time Nickel." A half dime (bust type) of 1831 and a 1942 nickel are illustrated. **BPS**

The Employment of George Morgan, Mint Engraver. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 310-314.

Letters written during the period 1876-79 by the U. S. Mint Director H. R. Linderman and C. W. Freemantle of the London Mint reveal the story behind the appointment of George Morgan as U. S. Mint engraver. Morgan's best known work, the 1878 dollar, is illustrated. **BPS**

FORD, J. J. and DON TAXAY. Counterfeits of U. S. and Other Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 165-168, illus.

Working in collaboration with the Professional Numismatists Guild for the benefit of collectors in general, the writers expose three additional

Lincoln Cent counterfeits and a spurious 1912 nickel, all of which are believed to have originated in East Germany. BPS

FORD, J. J. and DON TAXAY. Counterfeits of U. S. and Other Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 307-312, illus.

Four recently discovered counterfeits are illustrated (enlarged size) and described in detail: (1) A struck copy of a 1914-D Lincoln Cent; (2) a dollar (or gourde) of Haiti dated 1811; (3) and (4) cast varieties of the \$16.00 ingot issued by Moffat & Co. BPS

FORD, J. J. and DON TAXAY. Counterfeits of U. S. Coins and Other Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 441-446, illus.

Counterfeit specimens described and illustrated include a J. W. Scott restrike of the Confederate States of America half dollar, a Lincoln cent (1955-S over 1937-S) and two gold dollars (1852-R and 1854-R). BPS

GLASER, LYNN. William Wood's American Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 912-916. illus.

William Wood's coinage, struck under royal prerogative from an alloy of silver, brass and tutenag at the mints of Bristol and London, included the Irish "Hibernia" issues and the "Rosa Americana" coins struck for the American colonies. Neither issue was well received, partly because of the general dislike of a coinage struck in metal other than silver or gold, and, in the case of Ireland, because of a dislike of anything English. Included in the above discussion of the coinages are illustrations of an undated Rosa Americana two-penny issue and a Hibernia halfpenny of 1722. The author also reprints a letter written by a representative of the British crown to the governors of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and furnishes the text of a poem berating the William Wood coinage which was composed by Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's cathedral (Dublin). BPS

HILSABECH. C. L. 'Beaver Money' Minted in Oregon City in 1849. In: *Coin World*, No. 205 (March 18, 1964), p. 32, illus.

When the early Oregon colonists realized that the growth and prosperity of their community was being hampered by such things as the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly on trade, the influx of Mexican and Peruvian dollars reaching the area by way of California, and the uncontrolled and frequently exploited price of gold dust, a local "legislature" adopted the so-called "Coin Act of 1849" under which the Oregon City Exchange, using a small hand press, produced ten and five dollar gold pieces to the value of some \$50,000. The currency soon became known as "Beaver

Money," because of its design, but was quickly recalled by the U. S. Mint at San Francisco when it was found that the coins were of greater intrinsic value than their denominations indicated. Line drawings illustrate these two early pieces, specimens of which are now extremely rare.

BPS

HOBSON, BURTON and FRED REINFELD. *Manual for Coin Collectors and Investors*. New York, Sterling Publishing Co., 1963. 160 pp., illus.

Prospective investors are advised to study current coin trends and the statistics of supply and demand. The authors provide a listing of such statistics, discuss the various factors which contribute to a coin's value (mint mark, condition, rarity, etc.) and present a section devoted to coin types which includes illustrations of the basic types in the U. S. series. Also included are a catalogue of United States coins, a discussion of the coin manufacturing process and a glossary of useful numismatic facts.

FDC

JOHNSON, COMPTON. The Half Dollars of 1794-1807. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Spring, 1964), 39-43, 44, illus.

Whereas Hazelton and Beistel were chiefly concerned with the classification of the above coins, Johnson attempts to provide a more detailed analysis. He includes, as far as is possible, the numbers minted, and describes the known varieties, sub-varieties and defects.

BPS

JULIAN, R. W. The Davy "Report" on Copper Coinage: 1794. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1506-1509.

After visiting the Philadelphia Mint in 1794, James Davy wrote a memorandum outlining a number of corrective measures which were of great interest to mint officials. His "report," as quoted in the above article, discusses at some length the early minting techniques used in the production of copper (and, by inference) silver coins.

BPS

JULIAN, R. W. 1795. The First Coinage of Gold. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 1182-1186.

Three useful tables supplement this account of the United States' first gold coinage, issued in 1795: (1) Official deliveries of gold coins (eagles and half-eagles) with warrant number and date; (2) Deposits of gold bullion made in 1795, including date, number of the deposit, name, type, weight and value; (3) Official payments of gold coin, with date, denomination and name.

BPS

The Large Cents of 1839: A Closer Look at the Obverse Varieties. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 56-57, illus.

Descriptions of four types, with emphasis placed upon individual differences, help the collector to distinguish between the obverse varieties of the 1839 Large Cents as listed in Yeoman's *Guide Book of United States Coins*. FDC

Major Discovery of Revalidated Gold Piece Reported. In: *Coin World*, No. 191 (Dec. 13, 1963), p. 62, illus.

When it was found that the original "Beaver" \$10 gold piece issued by the Oregon Exchange Company in 1849 contained 8% more gold than was necessary, the issue was quickly bought up and melted down with the result that specimens became extremely rare. An exemplar recently acquired by the Columbia Coin Company, believed to be unique, bears the counterstamp of the banking firm of Ladd & Tilton (1871) which may have been used in an attempt to revalidate the coin. BPS

MANVILLE, RAY. The Two Varieties of United States 1960 Cents. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 139.

Several factors listed by the writer aid in distinguishing between the "Large Date" and "Small Date" cent issues of 1960. The appearance and placement of the "6" are different in each case, and the "9" is placed higher on the "Large Date" variety; in addition, the inside of the "0" is round on the "Large Date" but oval on the "Small Date." BPS

Rare Early American Coin Found. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (March 16, 1964), p. 3, illus.

A recently discovered specimen of the rare General Washington/Confederatio "cent" of 1785, probably struck from dies engraved by Thomas Wyon, is the sixth such piece known. The coin's chief importance lies in the fact that it is believed to have been intended as a pattern for a colonial coinage. BPS

RISK, J. C. The Longacre Notebook — A Numismatic Find. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (1964), pp. 90-93, illus.

In re-examining the controversy surrounding the design of the 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Risk offers some thoughts on the subject recorded by Longacre himself in the pages of a recently discovered notebook, now the property of the Smithsonian Institution. BPS

A Table of Varieties and Die Combinations of the Fugio Cents of 1787. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Dec., 1963), p. 15.

Included in this listing of varieties and die combinations of the Fugio Cents of 1787 are several recently discovered examples which may still

be unknown to some collectors. The numbering sequence used is based upon the system devised by Eric P. Newman.

Why Commemoratives Have Not Been Approved. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 615-619.

The principal reasons underlying the United States Treasury Department's continued opposition to the minting of commemorative half dollars are clearly expressed in a statement made by the mint director, the Hon. Eva Adams, before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs (May, 1963). She observes that commemorative coins violate the principle for which the U. S. coinage system was developed, that the striking of such pieces would impose an unnecessary strain upon an already overburdened mint, and that the cost of production is considerably higher than that of regular coins. Figures quoted show that for the last commemorative pieces struck — the Booker T. Washington-George Washington Carver issues of 1946 — the cost of minting was approximately \$20 per 1000 as against \$7 per 1000 for regular coinage. BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. The Gold Rush Private Coinage. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 48-56, illus.

To illustrate the importance of the position which the early, privately issued gold coinage occupies in United States history Yeoman cites three principal sources: Edgar H. Adams' *Private Gold Coinage of California*, Le Roy Armstrong's *Banking Record of Early Days* and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint dated Dec. 24, 1849. Illustrations of five specimens accompany the article. BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List*. 21st ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1963. 126 pp., illus.

Price increases, some minor changes in illustration, and an expanded section for beginners are noted in this latest edition of Yeoman's popular *Handbook*. FDC

CANADA

GILMORE, STARR. A Double Variant Canadian Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 601-603, illus.

Two noticeable omissions distinguish a specimen of the Canadian *Voyageur* dollar which the writer thinks may very probably be unique: The right hand group of Northern Lights is missing, as are also the normal three water lines. BPS

HILL, L. C. Type Set Collecting. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), p. 14.

The author lists a number of type sets in the Canadian decimal series which, he feels, are well within the reach of collectors of limited means.

BPS

SHAFFER, NEIL. Canadian Large Cents. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 91-92, illus.

Described and illustrated are some major obverse varieties noticed in the Canadian Large Cent issues of 1890, 1891 and 1892. Variety A bears the normal portrait of Victoria and normal lettering; variety B is identified as the "mumps" portrait, with normal lettering; variety C shows the "mumps" portrait, but with changes in the style of the lettering. Each of the well-known reverse varieties, the writer notes, can be found in association with two different obverses.

BPS

TAYLOR, SOL. A Thumbnail Guide to the Grading of Canadian Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), p. 11.

With references to obverses only, the writer describes the conditions *very good*, *fine*, *very fine* and *extra fine* for the Canadian coinage issued under Victoria (after 1870), Edward VII, George V, George VI and Elizabeth II.

BPS

WESTON, M. G. The Price of Progress. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 95, illus.

In offering outspoken criticism of the 1964 Canadian silver dollar the writer bemoans the coin's lack of artistic merit and expresses hope that a higher standard may be reached when the next commemorative issue is struck (probably in 1967).

BPS

AUSTRALIA

GREIG, R. M. and M. B. KEAIN. A Rare Find. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (1963), p. 130.

Having recently had the good fortune to find a 1930 Australian penny in circulation, the writers point out that with the exception of a few proofs, all the specimens now in collections were in use when found. Although the total number of pennies struck in 1930 is not known, it is probable that less than 1000 were placed in circulation.

JEWELL, RAY. Quarter Segment of a Holey Dollar of New South Wales. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (1963), p. 128, illus.

Regarding the authenticity of the above segment, Jewell points out that the most damaging piece of evidence against it is that no contemporary evidence can be found to support its recognition. The balance sheets of the period mention both Holey Dollars and Dumps — but contain no references to “bits.”

REMICK, J. H. Australia. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 2-3.

Patterns, proofs and die variations are discussed in this summary of the Australian coinage. In addition, the writer mentions a number of organizations which might prove helpful to collectors of the series and provides tables listing the gold coinage (1852-1870) and the regular coinage (1910-1962). FDC

NEW ZEALAND

ANDERSEN, J. C. Barter. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Sept., 1963), pp. 68-74.

The author is chiefly concerned with the forms of barter used among the Maoris themselves and between the Maoris and the early New Zealand settlers in the first half of the nineteenth century. Much of the material presented is taken from accounts written by early settlers. [Text of a lecture delivered at a meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, June 24, 1940].

ANDERSEN, J. C. The Earliest New Zealand Currency. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Sept., 1963), pp. 58-67.

Because of a scarcity of English coins — due in large part to a contemporary shortage of fractional coins in England itself and the distance which separated New Zealand from the Mother Country — a variety of foreign coins circulated during the early days of the colony. Among the denominations mentioned are the Johanna, half Johanna, gold mohur, Spanish dollar, ducat, pagoda, rupee and Dutch guilder. [Text of a lecture delivered at a meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Nov. 27, 1939].

LATIN AMERICA

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Venezuela 1843-1962. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 874-878, illus.

Listed by year, denomination, quantity, metal, weight and size are

the coins struck for Venezuela at the mints of London, Birmingham, Paris, Caracas, Brussels, Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco. BPS

FERRARI, J. N. Las leyendas de la primera moneda patria. In: *Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Revista*, No. 1 (1963), pp. 9-15.

Ferrari provides a detailed discussion of the inscriptions which appear on the first national coinage issued by the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, authorized April 13, 1813 under a law promulgated by the *Soberana Asamblea General Constituyente*. Sixteen titles are included in an appended bibliography.

GILL AGUINAGA, J. B. Primer sistema monetario en el Paraguay. In: *Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Revista*, No. 1 (1963), pp. 17-19.

After the founding of Asunción (August 15, 1537), Domingo Martinez de Irala, first governor of the Province of Paraguay, was faced with a shortage of coin — a commodity which was in considerable demand for trade with the native Indian population. To help remedy this deficiency the governor ordered fragments of iron known as *cuñas de Irala* to circulate as currency. The various decrees which stipulated and regulated the value of these fragments are reprinted in the above article under their respective dates: October 3, 1541, July 26, 1544, November 7, 1544, February 12, 1545 and August 27, 1545.

LISMORE, THOMAS. There are still Three Types of the 1897 Cuban Peso. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 173, illus.

In opposition to the views expressed by T. V. Buttrey, Jr. in an earlier issue of *The Numismatist* (Nov., 1963, p. 1529, illus.), Lismore considers that the Cuban peso of 1897 must still be confined to Types I, II and III. Buttrey had suggested the possible existence of six recognizable types.

BPS

NOGUEIRA de GAMA, LUIZ. Duros contramarcados (carimbos de minas). In: *Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Revista*, No. 1 (1963), pp. 25-28, illus.

When the Portuguese court was transferred to Brazil in 1808, at the time of the Napoleonic invasion, the treasury of the colony was faced with unprecedented expenses. In order to meet these expenses *reales de a ocho* known as *duros* were imported in large quantities from Rio de la Plata. These pieces, purchased for 750 reis, were countermarked with the value of 960 reis and circulated in the province of Minas Gerais, the major producer of gold. Gold was then purchased there with the devalued money with great profit for the royal treasury.

The circular, bi-facial countermark, known as the *carimbo de minas*, was stamped on both sides of the *duro*. The obverse depicted the Portuguese coat of arms; the reverse, an armillary sphere.

PRADEAU, A. F. Mexico. Compendio numismático. In: *Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Revista*, No. 1 (1963), pp. 29-33.

A brief numismatic history of Mexico is presented under the following headings: Pre-Cortesian Period, 1317-1521; Colonial Period, 1521-1821; War of Independence, 1810-1821; Empire of Iturbide, 1822-1823; Republic of Mexico, 1823-1950; Empire of Maximilian, 1864-1867; Constitutionalist Revolution, 1913-1916.

SELLSCHOPP, E. A. Nuevos datos para la diferenciación de monedas limeñas y potosinas bajo el reinado de Felipe II. In: *Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Revista*, No. 1 (1963), pp. 35-41, illus.

New information, much of it culled from the pages of Medina's *Las monedas coloniales hispano-americanas* — generally accepted as the most complete source on the mints of Spanish America — is presented here in an attempt to differentiate between the coins struck at Lima and those issued from Potosí during the reign of Philip II.

SIVOLI G., ALBERTO. El monograma de las monedas coloniales venezolanas y las siglas monetarias B-S y C-S. In: *Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Revista*, No. 1 (1963), pp. 43-47, illus.

The initials B-S which appear on royal colonial silver coins struck at Caracas, Venezuela during the period 1817-1821 are identified as those of the assayer Bartolomé Salinas who held office from 1813 to 1830; in the case of the initials C-S, the C is believed to stand for Caracas and the S for the engraver Santiago Ochoa. The writer also discusses in some detail the monogram VNZ which appears on certain colonial coins of Venezuela.

ISLAMIC

AL-QAZAZ, WIDAD. Al-dirham al-'Abbāsi. In: *Sumer*, Vol. 18, No. 1 & 2 (1962), pp. 129-140, pls. (In Arabic).

Sixty-nine dirhems of the 'Abbāsid Caliphs al-Saffāh and al-Manṣūr in the Iraq Museum. The dirhem attributed to Nīsābūr, 136, is Samargand, 203; the dirhems attributed to al-Andalus, 137 and 138 (not illustrated), must be 237 and 238; the dirhems assigned to al-Basrah, 154, and Ṭabaristān, 147 (not illustrated), if correctly attributed, are unique.

GCM

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Tunis. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 109.

Brief descriptions are given for the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 millim issued by the Republic of Tunis in 1960.

MILES, G. C. *The Athenian Agora. Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Vol. 9: The Islamic Coins*. Princeton, N. J., 1962. 62 pp., 6 pls.

One can well believe, from a glance at the illustrations of the "somewhat unalluring" Islamic coins found in the Agora excavations, the author's statement that this work represents "the most intractable task of numismatic classification" he has ever undertaken. But even this wretched lot of metal has significance. It provides a clear reflection, in however flawed a mirror, of the history of Greece under Ottoman rule. At the time of the Ottoman conquest, Greece lay economically prostrate: "for the period from 1423 until Bāyazīd II in 1481 there are no coins whatever [from the Agora]," unless, as Miles suggests, some of the undated copper coins belong to this period.

The Agora coins for the period 1481 through the sixteenth century are much more numerous; Athens, in a small way, was prospering in a flourishing Ottoman Empire. But the coins are mostly copper, and the mints distant — Adrianople, Kratovo, Novobrd, etc. Greece and her affairs were remote from Ottoman interests, from the frontier, and from the route which led there.

In the seventeenth century the Ottoman Empire suffered severe economic difficulties. The Agora finds (and other collections of Ottoman coins) indicate that aspects of this trouble include a considerable reduction of the volume of coin in circulation, and the virtual disappearance of copper coin. This monetary stagnation was ended, as far as Greece and the Agora finds are concerned, following the Ottoman defeat at Vienna. The extraordinary Ottoman effort that regained Greece and Serbia, if not Hungary, after the fiasco of 1683, has left a deposit of 485 coins struck in 1688 in the Agora (cf., 716 coins for the period of Bāyazīd II-Suleyman I, 1481-1566). Then, in the eighteenth century, with the Ottoman-Venetian wars, the rise of the Phanariotes and the development of Greek commerce and agriculture, the number of coins greatly increases, to "over 700 coins down to 1789 . . . from both the capital and Egypt." In the nineteenth century, with Greece independent, Ottoman coinage declined in importance; but the decline was gradual: "of the Agora excavation coins of Mahmud II [1807-1839] that can be precisely dated by year, more were struck after [Greek independence in] 1829 than before that date (nearly 200 as against approximately 125)."

The mints represented in the Agora finds are discussed; the coin types are fully catalogued and illustrated.

JMS

MILES, G. C. Bonnom de Barcelone. In: *Études d'orientalisme dédiées à la mémoire de Lévi-Provençal* (Paris, 1962), pp. 683-693, pl. 19.

In this article Miles discusses the medieval Spanish moneyer, Bonnom the Jew, and his coins. J. Botet y Sisó, in *Les Monedes Catalanes* (Barcelona, 1908-11, I, pp. 44-45) had suggested, on the basis of documents alone, that Bonnom flourished during the reign of Berenguer Ramón I (1018-1035 A.D.). Miles confirms this hypothesis and gives more precise knowledge both of Bonnom and his money by marshalling numismatic and documentary evidence not used by Botet y Sisó.

Two of the coins, which, except for the addition of Bonnom (in Latin letters) are *mancusi d'oro* copying Arab dinars, are found in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, Paris, and have long been published (Lavoix, II, Nos. 1124, 1125); another was recently acquired by the American Numismatic Society. Two coins are dated: 408-409 H. (1017-1019 A.D.) and 414 H. (1023-1024 A.D.); the third is stylistically attributable to the period 416-423 H (1025-1032 A.D.). The ANS coin, moreover, bears the mint-name of Barcelona (Arabic: *Barsinuna*) — used for the first time, apparently, on an Arab-style coin. The documents cited by Miles show Bonnom still active in 1034 A.D. but deceased in 1036. JMS

MILES, G. C. On the Varieties and Accuracy of Eighth Century Arab Coin Weights. In: *Eretz-Israel*, Vol. 7 (1963), pp. 78-87, pl. 32, tabs.

This article, says Miles, is "a preliminary summary of the metrological data afforded to us by the glass weights issued in Egypt . . . from approximately 709 to 895 C.E."

An examination of the dinar of this period, based on 85 glass coin weights and 177 coins, yields corrected weights for the dinar and its fractions as follows: Dinar — 4.25 gr.; half dinar — 2.12 gr.; one-third dinar — 1.41 gr. The accuracy of the minters and weight makers in approximating these standards was very high.

The results of a comparison of dirhem glass weights and dirhem coins are inconclusive. The dirhem coin of this period (as calculated by the author in *Byzantine Miliareasion and Arab Dirhem: Some Notes on their Relationship* — *ANS Museum Notes*, IX, 1960, p. 213) was struck at about 2.97 gr. Of the various "dirhem" weights, the nearest equivalent is only about 2.85 gr.

Miles' detailed discussion of the fals weight exhibits, with admirable clarity, an inscrutable problem: Fals weights exist in denominations of from 9 to 36 kharrubah or qirat (carob seeds or carats) excepting only the 21 kharrubah denomination; but the coin system or systems to which these weights were related, and therefore the exact use of the fals weights, are unknown. Such metrological information as is available on the late Byzantine and early Islamic copper coins of Egypt is given, but it bears

no very satisfactory relationship to the glass weight data. The weight of the kharrubah itself, however, is established very precisely: 423 well-preserved glass weights show a kharrubah weight (corrected for wear by 0.5%) of 0.1956 gr.; 90 carob seeds from Egypt yield a carob weight of 0.1957 gr.

A list of officials issuing weights in Egypt is provided, as are illustrations of some of the weights. JMS

MILES, G. C. A Provisional Reconstruction of the Genealogy of the Arab Amirs of Crete. In: *Kretika Kronika*, Vol. 15-16, Pt. 2, 1963 (Proceedings of the First Cretological Congress), pp. 59-73, pl.

The story of Crete under Arab rule (ca. 827-961 A.D.) is one of the most obscure chapters of Islamic history. The Arab chroniclers mention five or six Arab rulers of Crete, and the Byzantines do likewise; the two together seem to produce a line of eight monarchs.

Coins of the Amirs of Crete were first properly attributed by John Walker of the British Museum in 1953. Since then, other archaeologists and numismatists (including the present writer) have greatly enlarged the *corpus*. This new source of information on Arab Crete is now utilized by Miles to correct and supplement the meager evidence of the chronicles. The result is a family-tree of sixteen individuals, and a line of eleven rulers with tentative regnal dates. Although hypothetical to a high degree, this scheme, and the arguments used to support it, provide an indispensable instrument for the evaluation of the materials that are now known and that will, one hopes, be discovered in the future. JMS

PETR TYL, J. Ke kontramarkám na terezianských tolarech. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 19.

The countermark NEJD appears on Maria Theresia talers which circulated in the Sultanate of Nejd during the early years of the twentieth century. In his discussion of the mark Petrtyl points out that it is not known whether it was authorized by the Sultan or used by local officials on their own authority.

PRIDMORE, F. The Modern Coins of the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of the Yemen. (Al Mamlakah al Mutawakkiliyah al Yaminiyah). In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 529 (June, 1962), pp. 230-235, map. No. 538 (March, 1963), pp. 91-94. No. 540 (May, 1963), pp. 151-157. No. 542 (July, 1963), pp. 231-237. No. 543 (August, 1963), pp. 266-269. No. 544 (Sept., 1963), pp. 299-305, illus. No. 545 (October, 1963), pp. 335-340, illus.

As a prelude to his discussion of the coins of modern Yemen Pridmore presents an analysis of the financial structure and monetary system of the Mutawakkilite kingdom, from the end of Turkish rule in 1642 down to the present time. Of special interest to the numismatist are the author's

comments on Turkish attempts to introduce the Mejidie dollar and silver piastre in place of the Maria Theresa Thaler favored by the Arab populace. Attempts at suppressing the Thaler ended in 1918 when an independent Arab state was created and a local coinage begun. Although coins were being secretly struck by the Arab Imam Yahya as early as 1905, the first extant records found by Pridmore were from 1919, when the independent state released copper and silver issues ("bushka") from its mint at San'a. These pieces are listed and described in detail as are those of Imam Ahmad, who seized authority in 1948 and issued silver, copper and aluminum coins which differed only slightly in design and weight from those of his predecessor. The article concludes with a record of minting operations at San'a and a listing of the inscriptions found on the coins.

FDC

ROLLAND, HENRI. Imitation d'un denier almoravide découverte à Saint-Blaise. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), p. 320.

A coin found during the course of excavations conducted at Blaise, at a level corresponding to the period of the 11th-13th centuries, is identified as a gilded silver imitation of a dinar (Lavoix 577) issued at Seville in 524 H. (A.D. 1130-31) by the Almoravid Ali Ben Youssouf. The coin is especially interesting since it bears witness to the circulation of Islamic gold in central Europe at a time when only silver was being struck.

SAHILLIOGLU, HALIL. XV yüzyıl Sonunda Osmanlı Darphane Mukataalari (The Farming Out of Ottoman Mint Contracts at the End of the XVth Century). In: *İktisat Fakültesi Mecmuası*, Vol. 23, Nos. 1-4 (1963), 74 pp.

This study is based on debit account-books of the lease-holders and inspectors' reports on the mint administration preserved from the period 1471-1486. Because of the nature of these sources it tells a great deal about the organization and administration of the mint and about its role in the Ottoman government.

We are told what persons or partnerships leased what function of the mint for what period, for what sum, and with what results. We are also told, in some cases, of sums of money paid to the Janissaries, to the "Great Lady, daughter of Zul-Kadir" (the wife of Bâyezîd II and mother of Selim I, presumably), and to other salaried groups or individuals. There is some, but not much, information on the actual coining process: 436 "nevbet" of silver, calculated by Sahillioğlu at 37.423 kg., is said to have yielded 1.8 million *akches*. The mint activity attested by these accounts is as yet not well supported by numismatic evidence.

The accounts are rich in incidental historical information, and like other early Ottoman documents they show the mixed materials out of

which the Empire was built. The Ottoman personnel involved with the mint include, besides such apparent Turks as Mahmud Koprülü and Bas Kesen Ali, the Jews Avraham, Azrail and Benyamin, the Serbs Yanko, Yovan and Istepan, and an Andronicos Cantacuzenos. The language of the inspectors' reports is Turkish, but that of the debit accounts Persian — except when the accountant has to explain an item that his formal Persian models do not include: "During the interregnum [following the death of Mehmed the Conqueror] the Sekben Bashi and the Weigher came with a lot of Janissaries, took [the money in question] from the mint and delivered it to the State Treasury . . ."

An appendix to the article contains the texts of the documents in modern Turkish transliteration; one folio is illustrated. JMS

ISRAEL

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Izrael. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 21.

Full descriptions are given for the lira and half lira denominations recently issued by the state of Israel.

FAR EAST

CHRISTY, S. F. Coin Check List of French Indo-China. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 297.

The trade piastres struck for Indo-China are listed by year, number and relative rarity. Except for the years 1888 and 1890 all dates are represented in the writer's collection, but additional information regarding proofs and major varieties would be welcomed. BPS

MEINHARDT, GÜNTHER. *Die Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen deutschen Schutzgebiete. Heft 6: Deutsch-Mikronesien und Samoa*. Dortmund, Otto Ernst Schulze, 1964. 50 pp.

Part 6 in this series on the monetary history of Germany's former colonies deals with the media of exchange used in the Micronesian Islands and Samoa — territories which were purchased from Spain in 1899. Of special interest is the large stone money used on the island of Yap, the largest and most thickly populated of the Western Caroline Islands. HC

PENNINGTON, PAUL. Notes on Typical Imperial Chinese Silver Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 568-569, illus.

Whereas the word *empire* is clearly inscribed in English and Chinese on the postage stamp issues of Imperial China, nothing of imperial significance appears on the coinage. Another numismatic oddity which the writer remarks upon is the fact that the coins are marked with awkward fractions of the *tael*. A dollar issued in the province of Cheh-kiang is illustrated. BPS

WEST, W. O. Japanese Earthenware Coins Again. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 178, illus.

After describing and illustrating three coins from the above series (denominations of 1, 5 and 10 sen) the writer gives the total numbers issued from the mints of Kyoto, Seto and Arita. The figures cited are taken from the *Bankoku Kosen Keiroku* (1963). BPS

INDIA

KRISHNA, C. Gadhia Coins from Nimar East (M.P.). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 25, Pt. 1 (1963), pp. 36-38, pl. 1.

Eight different types of Gadhia coins which the writer describes and discusses were contained in a hoard of 200 pieces discovered in the village of Mohania Khurd (East Nimar District, Madhya Pradesh) when a site was being excavated prior to the construction of a building. If palaeographical evidence is taken into consideration the specimens inscribed OM and OMKARA may be dated to the period of the tenth-twelfth centuries A.D. in accordance with the proposals submitted by H. V. Trivedi in earlier issues of the *JNSI*.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee and 2 Annas of British India, 1874-1947. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 26-28, illus.

Features of lettering and design are seen as the two most distinguishing characteristics in the comparisons which the writer draws between the $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee and 2 anna coins struck at the Bombay and Calcutta mints from the reign of Victoria to that of George VI. Mention is also made of the known muled varieties and the coinage totals struck at both mints. FDC

TOKENS

ANDERSON, J. C. New Zealand Tokens. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Sept., 1963), pp. 49-57.

Listed by place of issue and issuing firm are various tokens struck

at the following New Zealand centers: Auckland (15), Christchurch (14), Dunedin (5), Grahamstown (1), Invercargill (1), Nelson (1), New Plymouth (2), Timaru (1), Wanganui (1) and Wellington (5). [Text of a lecture delivered at a meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, April 24, 1939].

BURNS, J. F. Idaho State Penitentiary Using Plastic Tokens to Replace Fiber. In: *Coin World*, No. 203 (March 4, 1964), p. 56, illus.

On May 15, 1963 green plastic tokens replaced the maroon-colored fiber specimens used in the above penitentiary since 1942. The denominations issued are one dollar, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. BPS

FUNCK, WALTER. *Die Notmünzen der deutschen Kriegsgefangenenlager 1914-1918. II. Private Ausgaben (von Firmen, Zechen und Gruben)*. Neuenburg, The Author, 1964. 44 pp.

Contained in this publication is a comprehensive listing of the emergency coins issued privately by German industrial firms for the use of prisoners of war during World War I. The coins were struck without official sanction or support, and often hurriedly, hence the design and fabric are frequently somewhat crude. More than 200 different firms, some of which issued as many as sixteen different denominations, are named in the listing. HG

GREENE, R. A. The Token Collector's Dilemma: The Plastic Token. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), p. 12.

Although plastic tokens are at the present time looked upon with some disfavor, the writer notes that the ranks of issuing firms are becoming noticeably reduced. For this reason he feels that the variations found in these pieces may in time become a popular branch of token collecting. BPS

KENNEY, R. D. Unofficial Coins of the World. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 75, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 723-730, illus. Vol. 75, No. 10 (Oct., 1962), pp. 1338-1340, illus. Vol. 76, No. 1 (Jan., 1963), pp. 13-15, illus. Vol. 76, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 945-949, illus. Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 26-32, illus. Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 179-187, illus.

Except for editing and publication, this comprehensive and well illustrated study represents the final work undertaken by the late Richard D. Kenney. It includes two appendices, listing (1) the various omissions (with reasons given) and (2) engravers and publishers, and concludes with a useful bibliography of books, periodicals and auction catalogues. BPS

LINDESMITH, R. J. Edward Cogan. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 27-28.

In order to eliminate the so-called "confusion" resulting from inaccuracies in the Adams and Miller listings of Edward Cogan store cards, the author presents a list of his own compiled after checking the Cogan auction catalogues. Familiarly known as "the father of the coin trade in America," Cogan operated as a dealer in Philadelphia (1855-1867) and New York (1867-1878).

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. British India — Famine Tokens 1874 and 1876. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 50-51, illus.

Pridmore discusses the important part which grain tokens played in helping to check the famine problem in British India, citing in particular those issued at the time of the Bengal famine (1874) and the Southern famine (1876). FDC

QUAGLIANA, EDWIN. 'Smugtown, U.S.A.' Tokens, Store Cards Prove Scarce. In: *Coin World*, No. 194 (Jan. 3, 1964), p. 68, illus.

A descriptive listing of some thirty-five tokens or store cards issued in the area of Rochester, N. Y., six of which are illustrated. BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. Ku Klux Klan Tokens and Medals. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 11-17, illus.

An illustrated, descriptive listing includes thirteen medals and tokens related to the above organization, with rarity ratings (R1-R10) based on Fuld's chart for Civil War Tokens. BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. TAMS Vignettes. No. 2. A United States Token with a Chinese Reverse. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1964), p. 31, illus.

A number of Chinese characters appear on the reverse of a rare token issued by the San Francisco firm of C. A. Klinkner & Co., makers of steel and rubber stamps, stencils and checks. The characters, translated, read "Klinkner, a specialist in making rubber stamps, 320 Sansome Street, Upstairs." BPS

TRICOU, JEAN. Supplément aux jetons consulaires de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (Dec., 1963), p. 314.

Two additional varieties, here reported, are to be added to the list of *Consulat Lyonnais* jetons: No. 21, François Lumagne, 1663 (silver); No. 184, Maindestre, 1727 (copper).

MEDALS

BABELON, JEAN. A propos de la médaille de Juan de Herrera. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 63 (July-August, 1963), pp. 37-42, illus. With Spanish Summary, p. 43.

A medal designed by Jacopo da Trezzo and issued in 1578 in commemoration of the distinguished sixteenth century Spanish architect Juan de Herrera is fully described and illustrated. Herrera's effigy (f.l.) appears on the obverse, together with the inscription ION. HERRERA. PHIL. II. REG. HISPP. ARCHITEC. On the reverse, a personification of architecture, shown holding a compass and square, is depicted within the Escorial Basilica.

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Le medaglie degli Uomini illustri. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, N.S., Vol. 47 (1962), pp. 51-77, illus., 5 pls.

The eleven medals described and illustrated, some of which commemorate persons who played important roles in the history of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, were struck at Naples during the nineteenth century and are now in the numismatic collection of the city's National Museum. Documents preserved in the Neapolitan State Archives furnished much of the source material used in the article.

Cobalt Commemorative Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1503-1504, illus.

A medal commemorating the discovery of silver at Cobalt, Ontario, released in 1963, was apparently struck with two different reverses, both of which are illustrated. The second of these, clearly a sharper and superior striking, shows a beaded edge and a difference in the size of the letters.

BPS

FERNÁNDEZ CURRO, A. Versión en bronce de un romance. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 13, No. 63 (July-August, 1963), pp. 45-47, illus.

The writer describes in full and discusses in considerable detail the merits of a medal dedicated to the River Llobregat which was struck at the Madrid Mint in 1961. Three warriors, shown with feet submerged in the waters of the river, are depicted upon the obverse; on the reverse, against a mountain background, the river flows through the central span of a three-arched bridge and then bifurcates. The medal was designed by Fernando Somoza and executed by Antonio Nieto.

HERBER, O. Anýžovy novoroční medaile a plakety. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3-4 (1963), p. 103, illus.

One illustration accompanies this discussion of the New Year medals and plaquettes executed by Franz Anýž.

HERBER, O. Božena Němcová (M. Uchytilová-Kučová). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 58, illus.

A medal by M. U. Kučova, issued from the Kremnica mint in 1962, commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the death of the celebrated authoress Božena Němcová.

HERBER, O. Medaglisti Cecoslovacchi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 10-13, illus.

Illustrations of nine distinctive specimens are included in this discussion of the work of three distinguished Czech medallists: Jan Triska, Jan Tomas Fischer and Maria Uchytilová-Kucová.

HERBER, O. 750 let města Ivančic (V. A. Kovanič). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 57, illus.

A medal executed by V. A. Kovanič which was struck at the Kremnica mint in 1962 commemorates the 750th anniversary of the town of Ivančic (Moravia, Czechoslovakia).

HERBER, O. Wolkrův Prostějov 1962 (Jan Triska). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 22, illus.

A medal by Jan Triska, described and illustrated, was struck at the Kremnica mint in 1962 in honor of Wolkrův Prostějov. A Czech inscription which appears on the reverse translates as follows: For Peace and Friendship among the Nations.

John F. Kennedy Memorial Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 163, illus.

Issued by Presidential Art Medals, Inc. from a design executed by Ralph J. Menconi, the above medal bears an obverse portrait bust of the late president flanked by his dates (r.) and the eternal flame symbol (l.). On the reverse appear the Presidential Seal and the Massachusetts State Seal, together with Kennedy's naval officer insignia and an outline of PT Boat 109.

BPS

JOHNSON, CESARE. Medaglia commemorativa del 75° Anniversario della Rivista Italiana di Numismatica (1888-1963). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 5-6, illus.

A medal issued in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, celebrated in 1963, is described and

illustrated. The obverse is in the form of a replica of the Demareteion of Syracuse.

JOHNSON, CESARE. Medaglie commemorative del centenario 1860. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 189-213, illus.

Illustrated and described are twenty medals issued in 1960 in commemoration of the events of 1860 known in Italian history as the *impresa dei mille*. The medals were struck by the firms of S. Johnson and Lorioli Fratelli, both of Milan.

JOHNSON, CESARE. Medaglie commemorative del centenario 1861. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 65 (1963), pp. 214-252, illus.

Thirty-one medals and plaquettes, most of which were manufactured at the establishments of S. Johnson and L. Fratelli in Milan, are included in this descriptive catalogue. All were issued in 1961 in commemoration of the centenary of Italian Unity.

LUPPOL, A. Medaile upomínající na Vlasteneckou válku r. 1812 v Rusku (K. 150 výročí). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 11-18, illus. With Russian Summary.

Russian medals issued in commemoration of the war fought against Napoleon in 1812 are treated here under the following headings: Medal awards for participation in the engagements; medals executed by F. Tolstoy in the years 1834-1837; medals, jetons and medallions struck in Russia and abroad in honor of M. V. Barclay de Tolly, M. I. Kutuzov, M. I. Platov and others; medals and jetons struck in 1912 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the war; a medal struck in the SSSR in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Borodin. Scattered throughout the text are illustrations of a number of outstanding specimens.

MALEK, S. Jubilejní upomínková medaile na sjezd hasičstva v Užhorodě. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 20, illus.

A bronze medal, fully described and illustrated, commemorates the First Congress of Firemen held at Uzhorod (July 5-10, 1935).

Mary Gage Honored on Canadian Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 200 (Feb. 12, 1964), p. 46, illus.

A medal recently issued by the firm of Wellings (Toronto) commemorates the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Stoney Creek, fought during the War of 1812, and the role played by Mary Gage, who after the

British victory turned the family home into a hospital where she administered to the wounded of both sides. The house, now a museum, is depicted on the obverse of the medal, together with figures representing Mary Gage and a wounded soldier. BPS

La medaglia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 8-9, illus.

A brief, general history of the medal, from the Renaissance to the present time, is accompanied by illustrations of the following pertinent specimens: Lodovico III Gonzaga, 1444-1478 (Pisanello); Federico II Pico, Conte della Mirandola, 1544-1600 (Jacopo Primavera); Isotta degli Atti, 1464 (Matteo de Pasti); medal issued in commemoration of Cernuschi, Cattaneo, Terzaghi (1848); medal commemorating the World War (1914-1918); medal struck in honor of G. D. Romagnosi (Erminio Varisco, 1961); Israeli medal issued in commemoration of the first colonist settlement; medal commemorating the 1963 Festival of Israel.

MICHÁLEK, M. Výstava "Medaile socialistického průmyslu" ve Vojkovicích. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 111-112.

Described in brief are the contents of an exhibition held at Vojkovic (near Kralup, Czechoslovakia) which included 465 medals issued at various times in commemoration of industries operating and functioning under the aegis of socialism.

MIKOVÁ, Z. 400 let výroby medailí v kremnické mincovně. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 56.

In an exhibition recently held at Prague, commemorating the 400th year of medal production at the Kremnica mint, especial attention was given to the works of modern Czech medallists such as Beutler, Fischer, Kovanič, Kulichov, Španiel, Špankov and Třístkov.

MIKOVÁ, Z. Medaile města Uničova (Jiří Prádl). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 110, illus.

The legends UNISOV URBS REGIA. FUND. MCCXIII (obv.) and 750 LET MESTA UNICOVA (rev.) appear on a bronze medal, designed by Jiří Prádl, which was struck at the Kremnica mint in commemoration of the 750th anniversary of the founding of the town of Uničov (Moravia, Czechoslovakia). Obverse of the medal is illustrated.

MIKOVÁ, Z. Novoroční medaile inž. Ed. Polívky (Josef Flejšar). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 109, illus.

A 1963 New Year's medal, designed by Josef Flejšar and issued by Eduard Polívka, is described and illustrated. On the obverse, a young girl is shown holding a dove in her outstretched hand.

Munich Mint Re-issues Kennedy Medals. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 1241, illus.

Three silver medals struck at the Bavarian State Mint in honor of John F. Kennedy have now been re-issued. The first two commemorate the presidential inauguration (1961) and Kennedy's visit to Germany (1963). The third, issued after the assassination, bears the inscription *WIR ALLE HABEN IHN VERLOREN* (we have all lost him). All three medals are illustrated.

BPS

Padre Serra National Medal Made at Mint. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (March 30, 1964), p. 3, illus.

A medal honoring Padre Junipero Serra, now obtainable from the Old Mission, Santa Barbara, has been struck at the United States Mint in platinum, silver and bronze. Shown on the obverse is a full-length figure of the early California missionary, modeled from the statue which stands in the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C.; the reverse depicts a map of California, marked by the locations of the ten missions founded by Padre Serra.

BPS

POLÍVKA, E. Medaile Světové výstavy známek PRAGA 1962 (Vladimír Janoušek). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 22, illus.

A gold medal struck at the Kremnica mint in 1962, in commemoration of the International Postage Stamp Exhibition held at Praga in that year, bears Czech and French inscriptions: *SVETOVA VYSTAVA POSTOVNICH ZNAMEK — EXPOSITION MONDIALE DE TIMBRES-POSTE*. The designer was Vladimír Janoušek.

POLÍVKA, E. Světová výstava medailí v Haagu. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 56.

The international exhibition of medals and plaquettes held in the Municipal Museum at The Hague (June 17-22, 1963) formed an integral part of the Tenth Congress sponsored by the *Fédération Internationale des Editeurs de Médailles*. Among the Czech medallists represented were Ludmila Cvenegrošova, Milan Knobloch, Václav A. Kovanič, Jan Kulich, Karol Lacka, Jiří Prádler, Rudolf Pribiš and Jan Straka.

POLÍVKA, E. Zemfel rytec a medailér Richard Placht. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 105-106, illus.

Richard Placht, whose career and work the writer discusses, died in 1962 at the age of eighty-two after having served for some time as chief of the engraving section at the Vienna Mint. Placht is considered one of the most outstanding and representative medallists of the classical Vienna school.

Pope Grants Personal Sitting for Vincze Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 192 (Dec. 20, 1963), p. 3, illus.

Such was the interest shown by Pope Paul VI in the medal executed in his honor by the distinguished sculptor Paul Vincze that the artist was granted a personal sitting. The medal itself is fully described and illustrated. **BPS**

RULAU, RUSSELL. The Wyon Family of English Medalists and Their Connection with Postage Stamps. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (1963), pp. 111-116, illus.

Under a different title, this article was published in *Coin World*, No. 173 (August 9, 1963, pp. 47, 76, illus.). An abstract appeared in *NL* No. 67 (April, 1964), p. 179.

RUSSELL, MARGO. French Medals Trace History of 'New World.' In: *Coin World*, No. 204 (March 11, 1964), p. 72, illus.

Line drawings supplement the descriptions of three medals struck to commemorate persons and events connected with French colonization of the New World during the seventeenth century. The first, struck in 1658, honors Viceroy Dampville of "New France." The second, dated 1666, commemorates the victory achieved by the French in driving the English from the West Indian island of St. Christopher. The third medal, designed by Jean Mauger of Paris, commemorates the French victory over the Dutch at Martinique in 1674. **BPS**

Shakespeare Anniversary Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 157, illus.

Shakespeare's portrait bust as it appears on the obverse of the above commemorative medal was conceived by sculptor Paul Vincze after having studied a number of existing representations. On the reverse, a seated female figure is shown holding the masks of comedy and tragedy, while nearby a youthful male, kneeling, holds a torch and a large volume symbolic of the poet's works. **BPS**

SHATEN, ANATOLI. Russian Medals Honor Space Pioneers. In: *Coin World*, No. 198 (Jan. 29, 1964), p. 87, illus.

Four medals struck in honor of Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov, pioneers in Russian space flights, are illustrated and described. **BPS**

Society of Medalists Issues 68th Medal to Members. In: *Coin World*, No. 200 (Feb. 12, 1964), p. 3, illus.

The 68th issue of the above society is described as "symbolizing man's

present need to comprehend the majesty of God while pondering the conquest of space." On the obverse, inscribed **THE HEAVENS DECLARE THE GLORY OF GOD**, appear two angels; the reverse depicts a frigate bird in flight against a background of the constellation Scorpio, with legend reading **AND THE FIRMAMENT SHOWETH HIS HANDIWORK**. Listed in a brief biography of the designer, Joseph A. Colleti, are other of his works which may be found in New England. BPS

STANKA, K. První let člověka do vesmíru. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), p. 57, illus.

A Russian medal, fully described and illustrated, commemorates the first flight into space made by the Russian astronaut J. A. Gagarin (April 12, 1961). It was struck at the Leningrad mint from a design executed by M. Šmakov.

STANKA, K. Studentský sjezd v Hořicích r. 1869. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 104, illus.

A tin medal, issued in commemoration of the Student Congress held at Horice in 1869, is described and illustrated. The symbols incorporated, and the legend **OSVETOU K SVOBODĚ** (Enlightenment for Freedom) which appears on the reverse, register the protest made by Czech students against the harsh rule then being imposed by Austria.

STANKA, K. Výstava: Dvě stě let cesty naší vědy k Československé akademii věd. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 112.

In commemoration of two hundred years of Czech science, a selection of pertinent publications, photographs, and medals honoring Czech scientists was displayed at an exhibition held in the Industrial Arts Museum (Prague) in 1962.

STANKA, K. Zpěvácký spolek "Kovář" v Čáslavi. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 103-104, illus.

Illustrated and fully described is a tin medal issued by the above Choral Society on the occasion of the song festival held at Caslav in 1864. Specimens of the medal were awarded to successful contestants at the festival.

STRUHALA, J. Medaile na 700 let trvání města Kroměříže (Julius Pelikán). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), p. 23, illus.

A medal by Julius Pelikan commemorates the 700th anniversary of the founding of the town of Kromeriz (Moravia). The obverse, inscribed **700 LET TRVANI MESTA**, depicts the town castle; on the reverse, above the

legend KROMERIZ — 1963 (shown in the exergue) appears the Kromeriz coat of arms. The medal was struck at the Kremnica mint in 1963.

TRICOU, JEAN. La médaille énigmatique des Compagnons tonneliers de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 18, No. 9 (Nov., 1963), pp. 298-299.

In the July 20 (1918) issue of the *Instantané* (an illustrated supplement to the *Revue Hebdomadaire*) appeared a description of a medal issued by the Company of Coopers at Lyons in commemoration of the entente which existed between France and the United States at the time of the Revolution. The medal may have been struck by Jean-Marie (*dit* Marius) Sage (1839-1912) who in 1872 established an engraving shop at Lyons from which emanated most of the corporative insignia (medals, badges, tokens, etc.) struck in that city during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Two Medals Commemorate the 1964 New Orleans Mardi Gras. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (March 16, 1964), p. 44, illus.

Two medals for the 1964 Mardi Gras have been struck in aluminum, nickel and sterling silver by the firm of Orleans Medalarts. The first (illustrated) depicts the traditional symbol known as *Le Boeuf Gras* (obv.) and the New Orleans City Seal (rev.). The second shows the head of the sun god (obv.), while on the reverse three female figures in Greek dress appear with hands joined as if in a dance. BPS

Vincze Designs Diamond Jubilee Medal. London's Daily Mirror Marks Anniversary. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Feb. 17, 1964), p. 11, illus.

A medal designed by the distinguished sculptor Paul Vincze was recently struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of London's popular *Daily Mirror*, described as "the newspaper with the world's largest circulation." The obverse bears the bust of Cecil Harmsworth King, Chairman of the Board of Directors. On the reverse, against a background of modern buildings, a woman (seated) and a man (standing) are shown reading a newspaper. BPS

VOLPES, ROBERTO. Varianti e precisazioni su alcune medaglie siciliane. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, N.S., Vol. 47 (1962), pp. 79-84, illus.

Seven Sicilian medals which the writer describes and illustrates were recently acquired by the *Fondazione Mormino* of the Bank of Sicily. The descriptive catalogue of the seven specimens continues the numbering used in (and at the same time serves as a supplement to) Siciliano's

Memorie metalliche delle Due Sicilie, 1600-1735 (Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano, Vol. 41, 1956, pp. 3-97, illus.).

WEISS, O. Medaile k 200. výročí narození hudebního skladatele Vojtěcha Jírovce (Jiří Prádler). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 110, illus.

A medal designed by Jiří Prádler and struck at the Kremnica mint in 1963 commemorates the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Czech composer Vojtech Jirovec (1763-1850), whose effigy (f.l.) is shown on the obverse. The medal is fully described and illustrated.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Die Medaille zum 200 jährigen Jubiläum der Wallfahrt der Wiener Münzer nach Laintz und ihre graphische Vorlage. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (1963), pp. 36-37, illus.

When the plague struck Vienna with disastrous results in 1679 the sickness was avoided by personnel of the Vienna Mint who isolated themselves in the mint building. To offer thanks for the deliverance, workers at the mint established in that year an annual pilgrimage to the Holy Trinity Church at Laintz, the second centennial of which is commemorated on a medal executed by Tautenhayn and Leiser in 1879. The design of the medal is copied from a graphic representation of the mint building as it appears in a breviary published in 1850 for the benefit of mint employees. HG

PAPER MONEY

BIGSBY, V. L. John Law and The Great "Mississippi Bubble." In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 23-27, illus.

Bigsby relates the story of John Law's disastrous Mississippi scheme, by means of which the banker had proposed to raise money in support of the French cause. Although issued in huge quantities, the notes are seldom seen in the present-day market. BPS

BUSINSKÝ, V. Bankovky Spojených států amerických před válkou a za války Severu proti Jihu. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), pp. 100-101.

The writer describes in brief a number of United States bank notes issued both before and after the Civil War, all of which are in the numismatic collection of the National Museum (Prague).

BUSINSKÝ, V. Poštovní známky jako zákonné platidlo v carském a revolučním Rusku. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3/4 (1963), p. 105.

A twenty kopek postage stamp which Businský describes, issued early

in 1917 by the National Bank at Rostov, served as legal currency under both the Imperial and Revolutionary Russian regimes.

COHEN, A. P. The Fenian Movement in the United States. Its Philatelic and Numismatic Aspects. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (1963), pp. 147-156, illus.

The Fenian Brotherhood was organized in April, 1859 for the purpose of raising funds among Irish Americans desirous of supporting the cause of Irish independence. An interesting account of the movement's activities, ambitions and final downfall is accompanied by illustrations of the various bond and stamp issues raised during its period of operation. **BPS**

Deutsches Papiergeld 1772-1870. Frankfurt/Main, Deutsche Bundesbank, 1963. 51 pls., with text.

Following a brief history of paper money, beginning with its inception in China and ending with the currencies of modern times, are excellent plate illustrations presenting in chronological order the notes issued by the various German states from 1772 to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. **HG**

England Issues New 10-Pound Note. In: *Coin World*, No. 205 (March 18, 1964), p. 28, illus.

The new ten-pound note recently issued in Great Britain is the first issue of this denomination to appear since 1943. Other notes in the new series, introduced within recent years, include the denominations of one pound (1960), ten shillings (1961) and five pounds (1963). The writer comments upon the design and appearance of the new note and tells something of the security measures incorporated for the discouragement of counterfeiters. **BPS**

Ethiopia Releases New Notes. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 11, No. 25 (Dec. 9, 1963), p. 1, illus.

Apart from the various landmarks or scenes which mark the different denominations, each issue in the colorful new series of notes issued by the government of Ethiopia bears the portrait of Emperor Haile Selassie; a common reverse design is used throughout the series, distinguished only by the denominational numeral. Illustrated are specimens of the 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 dollar notes. **BPS**

GLASER, LYNN. Continental Currency. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 3454-3464, illus.

Glaser provides historical background material relating to many of the notes described and illustrated. He includes also a transcript of a letter

written by the United States Treasurer Michael Hillegas on May 3, 1777, a listing of seventy-six signatories, and a number of useful bibliographical references. BPS

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les bons de la ville de Mayenne (1914-1917). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 322-323.

Listed and briefly described are the three series of emergency paper currencies authorized by the city of Mayenne during the period 1914-1917.

HUGHES, EARL. History — Dead or Alive. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 862-863, illus.

In order to derive the greatest value from a collection of paper money the writer urges collectors to acquaint themselves with the history of the various issues, and to pass on to others the knowledge acquired from a careful study of details relating to the issuing bank, state, town, period of issue, the engraver, the signatures incorporated and so forth. BPS

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of the Free State of Fiume. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 1512.

Currencies of the above Free State, all bearing the date 1919, are listed in three separate groups: (1) Twenty notes of the Austro-Hungarian bank, over stamped CITTA DI FIUME (denominations, 1 to 1000 korona); (2) eleven notes, also of the Austro-Hungarian bank, overprinted as follows: CITTA DI FIUME ISTITUTO DI CREDITO DI CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE; denominations, 10 to 1000 korona; (3) includes all notes of Group 1, but with the counterstamp CITTA DI FIUME annulled with a violet stamp consisting of 72 small rombuses — used by the Yugoslavian government after the occupation of Fiume. BPS

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Latvia, 1918-1940. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 1207.

Listed, with dates, is the Latvian paper currency issued during the above period in the following denominations: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 rubels; 5, 10, 25 and 50 kapeks; 5 and 25 lati; 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 latu. BPS

MORRIS, T. F. The Events of 1863. The First U. S. National Bank Notes. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (1963), pp. 99-103, illus. Vol. 20, No. 4 (1963), pp. 168-172, illus. Vol. 21, No. 1 (1964), pp. 21-28, illus.

To provide an insight into the trials, errors and final success which

attended the issuance of the first U. S. National Bank Notes in 1863 the writer quotes from correspondence which passed between government officials and bank note companies and publishes extracts from a diary written by a founder of one company during the production of the first \$5.00 note. Specimens of early currency which are illustrated bear portraits of persons directly connected with its issue. They include Spencer M. Clark, Chief of the First Division of the National Currency Bureau, John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of New York City, Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, William P. Fessenden (successor to Chase), and Touro Robertson, a founder of the Continental Bank Note Company who was later appointed Vice President of the American Bank Note Company.

BPS

NEUCE, ED. Crane's Government Mill Produces all United States Currency Paper. In: *Coin World*, No. 193 (Dec. 27, 1963), pp. 50, 56, illus.

From a modest beginning with one mill and a total of seven employees in 1799, the Crane Paper Mills Company of Dalton, Massachusetts has expanded into a business which now includes five mills and some 900 employees, including eight descendants of the firm's original founder, Zenas Crane. Of special interest to numismatists is the Government Mill, which since 1871 has been devoted exclusively to the manufacture of paper used for United States currency and bonds. Exhibited in the Crane Museum (first opened to the public in 1930) are interesting examples of paper making over the past 165 years, as well as specimens of U. S. and foreign currencies made from Crane paper.

BPS

PEDDIT, J. A. General Appearance of Shinplasters Continued in Canada \$1 Note Issues. In: *Coin World*, No. 204 (March 11, 1964), p. 33, illus.

Listed and described are the Canadian 25 cent notes familiarly known as "shinplasters," which over a period of sixty-two years (1870-1932) were printed by the British American Bank Note Company, the American Bank Note Company and the Canadian Bank Note Company. A specimen from each of the above issues is illustrated.

BPS

PEUKERT, K. Málo známá turnovská nouzová poukázka z roku 1848. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 3-4, illus. With German Summary.

A 20 kreutzer necessity note, fully described and illustrated, was issued at Turnov in 1848 by the firm of Freund and Schiller.

PHILPOTT, W. A., Jr. Dwindling Federal Reserve Bank Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 177-178.

Philpott foresees greatly increased interest in the collecting of paper money, and predicts that the Federal Reserve large size notes will be a

favorite series. He provides a table listing the totals issued by all twelve Federal Reserve Banks in the six denominations ranging from \$1 to \$50, and gives the numbers outstanding as of Sept. 15, 1963. Also remarked upon are the issues showing the greatest degree of rarity and the fact that different signature combinations create a total of 126 varieties. BPS

POLÍVKA, E. K historii vzniku první československé tisícikoruny. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1963), pp. 48-54, illus. With English Summary.

When Czechoslovakia established an independent paper currency in 1918 the first banknotes circulated were counter-stamped issues of the Austro-Hungarian notes then in use. The smaller denominations were printed at several Prague printing establishments, but for the printing of the thousand-crown note — a specimen of which is described and illustrated — an order was placed with the American Bank Note Company. Subsequent issues of Czech notes, however, were printed within the country from designs executed by Czech artists.

SÉM, J. Socialistická stokoruna "atomového věku." In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1963), pp. 19-20.

The principal features on a recently issued 100 crown Czech banknote which the writer discusses show symbolism associated with socialism and the atomic age.

SMEDLEY, G. B. Silver Certificate Replacement Begins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 164, illus.

Changes are noted in the wording and design of the new \$1.00 Federal Reserve note which, the writer points out, makes no promise whatsoever of redemption. He further discusses the added burdens created by problems of conversion, sorting, shipping and accounting. BPS

[Sveriges Riksbank]. Swedish Paper Money in Circulation Today. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Jan. 20, 1964), p. 15, illus.

Detailed descriptions are given of the bank notes (both the old and new types) which currently circulate throughout Sweden. Specimens illustrated include a 5 kroner note issued during the period 1954-61, a 10 kroner issue of 1958 and a 50 kroner note first issued in 1896. BPS

30 Million 1935-H Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1262-1263.

Useful information related to the above notes is provided by H. J. Holtzclaw, Director of the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving. In an accompanying table, data pertaining to all issues in the 1935

and 1937 series is presented under the following headings: Series; Reasons for change in series; Signatures overprinted on notes of each series (Treasurer of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury); Date of delivery of the first notes in each series. **BPS**

WEBER, C. E. The Present Status of the Dollar. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 1641-1648, illus.

The author makes critical observations regarding statements made by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Douglas Dillon, in connection with Bill No. H. R. 5389, Section 3 of which amends the Federal Reserve Act to authorize the issuance of Federal Reserve Notes in denominations of \$1 and \$2, thereby making it possible for the Treasury gradually to retire the \$1.00 Silver Certificates. He points to the loss of the citizen's legal right to demand silver coin for notes, refers to inconsistency in Dillon's remarks concerning the present ratio of Federal Reserve Notes to Silver Certificates, and cites the poor historical record of fiat money which he describes as "a characteristic feature of national decay."

BPS

WERLICH, ROBERT. The Face of Audacity. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 9-10, illus.

One of the numerous charges laid against one Spencer Clark, concerns the appearance of his portrait on the face of a U. S. 5 cent fractional note. While employed as chief clerk at the National Currency Division of the Treasury Department Clark appears to have "mis-read" an order for a 5 cent issue honoring the explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. As a result of his audacity, an infuriated Congress passed a law banning the use of the portrait of a living person on "any obligation of the United States."

BPS

ODD AND CURIOUS

ANDERSEN, J. C. Brass Patu used for Barter. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Sept., 1963), pp. 74-78.

Material taken from published accounts of voyages to the Pacific and (in particular) New Zealand furnished the author with much of the information contained in this discussion of the brass patu (clubs) used as a form of barter by the New Zealand Maoris.

ANDERSEN, J. C. Red Feather Treasure, Part I and II. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Sept., 1963), pp. 78-89.

The use of red feathers as ornaments and currency among the Polynesians forms the subject of two lectures delivered by the author at meetings of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand (Nov. 30, 1942 and March, 1946).

GLASER, LYNN. Wampum Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 315-320.

Wampum money, the writer points out, began not with the Indians of North America, as is frequently supposed; it was first used by the early Dutch inhabitants of New York and continued in use until the nineteenth century. In a detailed discussion of this early form of primitive currency references are made to the writings of William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony, Sarah Kemble Knight (1666-1727) and others. BPS

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Odd and Curious Monies of Early Canada. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 7 (March 30, 1964), pp. 8-9, illus.

Best known, perhaps, among the early media of exchange used in Canada was the wampum currency of the native Indian tribes. Commodities such as maple sugar and dried codfish possessed considerable exchange value in the areas of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and during the period of French rule grain and furs (especially beaver) were used extensively. Other forms of primitive currency mentioned by the writer are rum, copper plate and trade blankets. Specimens of wampum, copper plate and the fish hook money used in the Alaskan Islands a century ago illustrate the article. BPS

STUTTER, G. Money Comes in Many Guises. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1962), p. 181.

Listed and briefly discussed are a number of curious items and commodities which have at various times been used as currency. They include shell money, red parrot feathers, used razor blades, beads, playing cards, sugar (West Indies), tin (England), nails (Scotland), tea (Tartary), lead (Burma), codfish (Newfoundland), straw (Portugal), whales' teeth (Fiji Islands) and rats' tails (China).

DECORATIONS

BASSETTI, D. E. A George Cross Group. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 1-4, illus.

Following the period of severe bombing which was inflicted upon southern England during the early part of 1940, when numerous deeds of bravery were performed by civilians, King George VI realized the

need for a civilian gallantry award ranking second only to the military Victoria Cross. As a result, the George Cross was instituted in September of that year. It replaced the former Empire Gallantry Medal and was struck in plain silver in the form of a Geneva cross, with central design showing St. George slaying the dragon. An illustration shows a specimen in the writer's collection, which together with four other decorations was awarded to Corporal Thomas Atkinson. Atkinson had originally received the Empire Gallantry Medal for a courageous act performed in Palestine in March, 1939.

BPS

CRESSWELL, J. C. M. Collecting Medals. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 176-180.

When presenting this paper at a meeting of the Wellesley Philatelic Society, Auckland (Feb. 12, 1962) the author exhibited a number of specimens from his own collection, including the Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1901 (Boer War), The Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam (1799), and the Waterloo Medal with original iron ring suspender. In the text of the paper Cresswell classifies medals in five distinct categories: (1) Orders of chivalry; (2) military and civil decorations for bravery; (3) medals and awards for armed service within a given area or period; (4) medals and awards for long service and good conduct; (5) medals for proficiency of a specified standard. Facets of the subject are then discussed under the headings: Ribbons, Rim Inscriptions, Displaying Medals, Guides to Collecting.

CRESSWELL, OLIVER. A Re-Examination of a Gold Medal Awarded to Major Rogers for Valorous Service in 1690. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 31 (1962), pp. 138-151, illus.

Several points noted by Cresswell in his re-examination of the above medal (e.g. the *repoussé* technique, poor workmanship, disrepair of the castle depicted, and the spelling of Enniskillen) suggest that it was made by a provincial goldsmith in or about the year 1790. The writer is also of the opinion that the rim legend was probably added at a later date — possibly the second half of the nineteenth century — for the purpose of increasing the saleability of the medal.

FDC

Decorations of the Republic of Viet Nam — Additional Material. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 10-16, illus.

Further notes on the above decorations (first described by James Peterson in the July, 1963 issue of *The Medal Collector*) are contributed by Horst Molter and Lt. Col. Rullier of Paris. The illustrations shown were taken from a booklet entitled *Huy Chuông Việt Nam Công Hòa* which furnishes Vietnamese and French titles for each decoration and class.

DENBY, EDWARD. When a Baby Won a General Service Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 51.

A medal issued by order of Queen Victoria in 1848 was awarded to British sailors who had participated in naval engagements during the period 1793-1840. When a crewman's wife gave birth to a son aboard *HMS Tremendous* during the battle of June 1, 1794 the infant was appropriately presented with a medal and bar inscribed *Daniel Tremendous McKenzie, Baby*. BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. The Awards of the Polish Peoples Republic. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (May, 1962), pp. 1-5, illus. Vol. 13, No. 6 (June, 1962), pp. 6-9, illus. Vol. 13, No. 7 (July, 1962), pp. 4-7, illus. Vol. 13, No. 8 (Aug., 1962), pp. 8-12, illus. Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sept., 1962), pp. 13-17, illus.

Nineteen individual awards of present-day Poland, accompanied by scale illustrations, are listed and fully described. BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. The Commemorative Badge of Fieldmarshal Archduke Albert. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 7-8, illus.

Described and illustrated is a badge instituted by Emperor Francis Joseph I for award to surviving officers (named in an appended listing) who had served under Fieldmarshal Archduke Albert. The occasion for the presentation was the unveiling of a statue to the Fieldmarshal on May 21, 1899. BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. The Francis Joseph Cross. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 12-13, illus.

Although originally conceived by the Austrian emperor Francis Joseph I (1848-1916) as a reward for distinguished military service, the above decoration was completed and first issued during the reign of his successor, Emperor Charles Francis Joseph (1916-1918). A listing of recipients accompanies the writer's illustration and description of the piece. BPS

LEIDL, BERNARD. The Prague City Militia Medal of 1866. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), p. 3, illus.

The above militia medal, struck in silver, was instituted by the Austrian emperor Francis Joseph I during his sojourn in Prague (October, 1866), and was awarded to some 1100 volunteer recruits who had helped maintain law and order during the Prussian occupation of the city. The obverse, inscribed FRANZ JOSEPH I KAISER VON OESTERREICH, shows a

portrait bust of the emperor f.r.; on the reverse appears the date 1866, encircled by an oak wreath. BPS

MARTIN, JOAN. Association Medals of Hong Kong. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 6-8, illus. Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 24-25, illus. Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 52-53, illus. Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 80, illus.

Forty-seven medals are included in this illustrated, descriptive listing. All specimens are in the British Museum collection and are related to Hong Kong associations such as trade unions, societies, clubs and guilds. BPS

McNAMARA, R. T. The Order of Nichan Iftikhar of Tunis. Further Information on the Identification of the Beys. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 4-5, illus.

Additional notes relating to the above order, which was described in the November (1963) issue of *The Medal Collector*, chiefly concern the identification of the fourth Bey, Mohammed Al Hadi (1902-1906), whose monogram the author reproduces. BPS

McNAMARA, R. T. The Order of Nichan Iftikhar of Tunis. Identification of the Hussein Beys. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 6-7, diags.

After enumerating the various difficulties encountered in the decipherment of the monograms which appear on the Nichan Iftikhar decorations the writer proceeds to analyse a number of them by tracing out only the faceted, broader parts of the designs. As a result he is able to identify seven of the nine Beys of Tunis (1837-1957). BPS

MEŘIČKA, VÁCLAV. Der "Orden vom 25. Februar 1948" der CSR. In: *Orden-skunde*, No. 20 (1963), pp. 186-190, illus.

This decoration was issued by the Czechoslovakian Republic in 1949 in commemoration of the communist seizure of the Czech government. The three classes in which it was issued — five-pointed star, silver medal and bronze medal — are illustrated and described. HG

MOON, A. M. C. G. The Stalingrad Plaque of the Kradschützenbataillons 64. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), p. 17, illus.

The above plaque was instituted and awarded by Major Rolf Grams to survivors and next-of-kin following the virtual annihilation of his battalion during the Battle of Stalingrad. The obverse shows the head of a young German soldier, with the name of the company inscribed above

and the legend 14. PANZER DIV. below. The reverse bears a swastika, surrounded by wreath and rays, around which are inscribed the battle honors of the battalion: SAMARA-CHARKOW-NOWOTSCHERKASK-STALINGRAD. BPS

MORGAN, W. A. The Africa General Service Medal, 1877-8-9. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 546 (Nov., 1963), pp. 380-383.

With reference to the above medal — awarded for service in the Kaffir and Zulu Wars of 1877-79 and distributed with single, double and triple date bars — the writer examines the regimental honor rolls in an attempt to establish the numbers awarded and to identify the engagements for which each separate issue was bestowed. Among the recipients were members of Colonial units as well as of several British regiments. FDC

MORGAN, W. A. Notes on Medals for the Royal Navy for Campaigns and Expeditions on the Continent of Africa 1798 to 1910. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 550 (March, 1964), pp. 96-97.

For each of three engagements fought during the above period — the Battle of the Nile, Lord Abercrombie's landing in Egypt, and action off Algiers — the author lists the vessels involved and gives the numbers of Navy General Service Medals and/or bars distributed. BPS

Notes on the U. S. Merchant Marine Awards. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 19, illus.

Illustrations, together with the specified regulations governing its wear, are provided for the Meritorious Service Medal, the second highest award available to members of the United States Merchant Marine. BPS

Orders of the Republic of Togo. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July, 1963), p. 4.

Two orders of the above recently established Republic are described: The Order of Mono, issued in five classes (1961) in recognition of services rendered to the Republic, and the National Order of Honor, created by a law of March 14, 1962; it consists of one class only and is awarded to persons who by their action and sacrifice helped carry Togo to final independence. BPS

PETERSON, J. W. Decorations of Pakistan. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 2-10, illus.

Ten military decorations issued by the dominion of Pakistan, together with their respective ribbons and bars, are reproduced in black and white illustrations from an original colored poster. BPS

PETERSON, J. W. Imperial Order of the Dragon. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), p. 16.

Illustrations of the two types of medal issued for the above Order were reproduced in the previous issue of *The Medal Collector* (Sept., 1963, p. 14). The Society was organized by enlisted men of the 9th U. S. Infantry and 6th U. S. Cavalry divisions serving in Peking (1900-1901), but since the average age of remaining members is now 87 it is foreseen that the Order may soon become extinct. Although eligible for hereditary membership, sons and daughters of present members appear to take little active interest in the affairs of the Society. BPS

RICHARDSON, R. D. Displaying your Medal Collection. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 18-20, diagrs.

With observations based largely on the practical experience acquired in displaying his own collection of some 500 pieces, the writer passes on to collectors useful hints relating to aspects such as the preparation of medals for mounting, the use (and manufacture) of a display case or frame, and the preparation of a mounting board. A number of helpful diagrams illustrate the article. BPS

RISK, J. C. Orders and Medals — Some Informal Remarks Addressed to the Collector. In: *Coin World*, No. 178 (Sept. 13, 1963), p. 46, illus. No. 179 (Sept. 20, 1963), p. 72, illus. No. 180 (Sept. 27, 1963), p. 52. No. 181 (Oct. 4, 1963), p. 52, illus. No. 182 (Oct. 11, 1963), p. 56.

In summarizing the history of orders and decorations Risk points out that the pattern for the design of insignia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was set by the medieval Order of Malta and the Order of Saint Esprit, and that a peak in artistic design was reached in the second half of the nineteenth century. The author warns that since plate illustrations in published works can frequently be misleading, actual photographs and the study of specimens in museum collections provide a much better means of identification. In the concluding portion of the article Risk warns collectors to beware of falsifications, offers advice on the use of reproductions and stresses the importance of condition. FDC

SPASSKII, I. G. *Inostrannye i russkie ordena do 1917 goda*. Leningrad, Izd. Gosud. Ermitazha, 1963. 194 pp., illus., 42 pls. With English Summary, pp. 135-138.

In this history of orders and their insignia, arranged by country, the author places particular emphasis upon the Russian decorations in the Hermitage collection; the sections dealing with Foreign orders are largely based on the literature available. Although the treatment of the Russian

material is not new, it nevertheless includes a certain amount of previously unpublished information.

The Hermitage collection originated with the purchase of some 200 decorations (including a number of Spanish insignia) in Paris in 1861. Russian and foreign specimens were then added from time to time and after the Revolution of 1918 the collection was noticeably enriched through the nationalization of important collections which had formerly been housed in the imperial palaces and the residences of the nobility.

An extensive bibliography, presented on pp. 139-142, is arranged under three sections: General Works, Foreign and Russian. In addition to the specimens shown on the forty-two colored plates, a variety of portraits and insignia appear within the text.

STONE, A. G. An Interesting Group of Medals. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 55-57, map.

The bibliography appended to this article attests the amount of research undertaken by the author in attempting to reconstruct the history of a small group of medals in his collection. The five pieces (two Arctic and three Crimean) had been awarded to a seaman named George Croker for service during the period 1849-51. BPS

TOPILINA, TATYANA. World of Badges. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan. 6, 1964), p. 26, illus.

This article, reprinted in condensed form from a Soviet magazine, tells something of the collection of 11,000 badges viewed by the author during a visit made to the Moscow home of Valerian Artsimovich. Eleven interesting specimens are illustrated. BPS

YASINITSKY, S. G. Russian Ataman Semenov, his Crosses and Badges. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 1-6, illus.

After presenting a short biographical sketch of Semenov and telling something of his activities during the period of the Bolshevik Revolution the writer describes the "For Bravery" cross and three badges instituted by the Russian leader for award to members of his Special Manchurian Unit. BPS

MINT REPORTS

London. Royal Mint. *Ninety-Third Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the Year 1962*. London, 1963. 92 pp., 8 pls.

Although mint production decreased by 62 million pieces in 1962, a record total of 492 million coins was struck for the United Kingdom

during the year. Another 282 million pieces were struck for overseas governments. As was the case in 1961, sixpences were in heaviest demand and the total struck exceeded by 25% the record established in 1958; similarly, a record striking of 137 million pennies was set. Illustrated on the plates are five medals, three badges and six seals struck during the year. Sections devoted to the mechanization of the minting process and the "Trial of the Diets" (i.e., the maintaining of the standard of gold and silver plate) are included, as are the usual tables listing the coinages minted by country, denomination, number and currency value. **FDC**

PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 14, No. 4 (1963), Vol. 15, No. 1 (1964).

BOLETIN NUMISMATICO. ORGANO del CLUB NUMISMATICO de BOGOTA (Los Aptdos. Aéreo 11687, Nal. 4114). Vol. 1, Nos. 4-5 (Oct., 1963-Jan., 1964).

BOLLETTINO NUMISMATICO (Luigi Simonetti, Piazza della Stazione, 1, Florence). Vol. 1, No. 2 (March-April, 1964).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 19 (1964), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May).

CALCOIN NEWS (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 18, No. 3 (Summer, 1964).

CANADA COIN NEWS (62 Richmond St. W., Toronto). Vol. 1, Nos. 25-26 (May 16-30, 1964), Vol. 2, Nos. 1-3 (June 13-July 11, 1964).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Society, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 9 (1964), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).

CERCLE D'ÉTUDES NUMISMATIQUES. BULLETIN (5, rue du Musée, Brussels 1). Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964).

LE CLUB FRANÇAIS DE LA MÉDAILLE BULLETIN BIMESTRIEL (11, Quay de Conti, Paris VI^e). No. 3 (1964).

COIN GALLERIES (New York). **NUMISMATIC REVIEW AND FIXED PRICE LIST** (123 West 57th St., New York 19). Vol. 5, No. 2 (1964).

COIN WORLD (P. O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 211-222 (April 29-July 15, 1964).

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER (P. O. Box 2014, Little Rock, Arkansas). Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1964).

THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 18 (1964), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June).

DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 14, No. 2 (April, 1964).

- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua). Vol. 15 (1964), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May).
- JAARBOEK VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE (Zeestraat 71 B, The Hague, Netherlands). Vol. 49 (1962).
- THE JOURNAL OF THE TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY (Russell Rulau, ed., Sidney, Ohio). Vol. 4, No. 2 (April-June, 1964).
- MÉDAILLES (F. I. D. E. M., 58, rue du Louvre, Paris 2^e). Vol. 26, No. 2 (Dec., 1963).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 13, No. 8 (1964).
- MONEDAS (Sociedad Numismática de Puebla, Apartado Postal 329, Puebla, Pue., Mexico). Vol. 2 (1963), Nos. 19 (July-Sept.), 20 (Oct.-Dec.).
- NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (P. O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). Nos. 4, 5 (April, May, 1964).
- NUMISMA (15, Guildford Lane, Melbourne, Australia). No. 8 (March, 1964).
- NUMISMA (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Jorge Juan 106, Madrid). Vol. 13, No. 64 (Sept.-Oct., 1963).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W.1). Vol. 72 (1964), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7-8 (July-August).
- THE NUMISMATIC GAZETTE (Corbitt & Hunter Ltd., 2, St. Nicholas Bldgs., Newcastle upon Tyne, 1). Vol. 3, No. 3 (May-June, 1964).
- NUMISMATIC NEWS (Iola, Wis.). Vol. 12 (1964), Nos. 9-14 (April 27-July 6).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 30 (1964), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 19 (1964), Nos. 1, 2.
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Dr. Günther Albrecht, Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 13 (1964), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June-August).
- THE NUMISMATIST (3520 North 7th St., Phoenix 14, Arizona). Vol. 77 (1964), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).
- NUMIZMATIKAI KÖZLÖNY (Muzeum korut 14-16, Budapest VIII). Nos. 62-63 (1963-1964).
- PAPER MONEY (P. O. Box 165, Glen Ridge, N. J.). Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter, 1964).
- REVISTA NUMISMATICA ARGENTINA (Asociación Numismática Argentina, Casilla de Correo No. 496, Buenos Aires, Argentina). No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964).
- REVUE NUMISMATIQUE (95, boulevard Raspail, Paris 6^e). 6th Ser., Vol. 5 (1963).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Dortmund, Chemnitzerstrasse 145). May, June (1964).

- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Rüttemeyerstrasse 12, Basel). Nos. 51/54 (May, 1964).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (B. A. Seaby Ltd., 61-65, Gt. Portland St., London, W.1.). (1964), Nos. 552 (May), 553 (June), 554 (July).
- SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO. BOLETIN (Apartado Postal 29856, Mexico 18, D.F.). Vol. 5, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964).
- THE WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis.). Vol. 1 (1964), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).
- WIADOMOŚCI NUMIZMATYCZNE (Warsaw, Jezuicka 6). Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963).
- WORLD COINS (P. O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Vol. 1 (1964), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June).

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- ADELSON, H. L. and G. L. KUSTAS. A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 148). New York, 1962. Rev. by D. M. Metcalf in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (1963), pp. 689-690.
- ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Der machterheissende Traum des Sulla. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41/42 (1961-62), pp. 275-288, illus. Rev. by Erika Simon in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 115-116.
- ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Die constantinische Goldprägung. Mainz, 1963. Rev. by J. S. Boersma in *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (April, 1964), p. 24. Rev. by Jean Lafaurie in *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 180-184.
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- GREAT BRITAIN COIN CO.** (New York). June 30, 1964, 1080 lots, 2 pp., English, U. S., Foreign, Numismatic Books.
- HESS/LEU & CO.** (Lucerne/Zürich). April 16, 1964, 475 lots, 64 pp., 18 pls., Greek, Roman, Celtic, Byzantine.
- HIRSCH, G.** (Munich). June 10-12, 1964, 2040 lots, 78 pp., 28 pls., Ancient, Gold Coins and Medals, German and Foreign.
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- KRICHELDORF, H. H.** (Stuttgart). July 8, 1964, 1794 lots, 80 pp., 48 pls., Ancient, Medieval, German, Papal, Modern European, Asian and African.
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- PETERS, J.** (Decatur, Ill.). June 30, 1964, 502 lots, 6 pp., Crowns and Minor Coins of the World.
- RIGGS, L.** (Cincinnati, Ohio). June 18, 1964, 967 lots, 27 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Numismatic Books.
- RIGÖ MÜNZENHANDLUNG** (Constance). May 30, 1964, 481 lots, 25 pp., 3 pls., Ancient, Austrian, Polish and Russian, Swiss, Foreign Coins and Medals, German, Danish.
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SIMONETTI, L. (Florence). Vol. 1, No. 2, March-April, 1964, 758 nos., 29 pp., 5 pls., Gold, Ancient, Modern, Medieval, Italian, Foreign Misc., Medals, Numismatic Books. Vol. 1, No. 2 (Suppl.), June, 1964, 306 nos., 15 pp., Ancient, Italian, Papal, Foreign, Numismatic Books.

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VAN der DUSSEN, J. W. (Haarlem, Holland). List 57, 4 pp., Crowns and Talers, European, U. S.

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BASBAUN, JOSÉ. (-1963). In: *Revista Numismática Argentina*, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964), p. 28.

BJORK, GEORGE (-1964). In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 13 (June 22, 1964), p. 79.

BORJA, CESAR (1914-1964). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 7 (July, 1964), p. 912.

SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Eleven students representing ten universities attended the thirteenth Summer Seminar in Numismatics held at the Society's Museum in New York from June 9 to August 15, 1964.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at nineteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. The conferences were chiefly concerned with specific problems relating to ancient and mediaeval history and art, toward the solution of which the science of numismatics makes definite contribution. During the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his selected topic.

Specialists who conducted conferences during the Seminar were Howard L. Adelson, Associate Professor of History, City College of New York; Alfred R. Bellinger, Professor Emeritus, Yale University; Peter Berghaus, Professor of Numismatics at the University of Münster and Director of the Historical Department of the Landesmuseum für Kunst und Kulturgeschichte, Münster; Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Assistant Professor of Classics and Curator of the Sterling Memorial Library Coin Collection, Yale University; Joan M. Fagerlie, Assistant Curator of Roman Coins,

American Numismatic Society; Philip Grierson, Reader in Mediaeval Numismatics at Cambridge and Professor of Numismatics and the History of Coinage at the University of Brussels; Henry Grunthal, Curator of European Coins, American Numismatic Society; R. Ross Holloway, Assistant Professor of Archaeology, University of North Carolina; Harald Ingholt, Professor of Archaeology, Yale University; Hillel Kaslove, Curatorial Assistant, American Numismatic Society; George L. Kustas, Associate Professor of Classics, State University of New York at Buffalo; Robert S. Lopez, Professor of History, Yale University; George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Kolbjørn Skaare, Keeper of Coins, University of Oslo Coin Collection, Oslo, Norway; Margaret Thompson, Curator of Greek Coins, American Numismatic Society; Rudi Thomsen, Professor of Ancient History, Aarhus University, Denmark; William P. Wallace, Professor of Classics, University of Toronto.

The fields of Study represented by the students were: Ancient History, 7: Art History, 3: Mediaeval Studies, 1. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Jack M. Balcer, University of Michigan; James S. A. Cunningham, Princeton Theological Seminary; James A. Dengate, University of Pennsylvania; Paul W. Deussen, Princeton University; Charles D. Hamilton, Cornell University; Susan Jarvis, Yale University; Walter Emil Kaegi, Jr., Dumbarton Oaks Research Library; Hanna E. Kassis, Harvard University; Luis A. Losada, University of Toronto; Richard E. Mitchell, University of Cincinnati; G. Michael Woloch, Johns Hopkins University.

The seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1965, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who by June, 1965 will have completed at least one year's graduate study in archaeology, classics, economics, history of art, oriental languages, or some other humanistic field. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. The offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York, N. Y. 10032. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1965.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10032

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are \$10.00. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series* and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which usually several numbers appear each year. *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of more than 20,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, 50 cents each.

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GENERAL

BENEUT, GUY. "Monnayage" cinématographique. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 341-342.

In a discussion of the various films in which coins or paper currency have appeared the writer cites the following four examples: *Treasure Island* (silver dollars), *Le joueur* (aluminum-bronze jetons), *Du rîfîfi chez les femmes* (fake 10,000 franc banknotes) and *La vie conjugale* (aluminum jetons, struck at the Paris Mint with the diameter and weight of the old five-franc piece).

Coin Collecting for Fun and Profit. By the Editors of *Coin World*. New York, Arco Publishing Company, 1964. 104 pp., illus.

Together with a useful, illustrated section devoted to coin values and condition, this work provides helpful information relating to collecting, rarity, supply and demand, mint marks and the care and preservation of coins.

FDC

Coins — Questions and Answers. The What, When and Why of U. S. Coins. Iola, Wis., Krause Publications, 1964. 127 pp., illus.

In what may be described as a reference work of an introductory nature, Chester L. Krause and staff members of Krause Publications provide answers to questions most frequently asked concerning United States coins, paper money and medals. In brief concluding sections, some consideration is also given to questions related to Canadian and Mexican coins and currency, foreign coins and numismatic investment.

FDC

DEACON, J. H. The Dollar, as used in Australia and Elsewhere. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (1963), p. 135.

With the aid of a chronological listing the writer illustrates the use of the dollar in Australia and other countries of the world during the period 1525-1935.

EGUIA LIS, BERNARDO. La moneda falsa. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 41 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), p. 81. With English Translation.

As an aid to the certain identification of a counterfeit coin the writer suggests the use of a numismatic card listing the following data for a genuine specimen of the same issue: (1) Country, (2) mint, (3) date, (4) metal, (5) color, (6) face value, (7) weight in air, (8) weight in water, (9) volume, (10) density, (11) diameter, (12) thickness, (13) obverse, (14) reverse, (15) edge, and (16) remarks. By checking the suspected counterfeit point by point against these data, he suggests, differences between the two coins will be more easily recognized.

EVANS, DAVID. Down on the Farm. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 555 (August, 1964), pp. 277-280.

Evans lists and describes some of the coins, medals, tokens, both English and foreign, which have been found on Holm House Farm near Stockton on Tees, Durham. These pieces found their way to the farm during the last century, at which time it was used as a dumping ground for the Stockton district. FDC

GABARRON, (Mrs.) JOHN. History of the A.N.A. Library. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 762-763, illus.

In a brief summary the writer records the growth and development of the above library, from its unpretentious beginnings in 1891 to the present sizeable collection of periodicals, pamphlets, catalogues and more than 3,000 books. Librarians succeeding the first incumbent, S. H. Chapman, are named, as are also the various centers at which the library has been housed. BPS

GEIGER, H. U. Histoire du Cabinet des Médailles de Lausanne. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 43 (1963), pp. 7-24.

The collection began with a gift of five Turkish coins to the library of the Lausanne Academy in 1755. In 1779 a gift of more than sixty coins was made by the then Rector of the Academy, and following the discovery of a hoard near Avenches in 1807 some sixty Roman coins were added. The first catalogue of the collection, in which pieces were classified according to size, was compiled by Pierre Antoine Baron in 1818. In 1840,

partly by public subscription, a substantial addition of some 4140 specimens was made, consisting of local issues and Roman coins found within the canton. The Cabinet proper, with its own curator, was established in 1849, and ten years later the first general catalogue was projected. Personality difficulties prevented its implementation until 1899, although Morel-Fatio, a numismatist of considerable skill, had been appointed curator in 1860. By 1867 the collection comprised 13,820 coins, a figure which had increased to 23,009 by 1872. Under Morel-Fatio, the numismatic library was enlarged, new display cases were acquired, and an exhibit entitled *Roman History through Coins* was organized. Eventually, a new curator, Molin, issued the only extant catalogue of the collection. In 1938 Colin Martin, while yet a law student, became curator, and with his appointment the cabinet was reorganized and the library expanded; in 1945 new exhibition cases were installed. By 1960 the size of the collection was listed at 25,150 pieces. DR

GRINSELL, L. V. Numismatics in Bristol City Museum. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 103-104.

The author, who at present holds the office of Curator of Archaeology and History at the above museum, provides an account of the museum's numismatic collection (which also comes under his care), recounts the accomplishments of some of his predecessors, and mentions a number of prominent Bristol numismatists. The collection itself comprises nine separate categories: (1) Ancient British Currency and Coinage, (2) Roman Coins, (3) English Coins, (4) Maundy Money, (5) Bristol Bank Notes, (6) Trade Tokens, (7) Inn and Trade Checks, (8) Historical Medals, and (9) Primitive Currency. FDC

HILLEBRAND, J. W. Coins in Religion: Religion in Coins. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (May 11, 1964), pp. 87-88, illus.

In his presentation and development of the above theme the writer discusses Biblical references (the widow's mite, tribute penny, the thirty pieces of silver, etc.), coins depicting Greek and Roman gods, Maundy money, the design of St. George and the dragon, coins commemorating Martin Luther and the Reformation, religious symbols on the coinage of Israel, Papal coins, depictions of the cross and the Virgin and Child, and the use of the motto "In God We Trust." Several examples are illustrated. BPS

HLINKA, J. Výstava "Bratislavská mincovňa." In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), pp. 155-156.

Described in some detail are the contents of an exhibition entitled "Bratislava Mint" which was held in the Slovak National Museum

(Bratislava) in 1963. The display comprised three sections: (1) Celtic coins, chiefly of the Biatec type, (2) coins struck at the Bratislava Mint during the period 1430-1530, and (3) between 1623 and 1721.

HLINKA, J. Za univ. prof. dr. Vojtechom Ondrouchom. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), p. 157.

In this obituary of Vojtech Ondrouch, distinguished Czech professor of ancient history and an authority on the history of Czechoslovakia during the Celtic and Roman periods, Hlinka provides a listing of the books and periodical articles which he contributed to numismatics during the course of his career.

International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. *Nickel in Coinage*. [n.p.] 1961. 4 pp., illus.

In addition to a brief history of the use of nickel in coinage, from ancient times to the present, this pamphlet relates the story of the first cupro-nickel coins and lists production statistics for countries which at the present time issue nickel or nickel alloy coinage. FDC

McCABE, L. W. An Exercise in Numismatic Etymology. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 1668-1672, illus.

What begins as a strictly etymological treatment of the term dinar, as used on medieval and modern coinages, develops into an historical analysis of the word and its significance in a period beginning with eighth century Persia and ending with present-day Iran. In tracing the derivation of the word, McCabe notes a striking similarity between the history of the dinar and that of the Spanish maravedi: both coins experienced marked depreciation and both had their medieval roots in territories which bordered the Islamic Empire. Working from past to present, the author draws some interesting relationships between Iranian and Iberian monetary history. FDC

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. 80 let akademika Václava Vojtíška. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), pp. 156-157.

In connection with the eightieth birthday recently celebrated by the distinguished Czech professor Václav Vojtíšek, the writer emphasizes the numerous contributions to numismatics he has made during the course of a scholarly career. Professor Vojtíšek serves as professor of auxiliary historical sciences at Charles University (Prague).

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. 75 let akademika Josefa Dobiáše. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), pp. 191-192.

In connection with the recently celebrated 75th birthday of Josef Dobiáš, well-known Czech historian and professor of ancient history at Charles University, the author reports on his numismatic writings and his association with the Czech Numismatic Society.

PENNINGTON, PAUL. Trade Dollars of the World. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1229-1234, illus. Vol. 30, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 2077-2081, illus. Vol. 30, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 2629-2634, illus.

With frequent reference to the works of John M. Willem, Richard S. Yeoman, Gertrude Burford Rawlings and J. Laurence Laughlin, the writer illustrates and discusses trade dollars of the world under the following headings: Maria Theresa Dollars, The Spanish Dollar, Mexican Dollar, United States Trade Dollars, Japanese Trade Dollars, French Trade Dollars for Cochin and Indo-China, British Trade Dollar, Chinese Trade Dollars. BPS

PLEŠE, JURAJ. Razvoj novaca talirskih veličina, njihovo značenje i karakteristike. In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), pp. 11-19, illus. With English and German Summaries, pp. 19-20.

Pleše first traces the development of coinage, from its inception to the fifteenth century, in an attempt to show the existence of a constant decadence in technical execution and style. Part two of the article comprises a general survey of thaler-size coins, with emphasis placed upon their chief characteristics. In the third and concluding portion the writer describes and illustrates a number of such pieces, several of which incorporate distinctive medallic features.

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Pražské numismatické sbírky. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), pp. 145-150, 8 pls. With German Summary.

In presenting a survey of public numismatic collections in Prague, including those in museums, universities and archives, emphasis is placed by the writer on content, the availability of material to students, and the type of exhibit featured.

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The Silver Dollars of North and South America*. 2nd ed. Rev. and edited by Imre Molnar, R. S. Yeoman, Henry Christensen and Neil Shafer. Racine, Wis., The Whitman Publishing Co., 1964, 125 pp., illus.

This updated and expanded version of the earlier Raymond catalogue remains substantially the same in its listings, but careful attention has been paid to details of historical data pertaining to each country, the inclusive years of coinage, accuracy of attribution and description, breakdown by major type and variety, and clarity of illustration. Valuations have been brought up-to-date and are shown for each piece in the con-

dition in which it is most likely to be found. Compiled with the collaboration of such experts as Henry Christensen, Imre Molnar, R. S. Yeoman, Xavier Calicó and H. M. F. Schulman, the work will be found virtually indispensable to numismatists interested in the coinage of the Western Hemisphere. FDC

RINALDI, OSCAR. Le Aste di monete in Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 28.

Rinaldi discusses in some detail the reasons why Italy's leading coin dealers have slackened or suspended their coin auctions since 1963.

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. Emperors and Kings in the Americas. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1964), pp. 3-11, illus.

In an article designed to provide an historical background for collectors of the early coins of the Americas the author discusses the various rulers, both European and native, who have left their imprint on the coinage. He also draws interesting parallels between the domestic and colonial policies of the major powers involved, shows how the coins frequently mirror these policies, and allows the reader to observe the changes within the European balance of power from the fifteenth to the twentieth century and the effects which they had upon the colonial apportionment of Spain, France and Portugal in the Americas. The article includes a detailed listing of the numerous coins mentioned. FDC

SVOBODOVÁ, D. Výstava "Hospodářský a měnový vývoj socialistických, kapitalistických a rozvojových zemí." In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), pp. 179-180.

At an exhibition entitled "Economic Development in Socialist, Capitalist and Emerging Countries" held in the hall of the National Bank (Prague) in 1963 the following countries were represented: (Socialist), Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union; (Capitalist), The United States, France, Great Britain and West Germany; (Emerging), Burma, Indonesia and Cuba. The exhibition included a display of the coinage and paper currency of each country in which emphasis was placed upon the symbolism incorporated.

SWEETON, A. M. Edge Inscriptions on Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 239.

Specific examples, taken from the coinage of the Netherlands (one guilder, 1933), England (50 shillings, 1656-68, silver crown, 1658, five guineas, 1684) and the United States (half cents, 1793-97, large cents, 1793-96, fifty cents, 1794-1836, silver dollars, 1794-1804) illustrate the

incorporation of edge inscriptions on coins as a protective measure designed to discourage the practice of clipping. BPS

WILLEY, R. C. The Mysterious GR 5 Ord Countermarks. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 238-239.

The six varieties of countermarks which the writer publishes have all been found on Spanish dollars since 1890 — the year in which the first such mark was published by Caldecott in the *British Numismatic Journal*. After investigating the origins of the six marks, however, Willey concludes that they cannot be accepted as either Canadian or authentic. BPS

WILSON, S. J. The Significance of Coins in the Identification of Old Dutch Wrecks on the West Australian Coast. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 191-195, maps, illus.

The writer brings numismatic evidence to bear in establishing the identities of four ships, the *Batavia* (1629), *Vergulde Draeck* (1656), *Zuytdorp* (1712) and *Zeewyk* (1727), wrecked off the coast of West Australia. Brief outlines are provided of the history of each vessel, the type of treasure carried, and the nature of the coins so far recovered. FDC

World Mint Report for Calendar Year 1962. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 1843-1849.

Coinage struck for seventy-five countries and territories during 1962 is listed by denomination, metal and quantities struck. BPS

ANCIENT

ALLEN, D. F. Celtic Coins. In: *Ordnance Survey Map of Southern Britain in the Iron Age* (Chessington, Surrey, 1962), pp. 19-22.

In this account of the Celtic coinage of Britain, prepared in connection with the publication of the above Ordnance Map, Allen points out that "for at least a century and a half before the Roman conquest, Celtic coins are among the most important Iron Age remains in Britain. There is still controversy over the date at which Celtic peoples of Europe first adopted coinage as a means of exchange, but by the latter part of the second century B.C. local coins were being produced in most parts of the Celtic world. These coins started as imitations of various Greek and Roman coinages, but soon developed a local individuality." In addition to eight maps indicating the distribution of coins, the work includes a concordance of the principal types of uninscribed coins referred to in the text, a chronological table, and tables showing (a) the approximate

duration, in Britain, of British and Gallo-Belgic uninscribed coins, and (b) the approximate dates of inscribed British coins.

CALEY, E. R. *Analysis of Ancient Metals*. New York, Macmillan, 1964. 173 pp., tabs.

In emphasizing the need for qualitative — but preferably quantitative — analyses of ancient metals the author stresses their importance to the archaeologist in determining date accuracy, and to the museologist in establishing authenticity. Such analyses can be used by the numismatist to illustrate the relationship between coinage and economic conditions, when progressive stages of debasement are observed, and may also be of great help in the detection of forgeries. The work includes tables compiled from completed analyses of a wide variety of ancient metals and alloys, including numerous examples of early coinage. FDC

DAYET, JEAN. Trouvaille d'une statère au type du "Philippe." In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 347.

A gold stater of the Philip of Macedon type (LT 8897), found in excellent state of preservation at Seveux (Haute Saône), is attributed by the writer to the Sequani. Seveux (ancient Segobodium) is situated on the left bank of the Saône at a point where the Roman road from Besançon to Langres crossed the river.

GUEY, JULIEN. Une glose pseudonumismatique incluse dans Job, 42, 11 (LXX)? In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 330-331.

The difficult Hebrew word *qsyth* (*qesita*) occurs only three times in the Old Testament. In the LXX it has been translated as *amnas* (lamb); but in Job (42:11) a gloss has crept into the text and it has been given the following rendition: a gold tetradrachm, not in coin.

KANAEL, BARUCH. Notes on the Dates Used During the Bar Kokhba Revolt. In: *Bar-Ilan* (1963), pp. 149-155. In Hebrew. With English Summary, pp. xxxiii-xxxiv.

In connection with the three inscriptions which appear upon the coins issued during the Bar Kokhba Revolt (*The first year of the deliverance of Israel*, *The second year of the liberty of Israel* and *Of the liberty of Jerusalem*) the writer suggested in an earlier article that "these dates reflect the existence of a Messianic movement at the beginning of the revolt which recognized Bar Kokhba as redeemer . . ." He now notes that "the documents from this period discovered in recent years, especially those from Wadi Muraba'at (published by J. T. Milik) and those from Nahal Hever discovered by J. Yadin, seem to indicate that, notwithstanding the official policy expressed on the coins, the adherents of Ben

Koseba continued, at least during the second year of the revolt, to date according to the second year of the redemption of Israel by Simon ben Koseba, Nasi of Israel."

KOLNÍKOVÁ, EVA. Keltská strieborná minca typu Alkis z Nitry. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), pp. 129-132. With German Summary, pp. 132-133.

Problems connected with a Celtic silver coin of the Alkis type, recently unearthed while excavations were being carried out at Nitra (Slovakia), suggest to the writer the possible existence of a hitherto unsuspected mint. The coin is fully described and illustrated.

MAGAIN, PIERRE. Introduction à la numismatique gauloise. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), pp. 11-12.

The views and opinions expressed by a number of numismatists — including B. Francheschi, J. de Mey, M. Thirion and J. Lallemand — are cited by Magain in this discussion of Gallic coinage. A point which the writer emphasizes is that in ancient times only the Gauls struck an abstract coinage, but this was ruptured with the introduction of Mediterranean concepts brought about by the coming of the Romans.

MARTIN, COLIN. La numismatique au XVIII^e siècle. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 49 (Nov., 1963), pp. 15-16.

During his visit to Italy and Sicily in the years 1786-88 Goethe was attracted by the beauty of ancient coins; he mentioned several collections which he had seen and noted the importance of coins in the areas of both art and history. At that time, collector interest was centered almost exclusively in the former. By comparison with archaeology, numismatics attained to the dignity of a science only recently but now occupies its own unique place of importance. DR

OIKONOMIDES, M. Denarion Kommodou ek tes anaskaphes notios tes Akropoleos. In: *Archaiologike Ephemeris* (1961), pp. 58-60, pl. 3.

After publishing a denarius of Commodus found in 1955 in the western wall of a Roman reservoir, situated south of the Acropolis, the writer describes and illustrates three Athenian and three Byzantine coins found on the site at the same time.

OIKONOMIDES, M. Nomismata Anaskaphon Thessalias. In: *Thessalika*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1962), pp. 3-15, 2 pls.

Four silver and sixty-two bronze pieces (Greek, Roman and Byzantine) are included in this descriptive catalogue of the coins found during the course of archaeological excavations conducted at various sites in Thessaly

between 1956 and 1962. Twenty-four outstanding specimens are illustrated.

RAHMANI, L. Y. The Coins from the Cave of Horror. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 12, Nos. 3-4 (1962), p. 200.

Four bronze coins from the time of Bar-Kokhba, found at the above site, are described. Three of the pieces are dated A.D. 133/4; the fourth, A.D. 134/5.

WIRGIN, WOLF. The "Thick" Shekel — a Problem in Interpretation. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 76-79.

By "unfolding a phase of numismatic history" Wirgin hopes to pave the way for serious reconsideration of certain interpretations regarding the dating of the "thick" shekel, for which past historians have suggested three different periods: (1) The Maccabean dynasty (143-135 B.C.), (2) the First Revolt against the Romans (A.D. 66-70) and (3) the Second Revolt, under Hadrian (132-135). In what is essentially a commentary on the opinions expressed by these scholars the writer plays down the evidence of epigraphy and hoards while stressing the significance of the theo-political nature of the coins in relation to the Maccabean movement.

FDC

GREEK

AULOCK, HANS von. Die Münzprägung der kilikischen Stadt Mopsos. In: *Archäologischer Anzeiger* (1963), pp. 232-276, pls. 1-5.

For the period beginning with Antiochus IV (175-164 B.C.) and ending with Gallienus (253-268) von Aulock provides a catalogue of the coinage of the Cilician city of Mopsos in which eighty-seven types are listed and described. Together with five plates, the article includes a table listing thirty-four monograms found on the coins.

BERTINO, ANTONIO. Un hemilitron inedito di Abaceno. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 4, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1963), pp. 163-165, illus.

A previously unknown hemilitron which the writer publishes and illustrates (in both natural and enlarged size) was struck at the Sicul city of Abacaenum ca. 445-440, a period during which almost all other Sicul centers were under the dominion or influence of Syracuse. The obverse depicts the head of a woman, f.r.; on the reverse, above a standing wild boar, appear the three letters of the ethnic ABA.

CATALANO, PIETRO. La data della fondazione di Siracusa su una dracma di bronzo del 275 a.C. del re Pirro dell'Epiro. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 19-21.

A bronze coin of the time of Pyrrhus marked x (600) and one from the reign of Hiero II marked xk (620) are interpreted as preserving a tradition of the founding of Syracuse in 875 B.C. ARB

CROSS, F. M., Jr. The Discovery of Samaria Papyri. In: *The Biblical Archaeologist*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (Dec., 1963), pp. 110-121, illus.

The discovery of the Samaria papyri in the Mugharet Abu Sinjeb (Wadi Daliyeh) early in the spring of 1962 was accompanied by finds of coins and other artifacts. Among the coin specimens reported to have been dug from the Daliyeh cave were an Attic tetradrachm of a type attributed to Philip II, a silver stater struck on the Persian standard by Mazaeus, satrap of Cilicia, and a Tyrian didrachm.

FRANKE, P. R. Artemis Hoplismene. In: *Archäologischer Anzeiger* (1963), pp. 450-454, illus.

In connection with the use of the armed Artemis (Artemis Hoplismene) in Greek Art — a conception which flourished during the archaic but is seldom found in later periods — Franke describes and illustrates a tetradrachm struck ca. 196 B.C. at Abydos in the Troad; on the obverse appears a crowned effigy of Artemis, shown wearing a pearl necklace, with bow and quiver carried over the right shoulder. It is suggested that this depiction may indicate the existence, at Abydos, of an archaic cult image of the goddess — or may reflect a living tradition of her person in this manifestation.

HEMELRIJK, J. M. Some Ear Ornaments in Archaic Cypriot and East Greek Art. In: *Bulletin van de Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Kennis van de Antieke Beschaving te 's-Gravenhage*, Vol. 38 (1963), pp. 28-51, illus.

Contemporary coins of Cebren, Phocaea, Lampsacus and Auriol on which pendants are depicted are illustrated and described by Hemelrijk in this discussion of the various ear ornaments found in Cypriot and East Greek art.

JONES, T. B. A Numismatic Riddle: The So-Called Greek Imperials. In: *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 107, No. 4 (August, 1963), pp. 308-347, tabs., maps.

"The Greek imperials present a number of difficult problems. Despite the work of many generations of modern numismatists, there are still cases in which the attribution of coins is uncertain. There is much to be done in determining the chronological order of many series of undated

'autonomous' coins. Most important and challenging of all are the questions surrounding the monetary functions of the Greek imperials. It is by no means certain that all [these] were meant to be, in the strict sense, 'coins.' Furthermore, even in instances in which a series is known, or can be demonstrated, to have had a monetary use, it is not clear how such coins fitted into the economy of the Roman Empire as a whole . . . In short, the general impression given by the Greek imperials is that they flourished in a state of complete metrological anarchy." In the course of an interesting article, treating only the bronze coins of the eastern half of the empire and using statistical tables, graphs, maps and illustrations of pertinent coins, the writer succeeds in clarifying a number of the complex problems involved.

KRAFT, KONRAD. Geschichte eines Münzhortes unter Tiberius. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 49 (Nov., 1963), pp. 14-15.

A papyrus text (Rylands 125=Loeb Ed. 278) records the complaint of one described only (from the police record) as fifty years old, with a scar under his left arm. In 28/29 this man had hired a mason to demolish an old wall. While he was absent on business, the mason had found a treasure, hidden by the owner's mother in 15/14 B.C., consisting of a pair of gold earrings (wt., one gold stater), a golden crescent (wt., three-fourths of a gold stater), a pair of silver bracelets (wt., twelve drachmae, unminted), a silver necklace worth eighty drachmae, and sixty silver drachmae. The mason had absconded with the treasure, leaving only the container. The complainant asks the police to prosecute. DR

MISSERE, GIANLUIGI. Contributo alla monetazione greca imperiale di Tarsus Ciliciae. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1963), pp. 166-170, illus.

Following a description of two Greek Imperial coins struck at Tarsus (Cilicia) at the beginning of the reign of Septimius Severus the writer treats in some detail various problems related to the interpretation of this early coinage. Thirty entries are included in the appended bibliography.

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. Some Cappadocian Problems. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 407-411, pl. 20.

Mørholm questions Reinach's interpretation of the series of numerals found in the reverse exergues of Cappadocian drachms and tetradrachms as referring to their dates in regnal years. Since Reinach's theory does not hold true in all cases the author suggests the possibility of a new approach to the arrangement of the series, confining his remarks to the coinage of the Ariarathids in the second and early first centuries B.C. The resultant rearrangement produces several changes in attribution. RDC

SELLWOOD, D. G. The Parthian Coins of Gotarzes I, Orodes I, and Sinatruces. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 73-89, pls. 7-8.

In presenting a revised listing of the kings of the Arsacid kingdom Sellwood replaces Artabanus II with Gotarzes I and Orodes I. Wroth's series of Artabanus II coins (*BMC Parthia*) are given to Gotarzes, and his Sinatruces coins to Orodes. To Sinatruces are assigned the issues which Wroth placed tentatively under the name of Phraates III. FDC

VAROUCCHA-CHRISTODOULOPOULOS, EIRENE. Athenai — Attike. Ethnikon Archaiologikon Mouseion. A. Nomismatike Sylloge. In: *Archaiologikon Deltion*, Vol. 16 (1960), pp. 7-9, 3 pls.

With reference to pertinent pages in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, and with some attention given to outstanding specimens and important hoards discovered during the period covered, the author treats briefly the accessions made to the numismatic collection in the National Archaeological Museum (Athens) during the years 1947-1960.

VAROUCCHA-CHRISTODOULOPOULOS, EIRENE. Prosktemata Nomismatikou Mouseiou. In: *Archaiologikon Deltion*, Vol. 17 (1963), pp. 4-7, 2 pls.

Greek, Roman, Byzantine and medieval hoards found in Greece furnished the majority of the coins acquired by the National Archaeological Museum (Athens) in 1961. A number of outstanding specimens are illustrated in the above report of the year's acquisitions.

WARREN, JENNIFER A. W. A Neglected Hoard of Elean Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 413-415.

The author lists and describes nine coins from an Elean hoard, noting the total absence of Hera head staters when comparison is made with other hoards of the period. In view of the melted condition of the coins — for which a terminal date of 400 B.C. is proposed — it is suggested that they were probably subjected to fire during the Spartan invasion of Elis ca. 400-399 B.C. A table showing the output of the Hera mint in the fourth century is included. FDC

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Der Mettius-Denar mit "Caesar Dict. Quart." Zur Auswertung der Münzquellen der Geschichte des Jahres 44. v. Chr., 2 Beitrag. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 50 (March, 1964), pp. 29-33, illus.

Alföldi defends his arrangement of the coinage of 45/44, arguments against which were based on misapprehension of the diadem instead of the *lituus* behind the portrait of Caesar on the Hague denarius. He outlines

the inevitability of his arrangement from the die sequence and the control letter on this and succeeding series, the dating depending largely on the hybrids of obverses used normally with Mettius and also found with P. Sepullius Macer (who commonly uses CAESAR DICT PERPETUO). The IMPER denarius, issued after the assumption of unlimited power, gives way, after Caesar's assassination, to DICT PERPETUO. February 15 to March 15 first saw CAESAR IMP, then DICT PERPETUO; therefore only the first half of February was available for the DICT QVART series. DR

BALDUS, H. R. Eine unedierte Münze des Uranius Antoninus. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 49 (Nov., 1963), pp. 8-12, illus.

A new bronze of Uranius (253/4?) shows close resemblance in obverse die to Copenhagen *SNG Syria Cities* 313, but a difference in the reverse, this being closer to a specimen in the Yale collection. The reverse eagle is probably not a reference to Zeus but a token of the god Elagabalus. Although it is not yet possible to give a precise date to this coinage, the number of pieces known, their variety, and the comparatively unchanged portrait point toward a rather heavy but short-lived issue. DR

BASTIEN, PIERRE. L'émission [altar in the field, left, and PLC in the exergue] de l'atelier de Lugdunum. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 50 (March, 1964), pp. 34-35, illus.

Sutherland's reference to numerous examples of the series of folles from Lyons with an altar in the field (l.) and PLC in the exergue is not borne out by an examination of the coins in the Lyons Museum. These pieces appear very rarely, the Ashmolean Museum having only two and the British Museum one. The Domqueur hoard, however, (2132 coins from the period 295-313, discovered in Jan., 1951), contained a specimen struck from the same dies as the British Museum piece: (obv.), IMP MAXIMIANUS AUG, with bust (r.) laureate; (rev.), GENIO POP ULTIROMANI, altar in field (l.) and PLC in exergue. Another coin from the same hoard, with the same obverse die, has a reverse with a star added in field (r.). The date 300, proposed by Sutherland, and the insertion of that coin between exergue LP, r. field A/B, with altar, is invalidated, since obviously the PLC, no symbol, directly precedes PLC, star, which Sutherland correctly dates to 304. In view of the extreme rarity of the type, the PLC without symbol must have been struck briefly in the early months of 304. DR

BUTTREY, T. V. "Old Aurei" at Palmyra and the Coinage of Pescennius Niger. In: *Berytus*, Vol. 14, Fasc. 2 (1963), pp. 117-128, tab.

After studying the various problems connected with a well known bilingual inscription from Palmyra, and with the coinage of Pescennius

Niger, the writer presents the following conclusions: "The Palmyra inscription makes perfectly good sense when seen within its historical context. The 'old aurei' were not pre-Neronian. It is not conceivable that any were in circulation at this late date at a weight still heavier than the pre-Neronian. The *aurei* in question are, rather, current coin rendered 'old' by the re-definition of the *aureus* by Pescennius Niger . . . The early date of the inscription confirms the impression made by Niger's coins, that the *aurei* were largely accession pieces and so were struck already in April or May of 193 A.D."

BUTTREY, T. V. The Unique "as" of Cn. Piso Frugi, an Unrecognized Semuncial Dupondius. In: *Studia Oliveriana*, Vol. 11 (1963), pp. 3-10, pl. 1.

"Annibale degli Abati-Olivieri, in his *Della Fondazione di Pesaro, 1757*, p. 50, first published from his collection a Roman bronze coin which, if now described and illustrated elsewhere in the literature, is still unique and still fortunately to be seen in the Museo Oliveriano." A description of the piece reads as follows: (obv.), Janus head crowned with wreaths; above, ||; border of fine dots; (rev.), two galleys; above, ROMA; below, CN PISO FRUGI; border of fine dots; weight, 23.11 gr.; diameter, 30-32 mm.; die positions, ↑→. Regarding the correct interpretation of the coin, the conclusion reached by Buttrey after studying the various problems involved is that it is "a dupondius, as the types show; of the semuncial standard, as the weight shows; and probably overstruck on a reduced sextantal or uncial as, as the flan shows. It cannot as yet be dated precisely within the first century B.C., but I incline to believe it early, say 90-85 B.C., and struck at Rome. It is doubtful whether the coin has anything to do with the later bronzes of the Pompeys or of Antony."

CARSON, R. A. G. An Aureus of Carausius Minted at Rotomagus. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 27, Nos. 3/4 (Winter, 1963-64), pp. 73-74, pl. 27.

A new aureus of Carausius which Carson describes was recently acquired by the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals. It belongs to a rare series of gold coins struck at Rouen (the ancient Rotomagus) late in the emperor's reign — presumably after Boulogne had been recaptured by Constantine Chlorus in 293.

CARSON, R. A. G. Report on a Hoard of Mid-Fourth Century Bronze Coins from Doni Street, Rabat, Malta. In: *Annual Report of the Museum Department, Malta* (1961), pp. 8-10.

As described in the above report, the Rabat hoard discovered in April, 1961 consisted almost exclusively of coins issued by Constantius II as Augustus and by Julian as Caesar. The one exception was a small bronze of the deified Constantine I. Although many specimens were in such

poor condition that it was impossible to recognize the mint source, Rome, Aquileia, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Constantinople, Cyzicus and Nicomedia are among the mints so far identified. A descriptive catalogue of the coins includes references to Carson, Hill and Kent (*Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324-498*, London, 1960).

CIRAMI, G. Il culto romano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 49-50, illus.

In this exposition of symbolism in the religion and cults of the Romans the writer mentions and explains specific examples as found on Roman coinage. Line drawings illustrate a number of distinctive symbols.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and M. A. O'DONOVAN. The 1961 Beachy Head (Bullock Down) Hoard of Third-Century Coins of the Central and Gallic Empires. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 163-88, illus.

In publishing the hoard of 5,296 antoniniani found at Beachy Head in 1961 the authors divide the coins between the Central and Gallic empires (A.D. 254-75), comment on the probable date of deposit (ca. 280), and propose a combination of Voetter's fifth and sixth coinages, arrived at through previous research, into one "quinisext" coinage. A listing of the coins by emperor includes mules and mis-strikes as well as the normal issues. FDC

GALLWEY, H. D. A Hoard of Third-Century Antoniniani from Southern Spain. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 335-406, pls. 17-19.

Gallwey lists by mint and reign some 29,850 antoniniani, the remains of a hoard of third-century coins found in Spain; the hoard belongs primarily to the sole reign of Gallienus, although coins dating some thirty years beyond that period are in evidence. Although most of the specimens represented are from the mint of Rome, the author notes, with surprise, the strong representation of eastern issues for a Spanish find, and expresses the hope that the material presented will form a useful contribution towards a revised corpus of the coinage of the period A.D. 253-68. Except for slight changes in mint headings and the re-allocation of some coin types to agree with more recent opinions (which the author believes to be correct), the listing follows in general the pattern used in Mattingly & Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage*. FDC

LAFaurie, JEAN. A propos des monnaies de la tombe de Böckingen (Baden). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 327-329.

Lafaurie discusses certain problems connected with a group of Roman Imperial coins found in a tomb at Böckingen. The find was recently published by Maria R. Alföldi in an important article entitled *Die Münzhänger aus dem Frauengrab Heilbronn-Böckingen*. (*Fundberichte aus Schwaben*, N.F., 18, 1962, pp. 134-146).

LAFaurie, JEAN. Un trésor monétaire découvert à Boursies. In: *Paris. École Pratique des Hautes Études. Annuaire* (1963/64), Section IV, pp. 145-150.

Briefly listed are the contents of a hoard containing 3,515 folles and half folles which was discovered at Boursies (Nord) on February 22, 1962; the find was especially rich in Constantinian coins struck at London, Trèves and Lyons during the period prior to Constantine's conquest of Italy. After making a comparison with similar hoards deposited in Britain, Germany, France and Italy at the beginning of the fourth century the author is able to rectify a number of the earlier datings proposed for the Constantinian series.

LAING, L. R. The Historical Significance of Coins (II) — Constantine. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 548 (Jan., 1964), pp. 3-6, illus. No. 549 (Feb., 1964), pp. 46-48, illus. No. 550 (Mar., 1964), pp. 82-83.

Drawing his evidence from coins of the period, Laing attempts to disprove certain well-established theories regarding the conversion of Constantine the Great. Foremost among these is the early date (A.D. 312) which historians have attached to the conversion. The author himself suggests a date ca. 320, his conclusion being based in large part on the many coins struck prior to this date with a reverse image of the sun-god. An attempt is also made to clarify certain misconceptions concerning incidents connected with the conversion and with traits in Constantine's personal character.

FDC

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Le trésor de Vedrin. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), pp. 9-11.

Together with a denarius issued under Marcus Aurelius (161-180) in the name of Antoninus Pius *Divus*, the hoard discovered at Vedrin (N.E. of Namur) in 1920 contained sixty solidi struck during a period beginning with Magnus Maximus (383-388) and ending with Anastasius (491-518). Reasons are given as to why the hoard can be considered one of the most important finds of gold coins made in the territory of Northern Gaul.

MEIXNER, IVO. Kovnica Sirmium u vrijeme seobe naroda. In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), pp. 9-10. With English and German Summaries.

Sirmium, as a Roman mint, ceased functioning after Rome's partition into the Eastern and Western Empires but re-opened with the coinage of

semi siliquas when the Ostrogoths under Theodoric solidified their authority in Pannonia. No coins were struck under Theodoric's successors. Following the conquest of Pannonia by the Gepidi, however, minting was resumed with semi siliquas bearing obverse effigies of Justinian and Justin II and (on the reverse) the monogram of the Gepidi sovereign Kuni-mundus. With the eventual disappearance of the Gepidi, minting activity ceased entirely at Sirmium.

PFLAUM, H. G. Une monnaie inédite de Carausius. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 327.

Pflaum publishes a hitherto unknown Roman Imperial coin issued with the names of three emperors — Diocletian, Maximian and Carausius — but struck by Carausius alone. In addition to its variety of effigies and inscriptions the coin bears evidences of the propaganda by means of which Carausius sought support for his cause.

PFLAUM, H. G. Monnaie inédite de Tacite (275-276). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 343-344.

In view of its style, and the distinctive marks which occur in the field and in the exergue, a hitherto unknown antoninianus of Tacitus which Pflaum now publishes appears to have been struck at Serdica (Sofia). References to Cohen and the *RIC* are included in the description.

PICOZZI, VITTORIO. Considerazioni sul valore dei nominali di bronzo conati dopo la riforma di Diocleziano. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 4, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1963) pp. 171-177, illus.

After the monetary reform of A.D. 295/96 Diocletian struck three bronze denominations: (1) Follis, (2) antoninianus, and (3) a coin inscribed VTILITAS PVBLICA (weight, 1-1.5 gr., diameter, 17 mm.) showing a laureated head of the emperor. Picozzi discusses the probable values of these denominations in terms of denarii, while admitting that many of the problems encountered are still far from being solved. The coins under discussion are amply illustrated.

SCHWARTZ, JACQUES. Supplément à la bibliographie des moules de monnaies impériales romaines. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 49 (Nov., 1963), pp. 12-14.

Together with thirteen additional references to dies discussed in an earlier publication (1952) the writer provides thirteen references to dies found subsequently, the numbering being continued from the earlier list.

DR

SEAR, D. R. Dating Roman Imperial Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 533 (Oct., 1962), pp. 380-383. No. 534 (Nov., 1962), pp. 416-420. No. 535 (Dec., 1962), pp. 456-459.

The writer explains the various titles (e.g., Imperator, Consul, Pontifex Maximus) which are found on Roman Imperial coins and indicates their importance concerning the sometimes difficult problem of dating. Appended to the text are useful reference tables listing the emperors who most frequently dated their coins. FDC

THIRION, MARCEL. L'as libral. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), pp. 13-14.

Thirion discusses the Roman libral *as* and its subdivisions: semis, quincunx, triens, quadrans, sextans and uncia. The denomination was one of the last series of the well known *aes grave*, and according to Thomsen was issued ca. 269.

THIRION, MARCEL. Cistophores contremarqués sous Vespasien. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 49 (Nov., 1963), pp. 1-8, illus., pl.

Vespasian's countermark, in three forms (the longest, IMP VES AVG, occurring on cistophori of his predecessors) appears also on coins restruck by Trajan or Hadrian. The writer lists seventeen such pieces known to him. Since the majority of these have come to light only recently, it is believed that an important — though unannounced — hoard of cistophori may have been made recently, one deposited in the late first or early second century. Such coins, not hidden by that time, would have been largely melted down or restruck. The date of Vespasian's countermarking can be established by two denarii from the Ephesus mint, one of Vespasian and one of Domitian, both bearing the same countermark and both struck in A.D. 71. These pieces may be presumed to have been inadvertently included in a group of cistophori set aside to be countermarked. DR

VAN BUREN, A. W. News Letter from Rome. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 371-385, pls. 115-120.

Three coin finds are recorded in the above communication: (1) Palestrina — sixty-five silver Republican issues found in a clay vessel (p. 371); (2) Parma — a hoard of 261 gold coins (Valens to Constantius III) (p. 381); (3) Bagno di Romagna — several hundred Roman coins (2nd century B.C. to Valentinian III) (p. 381). ARB

VEDRIANUS. The Roman Imperial Series, Portraits and Personalities. IX: The Flavians. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1964), pp. 3-6.

Notes on the relevant coinages are included in the above summaries of the careers of the emperors Vespasian (69-79), Titus (79-81) and Domitian (81-96).

ZMAJIĆ, BARTOL. Protucar Vetranije i njegovi novci. In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), pp. 2-8, pl. With English and German Summaries, pp. 8-9.

Most of the coins struck at Siscia by the Roman emperor Vetrano (proclaimed emperor at Sirmium in 350 A.D. but abdicated after a reign of only ten months) have been found in Yugoslavia — a circumstance of much interest to Yugoslav collectors. In the above article Zmajić provides a descriptive catalogue of the coinage, together with a brief biography of the emperor.

BYZANTINE

PHILLIPS, J. R. The Byzantine Bronze Coins of Alexandria in the Seventh Century. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 225-241, illus.

Phillips proposes a type chronology of the Alexandrian bronze coinage struck during the last period of Graeco-Roman rule in Egypt, the main series of which, believed to have been initiated by Justinian I, is found in denominations of 12, 6 and 3 nummia. The author concentrates on that portion of the coinage struck after the accession of Heraclius (610-41), his purpose being "to produce a reasoned chronology of the anonymous pieces" on the basis of newly discovered evidence and a re-examination of the coins themselves. In addition to detailed descriptions of the types encountered there is a discussion concerning the attribution of a number of pre-Heraclian barbarous imitations. A descriptive catalogue is appended. FDC

WHITTING, P. D. An Heraclius Die Identity. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 134, illus.

The author notes a recent purchase of Alexandrian Heraclius solidi with reverse signatures IP [Greek letters] and IX which presumably came from the same workshop as those described by Philip Grierson in the 1959 issue of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (pp. 131 & ff.). FDC

EUROPEAN

AUBERT, FRITZ. Le trésor d'Aumont. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 43 (1963), pp. 39-51, pls. 7-9.

In the light of recent studies of international medieval coinages the writer offers a re-examination of a hoard of fifty-one gold coins found at Aumont in 1899 and published in 1925. All the pieces date roughly from the middle of the fourteenth century; three are genovini and forty-eight are florins, six of which were struck at Florence. The coins were probably

the possession of an ecclesiastic, since a peasant could hardly have accumulated so much gold, a merchant or banker would not have made his headquarters in so small a place, and a traveler could not have hidden his wealth in a clay pot had he suddenly encountered one of the *Grandes Compagnies* which terrorized the countryside in those troubled times.

Although several such finds have been made in Germany and France — and a number of fifteenth-century hoards have come to light in western Switzerland — the above hoard is the only discovery of gold florins made in the territory of the counts of Savoy. The forty-eight coins represent seventeen different sources — a variety which can be explained by geography, Vaud having been situated astride the highway connecting south-east France with the Rhine countries. The rarest specimen is an issue of Wenceslas I of Luxembourg (1354-83), bearing a mark hitherto unknown for gold although it appears on that ruler's silver and also on earlier florins issued by John the Blind. The coin's origin thus suggests Luxembourg as the mint, rather than Prague. DR

AUGST, B. Finsko. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), p. 179.

Briefly described are the denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 penniä issued by Finland in 1963.

AUGST, B. Liberie. Lucembursko. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), p. 178.

Included in a descriptive listing are the denominations of one dollar, 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents struck for the Republic of Liberia in 1961-62; also the silver 100 franc coin issued by Luxembourg in 1963.

AUGST, B. Švýcarsko. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), p. 179.

The writer describes a five-franc coin issued by Switzerland in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Red Cross (1863-1963).

BEZDĚKA, J. V. Příbramské ceny drůbeže a zvěřiny z r. 1740. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), p. 153.

On the basis of information contained in a document preserved in the local archives at Příbram (South Bohemia, Czechoslovakia) the writer publishes a listing of poultry and game prices prevailing at Příbram in the year 1740.

BIANCHETTI, A. Le monete decimali ed i vari Stati Italiani dopo la restaurazione del 1815. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 27-28, illus.

Discussed and illustrated are a number of decimal coins struck by various Italian States after the restoration of 1815.

BROZ, P. K. Kovani novac knjaževine i kraljevine Srbije od god. 1868-1918. Sa dodatkom okupirane Srbije od 1941-1944. In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), pp. 20-53, illus., pl. With English and German Summaries.

Included in this descriptive catalogue, which the writer claims to be the first such compilation attempted, are the Serbian coins issued during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also cited are the various laws, decrees and regulations relevant to the issuance of coins during the reigns of Grand Duke Michael Obrenovich III (1860-68), Grand Duke Milan M. Obrenovich IV (1868-82), Milan I (1882-89), Alexander I (1889-1903), Peter I (1903-1918) and during the World War II period of occupation (1941-44).

BUTTREY, T. V. Variante di conio nei pezzi da 2 centesimi battuti a Napoli nel 1861. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1963), pp. 178-180, illus.

Two die varieties of the two-centesimi pieces struck at Naples (1861) in the name of Vittorio Emanuele II can be distinguished by the difference in the size of the mintmark N which appears in the reverse exergue. After examining the available evidence Buttrey concludes that the larger N found on certain issues is to be considered not merely a variety but a bona fide mint error which occurred during the first year of coinage struck at the Naples mint by the Kingdom of Italy.

CACH, F. and J. HÁSKOVÁ. České denáry. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), p. 192, illus. (back cover).

With relevant references to Fiala (*České denáry*) and Radoměský (*Peníze Kosmova věku 1050 až 1125*) the authors provide a descriptive listing of fifteen Czech denars: two issued by Svyatopluk II (1055-61), nine by Vratislav II (1061-92) and four by Bratislav II (1092-1100).

CALICÓ, F. X. Los Países Bajos Españoles. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 20 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), pp. 306-309, illus.

A useful survey of the coinage struck by Spanish sovereigns at mints in the Low Countries, for circulation in the Spanish Netherlands. Supplementing the text are illustrations of a number of distinctive specimens issued under Philip II, Philip IV, Charles II and Philip V.

CALICÓ, F. X. Philip, Prince of Spain and King of England and Ireland. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 417-418, illus.

Originally published in the *Diario de Barcelona* (August 14, 1962, p. 34, illus.), this article was abstracted in *NL* No. 65 (Oct., 1963), p. 728. The above English translation was prepared by J. A. d'Oliveira of Toronto.

COFFING, C. L. Austrian Coin Honors Patriot Andreas Hober. In: *Coin World*, No. 214 (May 20, 1964), pp. 60, 63.

The Tyrolean patriot Andreas Hober is depicted on a 50-schilling coin issued by Austria in 1959, 150 years after Hober's successful rebellion against the Bavarian government of the Tyrol. BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and K. F. MORRISON. A note on Four 'Type Immobilisé' Coins of Melle from British Finds. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 7, Vol. 2 (1962), pp. 157-160, illus.

By comparing two tenth-century denars with a twelfth-century obolus from Melle the writers demonstrate the extraordinary immobility of the French feudal series. Included in the form of a postscript is a note on another coin from the series, part of the Port St. Mary hoard of 1873-74. FDC

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Décapage de monnaies par échangeurs d'ions. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 329-330.

When recovered from a wreck in the Mediterranean, a number of coins which were recently brought to the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) for identification were in the form of a compact mass formed by a conglomeration of calcium deposits and shells. The writer describes in some detail the method used to break up the mass. Eventually, seven silver coins, all issued in the first half of the sixteenth century, were identified: Five Genoese *mezzi cavallotti*, a *giulio* of Cosmas I de Medici and a *carlin à la toison* of Charles V struck at Naples.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Les émissions de florettes au nom de Charles VI, faites par le duc de Bourgogne à Troyes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 347-348.

A hoard discovered some years ago at a site in the environs of Noyon (Aisne) consisted of ca. 550 pieces, chiefly florettes of Charles VI struck at the mints of Paris (189), Tournai (155) and Saint-Quentin (131). Also among the contents, however, were five specimens struck at Troyes by the Duke of Burgundy in the name of Charles VI, for which the writer provides a descriptive listing.

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Serbia. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1805-1807, illus.

The coinage struck for Serbia during the period 1869-1943 (denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 para, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dinars) is listed by metal, weight and issuing mint. Two coins — 20 para and five dinars — are illustrated. BPS

GALSTER, GEORG. Møntfundet fra Kongsø plantage. In: *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* (1962), pp. 54-78, illus. With English Summary.

Found in January, 1905 by a man digging for sand in a hill of the Kongsø Plantation (Jutland), the above hoard contained 662 coins: 83 from Denmark, 192 from England, 370 from Germany and nine others. Four of the Danish pieces were struck by Cnut the Great (1018-35), the remainder by Harthacnut (1035-42). Of the English coins, twelve were issued by Aethelred (978-1016), 107 by Cnut the Great (1016-35), 72 by Harold Harefoot (1035-39) and one by Harthacnut (1039-42).

GELDER, H. E. van. Schweizerische Münzen in niederländischen Münztarifen. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 43 (1963), pp. 24-37, 6 pls.

Because of the geographical location of the Netherlands, coins from all over Western Europe have been current there in all ages. The sixteenth century was no exception, and part of the concern of the Burgundian and Austrian rulers was control of the exchange. Certain announcements dating from 1485 to the mid-seventeenth century, some of which the writer illustrates, state which coins were acceptable and provide indications of their value. These bulletins list new issues, as well as untariffed coins and those which were considered useless in exchange; they also include current rates of exchange. The author demonstrates the importance of such lists in determining international coin values, areas of circulation, and the varieties of money in contemporary use. DR

GIBASIEWICZ, S. Kórnik, pow. Śrem. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 133.

The recent finding of a 1685 pfennig issued by Frederick Wilhelm of Brandenburg (1640-88) is reported from the above site. The initials H.S. which appear on the coin are identified as those of Henryk Sievert, mintmaster at Krolevets.

GIBASIEWICZ, S. Rembów, pow. Opatów Kielecki. Dalze wiadomości o skarbie z XVII w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), pp. 133-134.

Included in a descriptive listing are eighty-two seventeenth century coins from the Rembów hoard, from which only six pieces had previously been published (cf. *WN*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, pp. 117-118).

GOETZE, WERTHER. Una curiosità nella storia della moneta. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 51.

In the year 1857, through his friendship with the mintmaster of the Royal Prussian Mint, Friedrich Döpping, a landowner of Ufhoven (Ger-

many), obtained permission to have a commemorative taler struck. The coin carried the name Döpping, the date February 22, 1857, an indication of the standard, and the inscription SEGEN 46 JAHRIGER PACTZEIT AUF DEM RITTERGUT UFHOVEN. Specimens of the taler are now said to be quite rare.

GUPIENIEC, A. Borejów, pow. Lubartów. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 133.

Two half gros issued by Casimir Jagiellończyk (1447-92), both of which are in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz, are apparently the only known specimens remaining from a hoard discovered under unknown circumstances at Borejów some years ago.

GUPIENIEC, A. Brześć Kujawski, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 133.

A Prussian shilling of 1559, issued by Albert, 1st Duke of Prussia, is reported to have been found during the cultivation of a garden at the above site in 1962. The coin is preserved in the numismatic collection of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz.

GUPIENIEC, A. Liciaźnia pod Inowłodzem. Skarb dukatów z XVIII w. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 134.

In recording a find of ca. forty eighteenth century ducats at the above site in 1926 the writer notes that the hoard was apparently dispersed before the contents had been studied and examined.

GUPIENIEC, A. Syców m.p. woj. wrocławskie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 133.

Pertinent bibliographical references are included in the writer's description of a ducat of Vladislav I of Hungary (1440-44) found at Syców in 1960 and afterwards deposited in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz.

HOC, MARCEL. Monnaies du siège de Tournai (1709) conservées comme souvenirs. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 346-347.

While under siege in 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession, the city of Tournai issued metallic siege pieces in the denominations of 20 patards (silver), 8 and 2 patards (copper). These emergency coins were recalled at the end of the war, but chiefly because of their appropriate inscriptions many were retained by the citizens as souvenirs.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. *The Art of Coinage in Hungary*. Budapest, Corvina Press, 1963. 50 pp., pls.

The coinage of Hungary, from the eleventh century to the present time, has passed through periods of Romanesque, Gothic, Baroque and Neo-Classical stylization.

The earliest issues, schematic and geometric in design, were largely patterned on the coins of Western Europe and the Orient. In the thirteenth century, when the influence of the Friesach and Vienna denars was first felt, heraldic devices appeared and the coinage became predominantly Gothic in design; this in turn gave way to a change of style brought about by the advent of the Renaissance in the fifteenth century. Following the reforms introduced by Matthias I in 1467 — which ended a half century of inferior technical standards — the new style "Madonna" coinage was struck. Then, with the coming of the sixteenth century, Hungary fell under Hapsburg domination and Austrian influence was widely felt; an aesthetic interest was taken in the art of coining, with designers such as Antonio Abondio being commissioned by the king. The technical advancements introduced during this period, which improved in considerable measure the artistry of the coinage, are clearly evident in the coins struck by the independent principality of Transylvania (1540-1690).

Although the coinage of the eighteenth century reflected for a time the national aspirations unleashed by the Revolt of the Kuruc, the second half of the century was marked by strict conformity to the style of the Austrian coinage, which even though somewhat monotonous was of high artistic standard. With a return to the classical style — and the initiation of commemoratives — in the nineteenth century, the coinage of Hungary reached a standard of excellence which has been maintained down to the present time.

FDC

JULIAN, R. W. The Coinage of Nicholas II. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 548 (Jan., 1964), pp. 10-14. No. 549 (Feb., 1964), pp. 41-44. No. 550 (Mar., 1964), pp. 86-91. No. 551 (April, 1964), pp. 129-133. No. 552 (May, 1964), pp. 171-174. No. 553 (June, 1964), pp. 207-210. No. 554 (July, 1964), pp. 242-245. No. 555 (August, 1964), pp. 282-285. No. 556 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 333-335.

Following a brief summary of Russian monetary history to 1894 the writer provides a comprehensive listing of the coinage issued under Nicholas II (1895-1917), appended to which is a useful bibliography of twelve titles.

FDC

KIERSNOWSKI, R. Gniezno, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 132.

Kiersnowski reports the finding of two denars during the course of

excavations carried out within the Gniezno Cathedral in 1963. The first (Gum., *CPN* 1220) was issued by Boleslav the Bold (1076-79); the second (Stroncz, pl. XXVI, no. 5e) by Casimir the Great (1333-70).

KIERSNOWSKI, R. Wiślica, pow. Busko. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), pp. 132-133.

The finding of three coins is reported from archaeological excavations conducted in the collegiate church (Wiślica) in 1961: (1) Denar of Casimir the Great (1333-70); (2) denar struck at Cracow by either Louis of Hungary (1370-84) or Jadwig (1384-86); (3) Lithuanian shilling issued by John Casimir in 1665.

LAFaurIE, JEAN. Triens mérovingiens avec représentations d'un monétaire. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 342-343, illus.

The Claudius Côte collection, bequeathed to the French *Cabinet des Médailles*, contains a Merovingian triens with an especially interesting reverse depicting a moneyer (seated, with raised hammer) in the act of striking coins. Lafaurie discusses other examples of the same denomination on which similar themes appear.

MACCOMAS, ANTHONY. Gold Coinage of Modern Greece. In: *New York Numismatic Bulletin*, N.S., No. 1, Pt. 2 (1964), 3 pp.

A descriptive listing of the above coinage covers three main periods: Otto (1831-63), George I (1863-1913) and George II (1935-47). BPS

MAGAIN, PIERRE. Les essais du Prince-Regent Charles de Belgique. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), pp. 3-5, illus.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are nine patterns issued by Charles, Prince Regent of Belgium, in 1949, three of which (denominations of 5, 50 and 1000 francs) are illustrated. In addition to a complete set in gold, presented to the Prince Regent himself, sets were also struck in silver and copper.

MAGAIN, PIERRE. La pièce de 50 cts. type "Mineur" (1952). In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), pp. 8-9.

A descriptive listing includes six separate patterns struck for the Belgian coinage authorized under a decree dated 15-10-48. Of the six, however, the pattern for the 50 cent *Mineur* type was the only one adopted.

MARTIN, COLIN. Un trésor de gros tournois. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 43 (1963), pp. 53-112, pls. 10-16, diagr.

While demolishing an old wall at Lausanne in 1960 workmen discovered a clay pot containing 600 gros tournois, the majority of which were attributable after cleaning. The hoard was probably buried ca. 1360, during the period of the Hundred Years' War.

France was at a low ebb after the treaty of Brétigny; most of Switzerland was in the Confederation and Vaud was occupied by the counts of Savoy. The currency reforms of Louis IX, instituted in 1266, occasioned the issue of a gold écu and a large silver coin — the gros tournois — struck until 1350: (obv.), cross pattée with inscription BENEDICTUM SIT NOMEN DOMINI NOSTRI DEI IESU CHRISTI; (rev.), castle with cross above, inscription [King's name] TURONUS CIVIS, border of fleur de lis. Because of manifold copies struck by barons, prelates and cities, issues of individual kings are distinguished only with difficulty. In Vaud only small coins were struck, for use in local trade; more important commerce used French or Italian money. In the records of the Canons of the chapter of the cathedral at Lausanne, collections show only the gold florins and the gros tournois reckoned at face value, rather than by weight. The composition of the hoard indicates that it was amassed in France and then brought to Lausanne. The classification of the gros tournois is still controversial; differences exist in legends, etc., but there is little agreement on varieties. Martin provides a chart explaining his assignments, and another indicating more detailed differences within the series. DR

MARTIN, COLIN. La trouvaille de Chillon. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 43 (1963), pp. 115-116.

Although found in the dungeon of the castle of Chillon in 1909 and published in the same year, a hoard of fifty-six gros tournois was not studied at the time of discovery; several pieces have apparently disappeared during the ensuing years, with the result that only thirty-two specimens are now on hand. While most of these are represented in the 1960 Lausanne hoard, there are two notable exceptions: a coin of Louis IX which would list as No. 11a in the Lausanne catalogue and an issue of Philip IV which would number as 102b in Group C of the same. Because of a lack of coins later than those of Philip IV (1285-1314) an earlier date of deposit is suggested for the Chillon hoard. DR

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. "De mutatione monetarum" en el reino de Valencia. In: *Studi in onore di Amintore Fanfani*, Vol. 3 (Milan, 1962), pp. 185-216.

In a discussion of the monetary history of the Kingdom of Valencia during the Middle Ages the writer makes frequent use of material preserved in the *Archivo del Reino del Valencia*. Especial attention is given to the privilege of *mutatio monetarum*, exercised by the sovereigns of the period.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Del dinero de vellón al gros, en Cataluña, Valencia, y Murcia, de 1291 a 1327 (Notas y documentos). In: *Homenaje al Professor Cayetano de Mergelina* (Murcia, 1961/62), 35 pp.

Contemporary archival material provides the author with much of the material used in this discourse on the monetary history of Catalonia, Valencia and Murcia during the period 1291-1327.

MAZARD, JEAN. Un "Directeur" ignoré de la Monnaie de Paris. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 326-327.

Upon being encouraged to identify a mint mark, in the form of a level, which appears in the obverse exergue of a five decimes piece struck in the year II, the author discovered that it had been the mark of Jean Jacques Joseph Anfyre, named director for the minting of metallic assignats at the Paris Mint in that year. Before coming to Paris Anfyre had served at the Perpignan Mint, where he had used the same mark.

MEY, JEAN de. Décime d'Honoré V de Monaco en Laiton. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), p. 3.

Recently a brass *décime* issued by Honoré V of Monaco in 1838 was presented by the writer to the *Cabinet des Médailles*. Brass specimens of this denomination are said to be extremely rare, although no mention of the fact is made in either the *CNI* or *Coins of the World*.

MEY, JEAN de. Les monnaies papales en argent et en cuivre frappées entre 1830 et 1870. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), pp. 5-6.

In a brief survey of the papal coinage struck during the period 1830-70 the writer mentions the fact that in 1866 Pius IX adopted the lira as the papal unit and struck denominations of 50 centesimi, 1, 2, 2½ and 5 lire.

MEY, JEAN de. Le Moulin de l'Étuve à Paris. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), pp. 12-13.

The writer tells of the installation of mint machinery (the *moulin* and the *balancier*) at various French mints during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1551, under a plan introduced by Henry II for the improvement of the coinage standards, such machinery was installed in a building known as L'Étuve (Paris).

MOLVYGIN, A. N. O klassifikatsii i datirovke rannikh brakteatov Tartuskogo episkopstva. In: *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised* (General Science Series, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1960), pp. 277-291, illus., pls. With Estonian and German Summaries.

In what may be described as the first serious effort made to compile a

detailed monetary history of the Bishopric of Tartu (Dorpat) the writer attempts to classify and date the earliest coins (bracteates) struck there. The principal source of evidence is the Kambja hoard, now preserved in the Historical Museum of the Academy of Sciences (ESSR), which contained 4,251 bracteates and six half bracteates believed to have been struck in the first half of the fourteenth century. Discussed in some detail are the chief characteristics of the eight distinctive types recognized among the coins.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Kilka uwag na temat najstarszych znalezisk denarów czeskich i współczesnych znalezisk polskich (Some Comments on the Oldest Finds of Bohemian Denars and the Contemporary Polish Finds). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (1962), pp. 133-156, diagrs., tabs. With Czech and English Summaries, pp. 157-162.

On the basis of material published by R. Kiersnowsky, A Gieysztor and G. Skalsky the author discusses in some detail various problems connected with Bohemian and Polish coins (ca. 970 to 1050) which have been found on Czech and Polish territory.

Order of Malta "Coins." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 1065-1066, illus.

A series of eight so-called "coins" recently issued by the Sovereign Military Order of Malta is described and illustrated. The denominations include 1 and 2 scudi (silver), 5 and 10 scudi (gold). BPS

PELICHET, EDGAR. Une escarcelle à aumônes en poterie du XIV^e siècle. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 43 (1963), pp. 113-114, pl. 17.

The hoard of gros tournois found at Lausanne (1960) and published by Colin Martin in the above issue of the *Revue Suisse* (pp. 53-112, pls. 10-16) had been deposited in a rare type of container: a pottery collection purse, designed to be carried by a shoulder strap and capable of being emptied without being broken. The vessel is of fine yellowish-brown clay, with a green glaze, and as far as the writer can discover is a unique specimen. The mendicant friars used such containers, of clay or leather, to transport collections to authorized places. The pot, now in the cantonal Museum of Archaeology and History at Lausanne, is probably contemporary with the coins (i.e., ca. mid-fourteenth century) since the known pottery of the preceding centuries was appreciably thicker. DR

PERANTONI SATTA, GAVINO. Alcune varietà di monete coniate nella zecca di Cagliari da Filippo II^o re di Spagna, delle Due Sicilie e Sardegna, ad integrazione di quelle catalogate nel "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum." In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 25-27, illus. Vol. 15, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 51-54, illus.

Included in the above descriptive catalogue are forty-five varieties of types struck at the Cagliari Mint by Philip II, King of Spain, the Two Sicilies and Sardinia. The descriptions include the location of each variety listed, as well as relevant references to the *CNI*.

POLIVKA, EDUARD. Neznámý haléf Františka Josefa I. z roku 1914 znač. k.b. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), p. 152, illus. With German Summary.

Polivka describes and illustrates a hitherto unpublished heller of Franz Joseph I (mintmark: k.b.) from the collection of Miroslav Volný (Chlumec nad Cidlinou). The coin was struck at the Kremnica mint in 1914.

SAMMUT, J. Lascaris and his Countermarked Copper 4 and 2 Tari Pieces. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 553 (June, 1964), pp. 205-207, illus.

Following a brief historical summary of the period in question, the writer lists and describes eight countermarks used on the coins of Malta during the reign of Grand Master Fra Jean Paul Lascaris Castellar, principally for the discouragement of counterfeiting. FDC

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. Peter the Great — the Bronze Horseman. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (1964), pp. 112-119, illus.

This biographical account of Peter the Great recalls his meteoric rise to power in Russia, the details of his break with old Russian orthodoxy, and the westernization of his country for which he was in large measure responsible. Illustrated are various coins struck during the reign which reflect western influence. FDC

SOETENS, P. J. De muntslag in Kampen. In: *Kamper Almanak* [1962], 32 pp., 7 pls.

Soetens provides an illustrated account of the coinage struck at Kampen (Netherlands) from the fifteenth to the first decade of the nineteenth century, appended to which is a bibliography of nineteen titles.

Stockholm. Museum of National Antiquities. Royal Coin Cabinet. *The Monetary History of Sweden. A Guide to the Swedish Coin Room*. By Eli F. Heckscher and Nils Ludvig Rasmusson. Translated from the 3rd edition, revised, by G. O. Matsson. Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1964. 62 pp., 8 pls.

Now published in an English translation, this work appeared first in 1945. An abstract of the second edition (1958) will be found on p. 343 of *Numismatic Literature* No. 46 (Jan., 1959). FDC

SZYMAŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Sytuacja mennicy Warszawskiej po Kongresie Wiedeńskim — Działalność Urzędu Menniczego w latach 1815-1818 (The Position of

the Warsaw Mint after the Congress of Vienna — The Activity of the Mint from 1815 to 1818). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), pp. 97-110. With English Summary, pp. 111-112.

When the Kingdom of Poland was founded following the fall of the old Duchy of Warsaw in November, 1815, and a union with Russia established, a decree relating to the striking of coins at the Warsaw Mint, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1816, was issued by Alexander I. An indication of the mint's output, which during the first two years of renewed activity was a source of considerable profit for the Polish treasury, is shown in an accompanying table listing the quantities struck for each denomination.

TAUL, ANTONÍN. Neznámá varianta čtřicetnicku moravských stavů z roku 1619. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), p. 151, illus. With German Summary.

Described and illustrated is a hitherto unpublished variety of the 24 kreuzer piece struck at Olomouc in 1619 without indication of mint-master.

TRINCHERA-SALVATORI, G. Le monete per l'Albania di Vittorio Emanuele III. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 50.

In a discussion of the coins struck by Vittorio Emanuele III for Albania, the writer notes that in spite of the fact that Italian mint reports list large quantities of the multiples and fractions of the *lek* as having been struck in 1939, 1940 and 1941, specimens rarely become available to collectors. Various reasons are suggested for the scarcity of the coins.

TUSIEWICZ, A. Łowicz, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 133.

Two Lithuanian shillings found at Łowicz in 1963, one of which bears the date 1665 and the initials H. K. in the form of a monogram, are attributed to John Casimir (1648-68).

GREAT BRITAIN

BOWERS, Q. D. The 1953 Coinage of Queen Elizabeth. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 46-47, illus.

As a result of preliminary competition, the portrait designs submitted by Mrs. Mary Gillick and Cecil Thomas were chosen for the first coins issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. The former, depicting the uncrowned head and shoulders of the queen, appeared on the coins of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Ceylon; the Thomas design was used on the coinage of smaller

British territories and on the official coronation medal. For the 1953 coronation crown, an equestrian design originally prepared for the 1951 Festival of Britain crown was used. BPS

DICKIE, G. Gold Nobles and the Battle of Sluys. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 371-372.

The suggestion is made that the design of the gold noble (1344-1617), depicting Edward III standing aboard a ship, was very probably inspired by England's naval victory at Sluys in 1340. BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. *Anglo-Saxon Pennies*. London, The British Museum, 1964. 32 pp., 16 pls.

In providing an account of the above coins, introduced in England at the end of the seventh century, Dolley covers three main periods, each of which culminates in some type of crisis or important monetary reform. The first period, ending with Alfred's confrontation of the invading Danes, is marked by strife and dissension within the country — a factor which influenced strongly the spread of minting away from the southeastern corner of the country. After Alfred's fortification of London a new issue of pence and (for the first time) halfpence, was struck. The second period, in which the coinage reflects for the most part a regional organization, saw attempts made by Aethelstan (924-939) to ensure the inclusion of mint names on all coins issued. Period three, which begins immediately after the reform introduced by Eadgar (956-975) and ends with King Harold's defeat at Hastings in 1066, is marked by the demonetization of all previous issues and the issue of a new type penny for all of England. A number of changes in design took place during this period, the most unusual of which, was the introduction of the Agnus Dei/Dove type by Aethelraed II (978-1016); a further change, to a naturalistic portrayal of the king, occurred during the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066).

In conclusion, the author notes that "it is perhaps the best compliment that the Normans could have paid to the Anglo-Saxon monetary system that they should have taken it over in its entirety." FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Example of the Relevance to Numismatics of an Early Nineteenth-Century Local History. In: *Cunobelin. Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies*, No. 10 (1964), pp. 26-29, illus.

The writer points to the value of a numismatic reference in a nineteenth-century essay by W. T. P. Shortt which records the finding, at Exeter, of a silver penny of King John, struck at Limerick by a moneyer named Willem; the reference ties in neatly with a neglected passage in the

English 1205 Close Roll, which reports the fact that on May 27, 1205, King John authorized a payment to Robert de Veteri Ponte in respect of services which included the transport from Nottingham to Exeter of "400 marks de denariis Hiberniae." The Shortt reference, it is pointed out, illustrates the importance of local material "when set against the wider pattern of major difficulties that still confront the historian and the numismatist — in this case the problem of the date of the first Anglo-Irish penny." FDC

GALSTER, GEORG. Cuerdale-fundet og de danske vikingekonger i det 9. århundrede. In: *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* (1962), pp. 1-34, illus., maps. With English Summary, pp. 34-36.

On May 15, 1840, a chest containing between 7000 and 8000 coins, together with a number of silver ornaments and ingots, was discovered at Cuerdale Hall, near Preston (Lancashire). After a large portion of the find had been acquired by the British Museum, Edward Hawkins, the Keeper of Antiquities, prepared a listing of the coins which was published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Vol. 5, 1842-43); descriptions of the silver objects appeared in the *Archaeological Journal* (Vol. 4, 1847). According to Hawkins, the hoard showed the following distribution of coins: Mercia (2), Canterbury (60), Wessex (902), East Anglia (1795), Frankish (988), Byzantium (1), the Caliphate (27, mostly fragments); the remaining 2991 pieces were listed as unidentified. In the same volume of the *Chronicle*, however, Daniel Henry Heigh showed that these last-named coins, hitherto unknown, were struck for Danish Viking kings in Northumberland.

HARBOUR, KENNETH. Edward VIII Coins. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 14 (July 6, 1964), p. 14, illus.

Descriptions, together with indications of rarity, are given for the seven coin types struck during the brief, eleven-month reign of Britain's Edward VIII. Four reverse designs and one obverse are illustrated. BPS

HARRIS, E. J. Notes on Irish Coins. 1. Sihtric and Derived Types. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 550 (March, 1964), pp. 84-86, illus.

Harris lists and describes some of the earliest Irish coin types, the majority of which are similar to the Long Cross type of Aethelred in the English series. A number of variations are mentioned, including certain English and Scandinavian obverse-reverse combinations with Irish Long Cross types. FDC

HARRIS, E. J. Notes on Irish Coins. II. John of England and John de Courci. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 551 (April, 1964), pp. 133-135.

The period of Irish history which the writer deals with follows the chaotic rule of the petty kings, when Henry II established the first English foothold on the island. Listed by mint and moneyer are the pence, half-pence and farthings issued by John of England (Henry's son) and John de Courci, an adventurer who accompanied Henry's minister to Ireland in 1176 and in the following year seized Ulster. FDC

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The British Protectorate of Egypt. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 196-197, tab., illus.

Together with notes on designers, inscriptions, mints and mint marks, Pridmore provides a listing of the known issues struck for the above Protectorate during the period 1914-22. FDC

SEALY, D. L. F. Varieties in British Bronze Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 556 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 325-327, illus.

Among the varieties described are an 1897 halfpenny, a 1937 penny and pennies issued during the reign of Elizabeth II. FDC

ZELLER, LES. Breeches Money of the English Commonwealth. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 16-17, illus.

Together with an illustration of the above coin Zeller presents a number of pertinent facts relating to its issue. The unpopular design received its name from the obverse design which featured two interlocking shields that, at a glance, could be mistaken for a pair of men's breeches. BPS

ZELLER, LES. Jubilee Crowns of George V. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 7-8, illus.

Described and illustrated are the three jubilee crowns, issued by Gt. Britain, Canada and New Zealand, respectively, to mark the twenty-fifth year of the reign of George V. BPS

UNITED STATES

BLOCK, LAWRENCE. Liberty Seated Dimes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 2110-2114, illus.

Detailed information such as type description, approximate value, mint-age and rarity is provided for the above coinage (1837-1891). BPS

BOWERS, Q. D. Patterns vs. Regular United States Coins. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 33-34, illus.

Bowers discusses four so-called "twilight zone" coins (i.e., pattern pieces which collectors have frequently added to their regular series): The 1856

Flying Eagle cent, the 1836 Reeded Edge half dollar, the 1836 Gobrecht dollar and the 1879/80 four-dollar gold Stellas. BPS

The Brasher Doubloon. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 57-58, illus.

Only six specimens of the famous Brasher doubloon — the first gold coin manufactured in the United States — are known to exist. The coin was struck in 1787 by Ephraim Brasher, a well-known goldsmith, silversmith and jeweler of New York City, and is considered one of the outstanding rarities of American coinage. BPS

BROWN, M. R. and J. W. DUNN. *A Guide to the Grading of United States Coins*. 4th ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1964. 206 pp., illus.

This new edition of the above *Guide* has been considerably enlarged by the addition of some 900 illustrations showing the various grades of "condition." Placed as they are, adjacent to the respective descriptive paragraphs, these line drawings make the task of establishing the condition of a coin both easier and more accurate. Although certain changes designed to clarify the text have been incorporated by the authors, grading criteria remain the same as in the earlier editions. FDC

BROWN, V. L. The Brasher Doubloon. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 751-755, illus.

In this text of a paper presented at the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention (1964) Brown explores several reasons which have been submitted regarding the minting of the rare Brasher doubloon. He admits, however, that no definite conclusions have yet been reached as to where, when and why these coins were actually struck. A specimen of the doubloon is illustrated and described. BPS

CRAIG, A. D. Sleuthing the 1922-D Cents. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 44-50, illus.

After interviewing various persons who in one capacity or another had been connected with the Denver Mint when the 1922 no-D cents were struck, the writer concludes as follows: Early specimens of one die indicate that the D was missing when received from the Philadelphia Mint. In another instance, the disappearance of the D is attributed to the erasure of clash marks. BPS

The Faber Silver Coin Design. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1575-1577, illus.

In his desire to change the designs of United States silver coins in the 1870's, the mint director H. R. Linderman solicited suggestions from outside artists, among them Herman Faber. Included in the above article is the pertinent correspondence which passed between the two men, together with reproductions of three sketches submitted by Faber. BPS

FERGUSON, H. P. *Collectors' Guide to Standard U.S. Coins*. New York, Bantam Books, 1961. 167 pp., illus.

After first explaining the motivating forces behind the coin market, the writer recommends a good knowledge of coin terminology, gradation, care and investment for the novice about to enter it. The book includes a listing of wholesale or selling prices for United States coins from the period 1793-1960 as well as sections devoted to commemoratives, proof sets and numismatic publications. FDC

FRIEDMAN, MILTON and ANNA JACOBSON SCHWARTZ. *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960*. Princeton, The University Press, 1963. 860 pp., tabs., diagrs.

In lieu of attempting a general monetary history for the above period the authors have traced changes in money stocks, examining in the process the factors accountable for these changes and the reflex influence which the stock of money has exerted on the course of events. They observe: (1) That money stock has generally risen during periods of expansion and contraction in business, but at a higher rate during the former; (2) that marked instability in money has invariably been accompanied by instability in economic growth, and (3) that monetary changes have normally been independent of changes in business conditions. High points within the economic development of the United States which were studied in the examination of the above inter-relationships include the greenback era which followed the Civil War, the introduction of the Federal Reserve system, the depression period of 1929-33, the monetary aspects of the two world wars, and post-World War II developments related to the demand for and the supply of money. FDC

FULD, GEORGE. Date Accuracy of 1783 Washington Cents Denied. In: *Coin World*, No. 229 (Sept. 2, 1964), p. 84, illus.

Evidence is presented to substantiate Fuld's contention that the above issues could not conceivably have been struck before 1815, and that a date within the 1820's is to be considered highly probable. BPS

GLASER, LYNN. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and their Coinage Portraits. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1225-1228, illus.

After explaining that the use of the portrait of an existing ruler or head of state on coinage has been favored by monarchies, rather than republics, Glaser tells of the United States pattern dollar of 1792 on which the bust of Washington appears. He cites letters by Jefferson and James B. Longacre in illustration of the type of discussion which centered around the early U.S. coin designs, and notes that those finally accepted remained the standard for the coinage until 1909. Also discussed and illustrated are the coin portraits of Washington and Jefferson which appeared many years after their deaths. **BPS**

GLASER, LYNN. John Hull and the Coinage of Colonial Massachusetts. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 1838-1842, illus.

Historical and biographical notes relate to Hull's activities in connection with the coinage of the Willow Tree sixpence, the New England shilling, and the Oak Tree and Pine Tree shillings. **BPS**

HALLENBECK, K. L., Jr. Hallmarks on U. S. Large Cents. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (April-June, 1964), pp. 41-43, illus.

The counterstamping of hallmarks upon large United States cents — a facet of numismatics on which relatively little has been published — is believed to have been employed by silversmiths and merchants as a cheap form of advertising. Eight specimens from the author's collection are described, illustrated and attributed. **BPS**

JULIAN, R. W. Philadelphia Coinage Statistics: 1853-1873 — The Trime. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 1833-1837.

On the basis of the *Gold and Silver Coinage Books* (1853-58) preserved in the Washington archives, and various other sources covering the later period, Julian lists mintage figures for the above denomination for both the calendar and fiscal years. **BPS**

JULIAN, R. W. Philadelphia Coinage Statistics: 1860-1870, the Dime. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1555-1558.

The fiscal and calendar year periods are both covered in this report on the dimes struck at the Philadelphia Mint during the above decade. **BPS**

KOSOFF, A. Was Augustus Humbert Mintmaster of the First United States Mint in California? In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Summer, 1964), pp. 91-93.

Two newspaper articles which Kosoff quotes, published in the *Daily Alta California* and the *San Francisco Prices Current*, respectively, indicate that the coinage issued by the firm of Moffat & Co. was produced under the authority and supervision of the United States government. Thus the

company was presumably given mint status, with the assayer Augustus Humbert occupying a position equivalent to that of Mint Director. BPS

MERVIS, C. D. Of Coins and Chemists. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 2066-2070, illus.

Credit is given to Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger (1807-76) for contributions made to numismatics in the form of store cards and the Feuchtwanger cent (a trial piece). Also noted is the proposal, eventually rejected by the U.S. mint director R.M. Patterson, that Feuchtwanger's white metal be used in the production of United States coinage. BPS

NEWMAN, E. P. Updating the Fantastic 1804 Dollar. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 40-51, illus.

The author enlarges upon certain aspects of his recent publication *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* (Racine, Wis., 1962). Among the controversial topics discussed are the Dexter vs. Chapman law suit, the authorization for the striking of a proof 1804 Dollar and Eagle in the year 1834, the violation (in 1858) of the United States mint regulations relating to the restriking and sale of 1804 dollars, and the deceptiveness of William E. Dubois' phrase "original issue" with reference to the Davis 1804 Class III dollar. FDC

Proposal to Change the Silver Content of Our Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 624-627.

The statement issued on April 2, 1964 by Robert V. Roosa, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the proposed reduction of the silver content in United States coinage, is here reprinted in full. In summary, the statement notes that "silver dollars should be supplied by restoration of funds for the minting of silver dollars of the present fineness through the regular appropriation procedure. Meanwhile [the government] will continue the intensive studies already under way, attempting to appraise all of the metallurgical, electronic and other requirements for a satisfactory coinage in future years." BPS

RATZMAN, L. J. The Buffalo Nickel, a 50-Year-Old Mystery. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 21-29, illus. Vol. 1, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 27-32, illus.

Under three separate sections, "The Coin," "The Design," and "The Models," Ratzman pursues the search for the identity of the third Indian believed to have been used by James Fraser in designing the obverse of the Buffalo nickel. Evidence contained in a letter written by Dr. A. E. Bates, an expert on Indian lore, indicates that the third model may have

been Chief John Tree of the Onondaga Reservation. Portraits of the three Indians supposedly used by Fraser are included, together with notes on the animal (identified as a bison) depicted on the coin's reverse. BPS

RULAU, RUSSELL. Panic of 1837 Led to Minting of many Private Token Issues. In: *Coin World*, No. 225 (August 5, 1964), p. 56, illus.

One of the men hurriedly pressed into service as die-sinkers during the Panic of 1837 was James G. Moffet, a metal worker, whose engraving frequently appears crude and irregular. Rulau illustrates a number of dies produced by Moffet for his own use and for the firms of Samuel Maycock and Henry Crossman. BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. Patterson's Part of the Gobrecht Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1563-1569, illus.

One of the ambitions of Robert M. Patterson, Jr. after being appointed Director of the United States Mint was to bring about an improvement in the design of the coinage. Patterson favored a seated figure of Liberty, rather than a head or bust, and between 1835 and 1840 twenty-three patterns were struck from designs submitted by the artists Sully, Peale, Gobrecht, Kneass and Hughes. Hughes' design, which was the one finally accepted, was first used in 1840 and continued in use for some fifty years thereafter. Although through the years the seated Liberty devices have come to be known as the "Gobrecht coinage," the writer suggests that because of Patterson's own part in it it might more fittingly be termed the "Patterson coinage." BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. *Guide Book of United States Coins. 18th rev. ed. Fully illustrated catalogue and price list — 1616 to date.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1964. 255 pp., illus.

Price listings are given for every U.S. coin type, with particular emphasis placed upon the currently active silver dollar market. In addition to the coins struck for Hawaii, the Philippines and Puerto Rico, the catalogue also lists the early private gold coinages issued in the Carolinas, Georgia, California and Colorado. FDC

YEOMAN, R. S. The Silver Dollar Dilemma. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 45-47.

In summary, the opinion expressed by Yeoman is that if nothing else is learned from the silver dollar saga, it is that coins struck for the consumption of precious metals, but without an economic need or use, will bring about an unnatural, speculative situation in the numismatic segment of the economy and a disturbing, frustrating pressure on the United States Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve System and the banks.

In simpler terms, monetary troubles will inevitably follow when coins are not issued in the year minted. BPS

CANADA

CARROLL, S. S. Canadian Numismatics, Past, Present and Future. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 231-235.

In the text of an address delivered at the Third Annual Banquet of the Huronia Numismatic Association (April 11, 1964) Major Carroll draws a sharp distinction between numismatics and coin collecting — and between collecting and accumulating. Noting that the hobby is currently enjoying increasing popularity throughout Canada, he predicts that the present trend will in time produce more serious and lasting interest in numismatics as a science. BPS

CHARLTON, J. E. *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money*. Thirteenth edition. Fully illustrated, 1670 to date. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Company, 1964. 126 pp., illus.

Presenting useful data relating to valuations, mintages and dates of the Canadian and Newfoundland decimal series, provincial issues, tokens and paper money, this latest edition of the Charlton *Catalogue* reflects unprecedented activity on the part of collectors of the Canadian series. FDC

CROGHAN, J. R. *Canadian Cent Varieties*. Montreal, The Author, 1963. 55 pp., illus.

Croghan determines varieties through an examination of (1) the obverse, (2) the reverse, and (3) the combined obverse/reverse. He then lists in numerical order the steps to be taken in the examination and classification of coin specimens and to simplify matters notes the component parts of a coin which deserve close scrutiny. A further feature of the work is the author's use of the "o'clock gauge," a system which enables the collector to list the exact location of breaks by the placement of his coin on a gauge similar in design to the face of a clock. FDC

GILMORE, STARR. Canadian Dot Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1545-1549, illus.

In his attempt to uncover the true facts concerning the controversial Canadian "Dot" coins of 1936/37 Gilmore quotes from a detailed explanation given by Elizabeth Wyn Wood, a Canadian artist well known to numismatists, to the effect that the dots were nothing more than identification marks used for the purpose of distinguishing certain later coins from the regular issues of those years. Due to an overload of work at the

London Mint, where all dies for the Canadian coinage were then being made, old dies were apparently marked with a dot and re-used. **BPS**

HILL, L. C. The 1858 Five Cent Piece. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 237.

After examining some fifty examples of the so-called "large date" coins in the above series the writer identifies them all as products of re-engraved dies. Should a specimen free of re-tooling exist, he points out, it would undoubtedly be excessively rare. **BPS**

HOERÉE, CHARLES. Méreau en bois canadien. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1964), p. 8.

The writer describes a wooden nickel issued by the town of Orangeville (Ontario, Canada) at the celebration of its centenary (August, 1963).

IRWIN, R. W. The Twenty Cent Pieces. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 285-286.

Irwin recounts the circumstances surrounding the issue and later withdrawal of the Canadian 20-cent piece. First minted in 1858, the denomination was withdrawn in 1870 and over the ensuing years was recoined into the more favored 25-cent piece. **BPS**

MELIGAN, PAT. Canadian Coin Counterfeits. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 7 (July, 1964), p. 288.

Among the counterfeits mentioned are a halfpenny token of Nova Scotia (wrongly dated 1382), tokens "made by a tipsy blacksmith to pay for his grog," a 20-cent coin of 1858 struck in nickel, and miscellaneous coins of more recent date. **BPS**

POTTER, G. R. L. More on Canadian Dot Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 2380-2382.

The author, a past president of the Canadian Numismatic Association, refutes certain statements relating to the above coins which were originally made by the Canadian sculptor Elizabeth Wyn Wood and afterwards quoted by Starr Gilmore in the June (1964) issue of the *Scrapbook*. Expert opinion indicates that the coins in question were punched — not drilled as was previously contended. **BPS**

AUSTRALIA

Decimal Coinage. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (1963), p. 134.

Listed in the above note are the sizes and weights of the new Australian decimal coinage as announced recently by the Treasurer.

GIRARD, E. A., Jr. Coinage of Australia Well Designed and Executed. In: *Coin World*, No. 211 (April 29, 1964), p. 96.

Useful data relating to mints, mintmarks, designs, etc. are included in this resumé of the Australian coinage, beginning with the Holey dollars and their dumps (circulated during the period 1813-1829) and continuing to the present time.

BPS

GREIG, R. M. Australian Bronze Coinage. Part 2. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (1963), p. 137.

Australian bronze coins, which some collectors consider the most interesting of all modern series, have been struck at an unusually large number of mints, including Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, London, Birmingham, Calcutta and Bombay. In the above note the writer lists the various issues of the series in order of scarcity.

HOLT, HAROLD. Australian Coin History — the Past, Present, Future. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 13 (June 22, 1964), pp. 87-88, illus.

This text of a speech pertaining to the Australian Mint Employees Bill of 1964, as delivered by the author to the Australian House of Representatives, includes an outline of the past history of the mints of Sydney, Melbourne and Perth as well as report on the progress being made in the construction of the Royal Australian Mint at Canberra. Among the illustrations are four examples of Australia's coinage and an architect's conception of the new mint building.

BPS

KEAIN, M. B. Scarcity of Australian Coins. Australian Silver Coins, Part 1. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (1963), p. 136.

Regarding the scarcity of Australian silver coinage, Keain points out that the most important factor to be considered is that all coins struck between 1910 and 1945 are being withdrawn from circulation. He then deals separately with the scarcity of individual dates in the denominations of crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence.

RUDDUCK, GRENFELL. The National Mint. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (1963), pp. 125-127, illus.

After some discussion of the planning behind the new Australian Mint being constructed at Canberra, and the functional nature of the architecture, Rudduck notes that the administration building is expected to be completed by the end of 1963. Before that time, however, parts of the processing structure will have been made available to the Mint authorities

to enable machinery to be installed. It is planned to commission the Mint as an integrated production unit by 1964 so that a reasonable level of decimal currency production can be attained early in 1965.

LATIN AMERICA

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Moneda Mexicana en la Isla de Santa Lucia. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 20 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), pp. 318-319, illus.

Inasmuch as there were no precious metals exploited on the island, the first currency used by the inhabitants of Santa Lucia consisted of Mexican, French and English coins stamped with three different countermarks. This early currency was withdrawn entirely in 1851, however, to be replaced by English money.

ARDOIS, L. F. Las monedas autoctonas de Puerto Rico. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 41 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), p. 73, illlus. With English Translation.

Because of a scarcity of coins in the second half of the nineteenth century, the governor of Puerto Rico, in 1880, issued a decree stating that in order to prevent their exportation, all foreign coins then circulating were to be holed. Under the terms of a further order, issued in November, 1884, all holed silver coins were to be countermarked with a *fleur de lis*. When the coin shortage continued, however, the King of Spain authorized the issue (in 1895) of silver coins similar to those of Spain except that they bore the inscription ISLA DE PUERTO RICO over the reverse coat of arms. These silver coins were then used in substitution for the holed and countermarked coins then circulating.

BUTTREY, T. V. Mexican 2¢ and 1¢ of 1915. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 909-912.

Buttrey contends that the above issues should rightly be included in the series of Mexican governmental issues: "The authority which produced the small 2¢ and 1¢ in 1915 at the Mexico mint also produced at the same mint regular 5¢ and 1¢ which everyone has had to recognize as legal coin of the state. If the reduced coinage is recognized as illegal in Mexican government documents of 1916, these documents show the basis of the charge to be the assertion that the Conventionalist movement was illegal, an assertion politically useful but historically meaningless." BPS

BUTTREY, T. V. More on the 1897 Cuban Peso. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 764.

In answer to comments made by Professor Lismore in an earlier issue of the *Numismatist* (Feb., 1964, p. 173) the author re-affirms his opinions regarding the types or varieties of the above peso: "Note that it was not said that there were two reverse dies in use . . . Examination . . . under a glass makes it quite certain that the die was re-engraved . . . But there really were two obverse dies in use." Observations made by Henry Christensen, an authority on the coinage of Latin America, confirm the conclusions reached by Buttrey after examining the single specimen in the Yale University collection.

BPS

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO and MANUEL ANGEL ORTIZ. Acufaciones Mexicanas de Don Felipe Tercero Rey de España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 20 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), pp. 310-317, 2 pls., port.

Discussed in some detail is the coinage struck in Mexico by Philip III, King of Spain, most of which (the exceptions being a few specimens issued in 1618 and 1621) dates from the period 1607-14. According to the writer, pieces struck at the Mexico City Mint were generally better in design and workmanship than those produced either at Spanish peninsula mints or mints of provincial America such as Potosí, Lima, Guatemala, etc. A number of distinctive specimens are illustrated.

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Ecuador 1872-1963. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 2375-2379, illus.

Thirteen denominations struck for Ecuador during the above period are listed by date, metal, weight and numbers coined.

BPS

F., C. O Niquel de 400 Réis, de 1914. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 16 (April, 1963), p. 147.

In connection with the controversial Brazilian 400 reis issue of 1914 — specifically, whether the coin entered circulation or remained a pattern — the writer cites two contemporary newspaper accounts which mention its approaching circulation.

FERRARI, J. N. *Resello "patriótica" sobre moneda "realista."* Buenos Aires, 1962. 18 pp., illus.

The so-called "Patriot" countermark appears on a number of Spanish colonial issues, all of which were struck either at the Potosí mint or in imitation of Potosí coins. The stamp took the form of a monogram which in the above discussion the writer expands into the word *patria*.

FERRARI, J. N. *Sesquicentenario de la primera moneda con el sello de la patria.* Buenos Aires, Comisión Nacional de Homenaje a la Soberana Asamblea General Constituyente del Año XIII, 1963. 65 pp., illus., pls.

This monograph was published in commemoration of the sesquicentenary of the first Argentinian coinage to bear a representation of the national seal. In addition to extensive citations from pertinent decrees, documents and letters, the writer provides a description of each coin in the series, struck in accordance with the terms of the law promulgated April 13, 1813. Together with numerous plates and illustrations, the work includes an appended bibliography of fifty-five titles.

MITCHELL, OSVALDO. *Amonedacion de cuartillos de cordon en la ceca de Potosi durante el periodo colonial* (Publicacion No. 2 de la Academia Argentina de Numismática y Medallística). Buenos Aires, 1963. 5 pp., illus.

Cuartillos de cordon (milled cuartillos) were struck uninterruptedly at the Potosí Mint during the last years of the colonial period (1796-1804). In the above discussion of the coins the writer draws heavily on the texts of pertinent royal decrees, citing the relevant passages *in extenso*.

NOGUEIRA da GAMA, L. Aditamento ao trabalho "Carimbo de Minas." In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 19 (Jan., 1964), pp. 181-187, illus.

As a supplement to his earlier articles on the *Carimbo de Minas* (published in the above periodical, Nos. 12 and 16) the author provides general notes and corrections and reports six new sub-varieties. There is also some discussion of the frequency and value of the *carimbo*s and of a proposed new classification.

NOGUEIRA da GAMA, L. Sub-Variantes de "Carimbo de Minas." In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 16 (April, 1963), pp. 148-149.

The two types of *Carimbo de Minas* (Minas countermarks), as presented in the above listing, show a total of thirty-one varieties: twenty-two different obverses and nine reverse combinations.

Nosso Aniversário 1924-1963. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 19 (Jan., 1964), p. 171, illus.

The above note tells of the founding of the *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira* (Jan. 19, 1924), lists the names of the twelve original members, and reports on the numismatic exhibition held in commemoration of the Society's fortieth anniversary dinner.

PESANT, ROBERTO. Notes on the Coinage of the Cuban Insurgents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 2105-2109, illus.

Together with pertinent background notes, Pesant describes some of the least known coins minted by, and for, the Cuban Insurgents during the period 1821-1898. Line drawings illustrate the 10 centimo pattern

of 1860, the silver peso of 1897 and the 20-cent silver issue of 1898. BPS

SANCHEZ PEREZ, PASCUAL. Cambio de Cufios y Leyes en milésimos para la Moneda Nacional, con motivo de la reforma monetaria del 25 de marzo de 1905. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 41 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), pp. 74-77. With English Translation.

Some of the changes in the design and standard of Mexican coinage brought about by the monetary reform of March 25 (1905) have persisted to the present time. In the above discussion of the clauses incorporated in the reform the writer includes statistical tables listing the coins struck at Mexico City, Culiacán and Zacatecas between July, 1904 and April, 1905.

ISLAMIC

HAMBLY, GAVIN. An Introduction to the Economic Organization of Early Qājār Iran. In: *Iran. Journal of the British Institute of Persian Studies*, Vol. 2 (1964), pp. 69-81.

In addition to important background material this article contains notes on the coinage and on the circulation of Ottoman, Venetian and Netherlands currency in Iran during the early years of the nineteenth century (pp. 76-77). GCM

ŠTĚPKOVÁ, JARMILA. The Islamic Silver Coin-Hoard from Wischendorf (Wismar). In: *Annals of the Náprstek Museum*, Vol. 1 (Prague, 1962), pp. 131-158, 10 pls., tabs.

In 1960 the National Museum at Prague acquired a hoard of dirhems and their fragments, discovered by accident in a potato field not far from Wischendorf, near Wismar. The find included 156 pieces: twenty-one whole coins, sixty halves and seventy-five fragments, two of the fragments being parts of the same coin. A descriptive catalogue, arranged under Sasanian, Arab-Sasanian, Umayyads and 'Abbāsids — with the latter group forming the largest portion — shows the period covered to be from ca. 620 to 890. A copious annotation is appended.

AFRICA

BECKLAKE, J. T. *From Real to Rand. The Story of Money, Medals and Mints in South Africa*. South Africa, Central News Agency, Ltd. [n.d.]. 83 pp., illus., tabs.

Including numerous illustrations, this publication covers topics such as

the early coins used at the Cape, Griqua coinage, the Veld pond, the currency of the Orange Free State, mint activity, medals, seals, and South Africa's recent change to a decimal currency. BPS

CRAWFORD, J. R. Congo Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 883-885, illus.

In a brief, monetary history of the Congo covering the period from 1885 to the present time, the writer includes illustrations of the following pieces: 2 francs (1887), 20 centimes (1911), 2 francs (1946) and 5 francs (1952). BPS

LOYNES, J. B. *The West African Currency Board 1912-1962*. London, 1962. 44 pp., illus.

Presented in broad outline are the conditions which led to the founding of the above board, followed by the story of its development and recent contraction (1957-62). The author points out that although the increasing number of independent West African territories must inevitably result in the liquidation of the Board, it will have provided much of the groundwork for the advanced position which West Africa is currently assuming in world affairs. FDC

PANKHURST, RICHARD. Ethiopian Monetary and Banking Innovations in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1963), pp. 64-120.

Notwithstanding the predominance of a subsistence economy and the prevalence of barter and primitive currency such as bars of salt or pieces of cloth or iron, coinage was by no means unknown in Ethiopia in traditional times. Egyptian, Hungarian and Venetian coins were known there in the Middle Ages, and by the early nineteenth century the Austrian Maria Theresa taler was accorded wide circulation throughout most of the realm. Various other monetary innovations were introduced during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They included the inauguration of a national currency by Emperor Menelik II in 1894, subsequent issues of coins and notes by the emperor and his successor, Haile Selassie, and the establishment of an Ethiopian banking system, the origins of which can be traced to the founding of the Bank of Abyssinia in 1905. Following a discussion of the above developments, the author devotes some attention to Italian monetary policy in the colonies of Eritrea and Somalia (which was similar and often closely related to that of Menelik's Ethiopia), and offers an insight into the local currency of Harar — a topic which heretofore had been only superficially studied.

SEAMAN, R. Currency in Nigeria. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 553 (June, 1964), pp. 199-201, illus.

A brief monetary history of Nigeria, including listings (1) of the amounts of coinage imported from England (1886-1897) and (2) of the various denominations (coins and paper money) which have circulated within the territory since the introduction of a currency system. FDC

FAR EAST

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Fiji. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 2117-2119, illus.

An illustrated listing of the above coinage includes weight, size, mint and mintage figures for the denominations of halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling and florin struck during the period 1934-1962. BPS

A Gigantic Japanese "Coin." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 747-748, illus.

Commemorating the visit made by the head of the Marugame clan to the Japanese island of Shikoku in 1632 is a monument, measuring more than 100 meters in diameter, designed in the form of a Japanese *Kane-i-Tsuda* coin. Photographs illustrate both the memorial and the coin which it depicts. BPS

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. The Coins and Currency of Tibet. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (May 25, 1964), pp. 9-10, illus.

Although Tibet has printed its own banknotes and issued its own coins, moneys of China and India have both circulated widely throughout the country. Some forty major varieties of coins have been issued during the past century, but they carry no dates — some even no value — and thus can be attributed only with the aid of a reliable catalogue; outstanding among them is the 20 srang gold coin struck during the period 1918-22. Tibetan banknotes, which the writer describes in some detail, are noted for their unusually intricate designs and engraving. BPS

INDIA

DAS GUPTA, K. K. A Note on the Viśvāmitra Type of Coins of the Audumbaras. In: *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1961), pp. 15-19.

Among the coins of the Audumbaras appears an interesting type, known only from two silver specimens, the obverse of which depicts a bearded male figure with an inscription referring to Viśpamitra (i.e., Viśvāmitra).

Since neither the figure nor the legend appear on any other coins, the presumption is strong that there was a close connection between Viśvāmitra and the Audumbaras. Literary evidence which supports this assumption is found in a story in the *Kalikapurana*, relating to the birth of Viśvāmitra, the text of which (together with an English translation) is cited *in extenso*.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Composition of the 8, 4, 2, 1 and ½ Anna Coins of British India, 1907-1947. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1964), pp. 166-168, illus.

In this discussion of the composition of the above issues the writer includes a listing of mintage figures up to the end of the reign of George V; also an indication of the marks used by the mints of Bombay and Calcutta in striking the coins. FDC

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CRISOLOGO, MENA. Countermarked Coins in the Philippines. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 891-895, illus.

Between 1832 and 1837 two countermarks were introduced by the Spanish authorities in Manila, to be used for the stamping of all crown-size coins then in circulation. Although plentiful in the Philippines at the end of the nineteenth century, many of the counterstamped coins have since been absorbed into collections, resulting in a scarcity which has led to the appearance of numerous counterfeits. By means of an illustrated, descriptive listing the writer helps collectors to distinguish between the genuine and false coins. BPS

TOKENS

Cannery Tokens once Served as Method of Accounting. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (May 25, 1964), p. 38, illus.

Illustrated and described are three varieties of tokens issued by the Odessa (Missouri) Cannery and Elevator Company to women employed during the tomato canning season. Numbered 1, 2 or 3, the tokens were given as receipts for the number of buckets of tomatoes peeled by the women and were exchanged on pay day for the cash value they represented. BPS

COLE, D. G. The Story of Costa Rica Coffee Tokens. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 14 (July 6, 1964), pp. 8-9, illus.

Related in some detail is the story of the development of the coffee growing community of San Vito de Java (Costa Rica) and the plastic tokens issued for the use of its coffee pickers. The tokens can be exchanged for currency on pay-days, or can be used as a medium of exchange for purchases made at local stores. Several varieties are illustrated. BPS

CULVER, VIRGINIA. Black Magic. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (April-June, 1964), pp. 49-66, illus.

In the above illustrated listing the various tokens used by magicians are grouped in five main categories: (1) Tokens usually termed "coins"; (2) Palming coins; (3) Charms or "throw outs"; (4) Magic coins *per se*; (5) Store cards. Although no grouping of medals is included, one specimen which the writer describes — an award medal designed by Mark Fenderson — was presented annually by the professional magazine *The Sphinx* to the magician presenting the year's best illusions. BPS

CULVER, VIRGINIA. Tin from California. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Summer, 1964), pp. 85-86, 106, illus.

A tin token, issued in 1891 by Frank A. Miller, manager of the Mission Inn at Riverside, California, recalls three episodes of early Californian history: the discovery of the Temescal tin mine in 1856, the building of the Mission Inn, and the beginning of the orange-growing industry in the Riverside area. BPS

DREWING, C. J. Woodburning Engine Fuel Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 896-898, illus.

A number of previously unknown specimens in the above token series, received from correspondents, represent seven different railroad lines and are listed by the writer under the following headings: Type, size, division, engine, source, cord, metal and rarity. BPS

DUFFIELD, F. G. The Philadelphia Museum Token. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (April-June, 1964), pp. 45-48, illus.

Illustrated and described are two varieties of the token once used for admittance to Philadelphia's Museum of Natural History, incorporated as the Philadelphia Museum in 1821. Depicted on the obverse is the portrait of the painter Charles Wilson Peale, founder of the museum in 1784. BPS

GARNS, ELWOOD. The J. M. Brunswick Checks. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), p. 368.

In a note relating to the checks issued by J. M. Brunswick, well-known

manufacturer of bowling equipment, Garns identifies three basic obverse varieties, two of which resulted when the names of absorbed competitors (Balke and Collender) were added to the original issue. **BPS**

LINDESMITH, R. J. Mason & Co. 1870 Store Cards. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 122-128.

In a detailed study of the above issues Lindesmith extracts several important clues from *Mason's Coin Collector's Magazine* regarding the muling of the "Key" and other dies referred to in the G. & M. Fuld publication *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* (Racine, Wis., 1960). **FDC**

LINDESMITH, R. J. Rhode Island Tokens. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 116-121.

With frequent reference to the writings of Lyman Low and Howland Wood the writer attempts to clarify several points regarding the issuance of the above tokens and to determine the source and original use of many of the dies used in the series. **FDC**

LINDESMITH, R. J. Robbins, Royce and Hard. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (April-June, 1964), pp. 77-80.

A number of former errors are corrected in this revised version of the Adams listing of the storecards issued by the New York firm of Robbins, Royce and Hard. **BPS**

LINDESMITH, R. J. A Series of Size 16 Centennial Store Cards. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 89-97.

A descriptive listing of additional specimens brings to forty-four the number of known Size 16 store cards issued in commemoration of the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. **FDC**

REYNOLDS, JOHN. J. L. Polhemus Counterstamped Store Cards of Sacramento, California. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 103-107, illus.

Present locations and/or bibliographical references are given for some twenty-three coins countermarked by the Sacramento druggist J. L. Polhemus during the period 1853-57. **FDC**

ROMERO de TERREROS, MANUEL. Fichas de Juego. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 41 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), pp. 78-79, illus. With English Translation.

After first discussing the use of gaming counters in the nineteenth century the author provides a descriptive listing of six specimens, three

of which are fully illustrated. Struck in either brass or copper, or occasionally in silver, these pieces usually imitate (though not completely) the obverse and reverse designs of genuine coins.

RULAU, RUSSELL. Jetons of the Great Dutch Revolt. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Summer, 1964), pp. 79-82, illus.

By citing specimens from his own collection Rulau illustrates how jetons can be used to trace the course of the Great Dutch Revolt of 1566-1609. Known sometimes as counters, these pieces were used both in the computation of arithmetic and for purposes of political propaganda. BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. Ku Klux Klan Tokens and Medals. A Supplement. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 99-102, illus.

A number of additional pieces are added to the author's original listing as published in the Jan.-March (1964) issue of the above *Journal*. FDC

STEWART, D. M. A Casual Look at Telephone Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 332-333.

Background notes are provided for three examples from the above token series, issued, respectively, by the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Co., L. G. Moise of San Francisco, and the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co. (Victoria, B. C.). BPS

STEWART, D. M. King of Baffin Land. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 182.

Tokens bearing the name of Ralph Parsons, born at Roberts Bay, Newfoundland, Dec. 1, 1881, are highly prized by collectors of the Canadian series. During his thirty-two years' service with the Hudson's Bay Company Parsons established fifteen of the company's northern outposts and was chiefly responsible for the opening of some twenty more. BPS

TURNWALD, KRISTIAN. Nález francouzského středověkého žetonu v Čechách. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), p. 133. With French Summary.

Although previously published as Feuardent No. 11551e, a jeton of Louis XI (1461-1483) found during the demolition of an old house in a village near Prague (1883) shows a somewhat different inscription.

WEST, W. O. Shimada Token. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 888-889, illus.

The Shimada *tsuyo*, a Japanese wooden river-crossing token, holed to facilitate carrying, is believed to have been used at the dangerous Oi River crossing between the years 1850 and 1870. A specimen is illustrated by line drawings. BPS

MEDALS

Auge de la medalla Mexicana. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 19 (July-Sept., 1963), pp. 214-216, illus.

As examples of the revival of interest in medallic art in Mexico, which during recent decades had suffered a serious relapse, the writer singles out for special mention three recently struck pieces: one issued by the Bank of Commerce, S.A., the others struck in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Numismatic Society of Mexico and the fiftieth anniversary of the Guadalupe Plan, respectively.

BELL, F. The Dunbar Medal. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 552 (May, 1964), pp. 164-165.

After presenting a brief summary of the political conditions existing between England and Scotland in the mid-seventeenth century the writer describes two varieties of the medal struck to commemorate Cromwell's victory over the Scottish army at the Battle of Dunbar (Sept. 3, 1650). Both specimens bear the signature of Thomas Simon, designer of the famous Petition Crown of 1662. BPS

Um Catálogo das Medalhas Brasileiras. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 19 (Jan., 1964), pp. 194-195.

A catalogue of Brazilian medals and decorations which members of the *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira* plan to publish will cover the periods of Dutch occupation, Portuguese domination and Imperial Brazil (to 1889). The current lack of interest in this particular field is attributed in large part to the scarcity of published material available, the catalogues of Meili and Vicondessa de Cavalcanti being merely descriptive listings of their respective collections.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA STAMM. *American Medals and Medalists*. Alexandria, Va., Robert S. Chamberlain, 1963. 146 pp., pls.

This memorial volume represents the second in which studies on American art by the late Georgia Stamm Chamberlain are being republished. Its significance should be appreciated most of all by the numismatist, for it was with the intent of clarifying the stature of the medalist within the broad field of American artistic achievement that the author undertook the task of writing these articles. The general scope of the work is reflected in the following subject headings: (1) Essays on American Medals and Medalists, (2) National Medals, (3) United States Coinage, and (4) Privately Issued Medals and Medallions. FDC

Commemorative Medal Marked the End of the famed Terminal Island Ferry.
In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 16 (August 3, 1964), p. 60, illus.

Illustrated and described is the medal struck to commemorate the opening of the new Vincent Thomas Bridge connecting the town of San Pedro with Terminal Island (Los Angeles harbor). BPS

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Homenaje a los Defensores de Puebla. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 19 (July-Sept., 1963), pp. 212-213, illus.

Described and illustrated (obverse and reverse) is a silver medal issued in commemoration of the centenary of the siege of Puebla by French invaders in 1863, the obverse of which depicts the coat of arms of the city; on the reverse appears the effigy of Don Jesús González Ortega, the general in charge of the forces which eventually defeated the French. The medal was struck by the firm of El Troquel, S.A. (Mexico City).

DONINI, AUGUSTO. In memoria della Regina Elena. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 50, illus.

A medal which the writer describes and illustrates, designed and executed by the Milanese sculptor Carlo Sessa, commemorates Italy's Queen Elena who died in exile at Montpellier (Nov. 28, 1952). The effigy of the queen, *en face*, appears on the obverse; the reverse depicts the signature of Umberto II.

F., C. A Proposito de uma Medalha. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 19 (Jan., 1964), pp. 189-193, illus.

Together with a description of the medal struck to commemorate President Eurico Gaspar Dutra's visit to the Brazilian Mint on July 26, 1949, the above article includes a discussion of various problems which confronted the mint and its officials during the period 1949-1960.

FREEMAN, SARAH E. *Medals Relating to Medicine and Allied Sciences in the Numismatic Collection of The Johns Hopkins University. A Catalogue*. Baltimore, Md., The Evergreen House Foundation, 1964. 430 pp., 32 pls.

The first part of the catalogue, devoted to personal medals, includes brief biographical sketches of the individuals commemorated. The second part, which includes medals related to medicine and allied sciences, covers, in chronological order, a period beginning in the mid-sixteenth century and ending with the present time. Although French pieces predominate, the category includes a number of outstanding Austrian, German, Hungarian and American examples, selections from which are illustrated on the thirty-two excellent plates. Completing the work are a comprehensive bibliography and an index of medallists. FDC

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Nowe medale polskie. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 132.

Continuing the catalogue of new Polish medals which has appeared in past issues of the above periodical, the writer describes Nos. 71 and 72 in the series, both issued in commemoration of the 520th anniversary of the town of Chodecz.

KRASNOV, GJURO. Medaljer Ivan Jeger. In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), pp. 72-80, pl. With English and German Summaries.

Works by the talented Croatian medallist Ivan Jeger have been exhibited not only in his native land but at international exhibitions held in three foreign countries. The above article includes a survey of Jeger's development as a medallist, a detailed biography, and a descriptive catalogue of thirty-three medals, badges and plaquettes.

KRASNOV, GJURO. Novi medaljerski rad Vanje Radauša (Povodom 30. godišnjice društvenog rada Dr Ive Meixnera). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), pp. 71-72, pl. With English Summary.

A distinctive medal designed by Vanja Radaus, here described and illustrated, is hailed by the writer as a definite contribution to Croatian medallic art. It honors Dr. Ivan Meixner, president of the Croatian Numismatic Society in Zagreb, on his completion of thirty years of social work.

KRAUSE, D. R. Swiss Shooting Festival Medals and Talers. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 579-585, illus.

Under place of issue, mint, mintage figures (when known), weight, size and metal, Krause provides separate listings of ninety-two medals and twenty-two talers issued in connection with Swiss Shooting Festivals. The medals, executed by such renowned engravers as Bovy, Stauffacher, Richard, Landry, Lossier, Durussel, Theiler, Jenny and the Hugenin Brothers, are described as being second to none in design and workmanship. Three specimens from each series are illustrated. BPS

LBJ Medal is Latest in Series from Philadelphia. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (April 27, 1964), p. 3, illus.

Supplementing this description and illustration of the President Johnson medal, now available at the Philadelphia Mint, are references to the origin of the Presidential medal series and to the historical background of the Presidential Seal and Coat of Arms. BPS

LÁBEK, L. Zemfel Otakar Walter. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), p. 155.

In a biographical sketch of the distinguished Czech sculptor and medallist Otakar Walter, who died recently at the age of seventy-two, the writer mentions several of his outstanding medals.

LIPINSKY, ANGELO. Esposizione Internazionale della Medaglia Religiosa Contemporanea. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1963), pp. 181-187, illus.

The International Exhibition of Contemporary Religious Art, sponsored by the *Fédération Internationale des Editeurs de Médailles* and held in the Palazzo Braschi (Rome) to coincide with the second session of the Ecumenical Council, Vatican II, included 860 medals representing seventeen different countries and some one hundred artists. Together with detailed discussions and analyses of several outstanding specimens the writer provides illustrations of the following pieces: St. Paul (G. Romagnoli, Italy), Pietà (L. Mercante, Italy) and The Meeting with the Women (F. Jesus, Spain).

Loudonville Issues Medal Honoring Charles Kettering. In: *Coin World*, No. 221 (July 8, 1964), p. 9, illus.

A medal struck on the occasion of the sesquicentennial celebration observed by the city of Loudonville (Ohio) in July, 1964 honors the scientist, inventor and humanitarian Charles F. Kettering, "Loudonville's most renowned son."
BPS

MacArthur Medal a Timely Tribute. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1242-1243, illus.

Added to a description of the medal awarded to General Douglas MacArthur by Act of Congress (October 9, 1962) are biographical notes outlining several of the highlights of MacArthur's long military career. BPS

MacArthur Memorial Foundation Offers Medals During Fund Drive. In: *Coin World*, No. 216 (June 3, 1964), p. 75, illus.

As part of its fund raising drive, the above foundation will present to each contributor of ten dollars or more a bronze replica of the gold medal awarded to General MacArthur by the United States Congress in 1962; contributors of one thousand dollars or over will receive a larger, gold-plated replica of the decoration. A second type of medal, issued in bronze at the initial cost of one dollar, depicts the MacArthur memorial and tomb.
BPS

Medaglie. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 29, illus.

Three papal medals are described in full: (1) 2nd Session of the Ecumenical Council, (2) official Vatican medal issued for the coronation of

Paul VI, and (3) official medal issued in commemoration of the Pope's pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The first of the three, designed by Emilio Testa, is illustrated.

Medaglie Spagnole del Circolo Filatelico-Numismatico di Barcellona. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), p. 29, illus.

Three medals issued by the *Circolo Filatelico-Numismatico* (Barcelona) are described and illustrated. The first commemorates the First International Philatelic Congress; the second, bearing the effigy of D. Federico Mares Deulovol, was issued in connection with the Second Catalan Numismatic Exhibition; the third was struck in honor of Philip II.

Medal Honors William Shakespeare. In: *Coin World*, No. 224 (July 29, 1964), p. 77, illus.

Issued by the firm of Aurea Numismatica (Modena, Italy), a medal commemorating William Shakespeare was struck in three sizes: 45 mm. (bronze, silver and gold), 20 and 30 mm. (gold only). The design, executed by F. Giannoni, shows the poet in Elizabethan dress (obv.) and a representation of the Globe Theatre (rev.). BPS

Medal Struck Honoring Northwest Montana Territorial Centennial. In: *Coin World*, No. 221 (July 8, 1964), p. 57, illus.

Struck by the firm of Wendell-Northwestern Inc. (Minneapolis, Minn.) from designs executed by Dr. Van Kirke Nelson and David Miller, the above medal features one of Charles M. Russell's famous Indian paintings; the reverse depicts the Montana Territorial seal. BPS

Medalha City Bank. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 16 (April, 1963), p. 147.

The medal described in the above note, designed by the artist Enrique Monjo, was issued in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the First National City Bank of New York.

Medalla de la raza. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 41 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), p. 80, illus. With English Translation.

Illustrated and described is a gold medal, designed by the sculptor Lorenzo Rafael, which was issued in commemoration of the First Fair of Spanish Products held in the Municipal Auditorium at Mexico City (Oct. 25 to Nov. 15, 1963). The obverse shows the head of Cuauhtémoc (f.l.), with warrior's helmet, symbolic of the role of Tlacatecuhtli. On the reverse, f.r., is depicted the effigy of Cortés, in armor.

MISHLER, CLIFFORD. 1964 United States and Canadian Commemorative Medals and Tokens. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (April-June, 1964), pp. 67-76.

Mishler's listings of the above medals and tokens, published annually between 1959 and 1962 and in the form of a monthly news-letter in 1963, will in future be included as a regular feature of the above journal. For the purpose of encouraging readers to send in material for publication, detailed descriptions are given of the numbering and descriptive systems employed. The initial listing of 1964 commemoratives appears on pp. 70-76.

BPS

National Commemorative Society Plans Medal to Honor MacArthur. In: *Coin World*, No. 216 (June 3, 1964), p. 54, illus.

The above Society, which ceased accepting applications for membership on June 30, 1964, plans to strike a silver medal honoring General MacArthur which will be made available to members only. Three platinum specimens are scheduled to be struck — one to be sold at auction, one to be exhibited at the New York World's Fair, and one to be donated to the Smithsonian Institution. Designed by Calvin Massey, the medal will feature an obverse bust of the General, and on the reverse a scene depicting his return to the Philippines.

BPS

Neue schweizer Prägungen. 1. Schützentaler des Eidg. Schützenfestes Zürich, 1963. 2. Appenzeller Gedenktaler. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 49 (Nov., 1963), pp. 23-24, illus.

1. On March 15, 1963, gold and silver memorial medals celebrating the rifle match in Zurich were offered for sale at Swiss banks: (obv.), Zurich lion, rampant, on Zurich shield, with date; (rev.), modern Swiss army rifle, with inscription reading 1963 EIDGENOSSISCHES SCHUTZENFEST ZÜRICH. The medals were struck by Huguenin Frères & Cie.

2. The 450th anniversary of Appenzell's entry into the Swiss Federation (Dec. 13, 1513) was marked by the issue of a commemorative coin struck in gold and silver. An oath scene, depicted on the obverse, shows four men grasping hands, with the other arm of each uplifted; in the field (r.) appears a cross. The reverse inscription reads as follows: 1513, DAS LAND APPENZEL VIERHUNDERT-FUNFZIG JAHRE IM BUND DER EIDGENOSSEN 1963.

DR

Nevada Issues Centennial Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 214 (May 20, 1964), p. 36, illus.

The obverse of the recently issued Nevada Centennial Medal, struck in platinum, silver, nickel-silver and bronze, bears a representation of the Carson City Mint building (now a museum), surmounted by an heraldic eagle. On the reverse appears the centennial emblem, composed of themes

representative of the State's 100-year history.

BPS

NEWMAN, A. L. The Bremen Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 1171-1175, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are provided for a group of ten medals issued in commemoration of the first east-west air crossing of the Atlantic, completed by the crew of the German aircraft *Bremen* in April, 1928. BPS

Ohio Firm Releases Eighth Medal Honoring Signers of Declaration. In: *Coin World*, No. 223 (July 22, 1964), p. 83, illus.

The eighth issue in the above series, designed by Ralph J. Menconi and struck by Presidential Art Medals Inc. (Englewood, Ohio), honors Samuel Adams. BPS

P.E.I. Centennial Commemorative Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 241, illus.

A special commemorative medal of the 1964 centennial being celebrated in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has been struck by the Provincial Centennial Committee in ten carat gold, silver, bronze and aluminum. Shown on the obverse, together with appropriate inscription and the dates 1864-1964, are the provincial building and the new Fathers of Confederation building; the centennial symbol, superimposed on a plain field and encircled by a legend, appears on the reverse. BPS

Quinta Medalla de la Serie "Monumentos Mexicanos." La del Estado de Morelos. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Bol. tin*, Vol. 5, No. 41 (Oct.-Dec., 1963), p. 71, illus. With English Translation.

The fifth issue in the above series of Mexican medals is one struck in gold and silver at the Taller Mendoza in honor of the State of Morelos. Depicted on the obverse is the Palace of Cortés, construction of which began in 1530; the reverse bears the state coat of arms.

SANCHEZ MARÍN, VENANCIO. Las labores del mar en la medalla. Pesca. In: *Numisma*, No. 64 (Sept.-Oct., 1963), pp. 41-45, illus.

An interesting bronze medal which the writer describes and illustrates, designed by the Catalan sculptor and engraver Ramón Ferrán, was issued in 1959 in commemoration of the toils, struggles and perils endured by fishermen.

STANKA, K. Emanuel Famíra — k šedesátinám (Marie Uchytlová-Kučová). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), opp. p. 177, illus.

A bronze medal, described and illustrated in the above note, was struck

at the Kremnica Mint in commemoration of the sixtieth birthday of the artist Emanuel Famíra. The designer was the well-known medallist Marie Uchytlová-Kučová.

Stephen Foster Latest of Hall of Fame Series. In: *Coin World*, No. 225 (August 5, 1964), p. 65, illus.

Designed by Walter Hancock, the Stephen Foster medal, sixteenth in the above series, shows a bust of the composer together with name, dates and musical symbols. The reverse depicts a plantation scene, with river-boat in the background. BPS

The Story Behind the Convention Medal. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 17 (August 17, 1964), p. 22, illus.

For the obverse of the medal commemorating the 73rd annual convention of the American Numismatic Association (Cleveland, 1964) Robert T. McNamara utilizes the Liberty Head which appears on the St. Gaudens \$20 gold trial piece. The reverse depicts various themes symbolic of the City of Cleveland. BPS

SVOBODOVÁ, D. Sto let Matice Slovenské. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), [inside back cover; illus.]

A bronze medal (diameter 70 mm.), designed by František Štefunko and issued in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Slovenian Literary Society, is described and illustrated.

30th Anniversary of the First Immigrant Blockade Runners. Israel State Medal 1964. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 53-54, illus.

English and Hebrew inscriptions appear on the above medal, recently issued by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation from designs executed by Yizhak Pugacz (obv.) and Dodo Shenhav (rev.). BPS

Tragic Johnstown Flood is Medal Subject. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (May 11, 1964), p. 42, illus.

A medal issued in silver and bronze in 1964 commemorates the 75th anniversary of the tragic flood which struck the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, with a resulting great loss of life (May 31, 1889). On the obverse is depicted the monument erected on the site at which 777 unknown dead were buried. BPS

Vanguard Medal Notes Alaskan Disaster. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 9 (April 27, 1964), p. 3, illus.

A medal has been struck in silver, oxidized silver, bronze and platinum in commemoration of the disastrous Alaskan earthquake of March 27, 1964. Depicted on the obverse is the outline of the State of Alaska, showing the seven disaster areas. The reverse legend reads as follows: HAVE FAITH AND ENDURE / THIS TOO SHALL PASS / AS ALL THINGS BEFORE / AND ON THE FIRST GOOD FRIDAY / THE EARTH DID QUAKE / AND THE ROCKS RENT / ST. MATT. 27: 51-54. BPS

VOORT, M. J. van der. Armeense penningen. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Oct., 1962), pp. 37-42, illus.

Since the appearance of G. van der Meer's article entitled *Vier Armenische Penningen*, published in the July (1961) issue of the above periodical, additional specimens of Armenian family medals have come to light. A number of such pieces are illustrated and discussed in the above article.

WEISSBUCH, T. N. A Numismatic Tribute to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1796-1798, illus.

In this brief biography of the designer Bela Lyon Pratt mention is made of the medal issued in 1907 in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; also of the designs for the \$2.50 and \$5.00 gold pieces executed ca. 1908. The Longfellow medal is illustrated. BPS

West Montrose Bridge on 1964 Waterloo Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 191, illus.

An historical covered bridge, located in West Montrose (Waterloo County, Ontario) is depicted on the reverse of a medal struck to commemorate the Waterloo Coin Society's Fifth Annual Banquet, held in 1964. Now restored, and under the control of Ontario's Department of Highways, the bridge was originally built by John and Sam Bear in 1881. BPS

PAPER MONEY

BIGSBY, V. L. Paper for Colonial Currency. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 49-54, illus. Vol. 1, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 13-19, illus.

A description of early paper-making in the American colonies includes illustrations of notes issued during the colonial period from mills in Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. BPS

CARROLL, S. S. Redeemable Chartered Bank Notes. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 369-370.

A listing of the above notes, which provides a key to their relative scarcity, shows the amounts outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1963. BPS

DANIEL, F. W. Emergency Currency Notes of 1908. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 16-17, 21.

The story of the notes issued under the terms of the United States Emergency Currency Act of 1908 is recounted under the following headings: Purpose of Issue, Circulation Problems, Withdrawal of the Issue, Changes in Design. BPS

DONLON, W. P. Complete Listing and Simplified Numbering System for all Series of Current Size United States Currency 1928-1963. \$1.00 to \$100.00. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 6-15.

While the numbering system used by Friedberg (*United States Paper Money*, 1953 and later editions) has proved entirely adequate for discontinued series of large size notes, it has been found less convenient for use with the currently circulating series. To remedy the deficiency Donlon introduces a simplified code system which can be readily memorized. BPS

GOULD, M. M. Wisconsin Civil War Shin-Plasters. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), p. 21.

By listing a number of so-called "shin-plasters" from the Allen Forbes collection — now part of the Massachusetts Historical Society's numismatic section — the writer hopes to encourage collectors to publish other specimens so that a fairly comprehensive catalogue may eventually be issued. BPS

GREBINGER, J. L. Currency Printing Errors. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 739-746, illus.

A detailed description is given of the many steps involved in the printing of United States currency, each phase of the procedure being followed by indication of its vulnerability to error. Twelve examples of printing errors are fully described and illustrated. BPS

GUINARÃES, E. P. O papel moeda do Brasil cédulas do padrão Cruzeiro. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 19 (Jan., 1964), pp. 172-176.

Following a discussion of Brazil's cruzeiro paper currency, authorized by Statute No. 4791 (Oct. 5, 1942) to be issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 and 5000 cruzeiros, is a descriptive listing of the numerous variants available to collectors.

H., L. F. Caslow Scrip. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1578-1580, illus.

The writer provides a summary account of the Caslow scrip, issued in the form of "Recovery Certificates" in Chicago during the depression period of the early 1930's. The failure of the scheme is attributed in large part to an overabundance of certificates distributed by field workers, which frequently left merchants of the area with a vast quantity of scrip and a disproportionally small amount of cash with which to operate. BPS

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. A propos des pseudo "Assignats Impériaux de Barcelone." In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 331-332.

Habrekorn lists and documents various reasons why the pseudo "Imperial Assignats of Barcelona" cannot be considered authentic.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les billets de confiance dans la Mayenne. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 348-350.

Habrekorn describes and discusses various assignats issued during the period of the French Revolution by the municipality of Laval (Département de Mayenne).

HUGHES, EARL. Kentucky State Banks. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), pp. 16-21, illus.

Fifty-five cities are represented in this listing of notes issued by Kentucky State Banks during the nineteenth century, indications of rarity being included whenever possible. In order that a more complete catalogue may be published at some future date the author would appreciate hearing from collectors having similar notes or scrip in their possession.

BPS

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Nieznana wartość obligacji Kasy Szpitala Mariańskiego w Siedlcach z okresu Powstania Styczniowego. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 131, illus.

A hitherto unpublished one zloty note, here described and illustrated, was issued by the Marian Hospital Bank at Siedlce in 1863.

KUPA, MIHÁLY. Doba Kossúthových bankoviek. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), pp. 161-172, illus. With German Summary.

An illustrated, descriptive listing of the emergency bank notes issued under the aegis of Louis Kossuth during the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-49.

Lewis and Clark Series 1901 Legal Tender Notes. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 13 (June 22, 1964), p. 13, illus.

Although no actual commemorative issues have appeared in the U.S. paper money series, the above note — one of several of a commemorative nature — is believed to have been issued in anticipation of the centennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Louisiana Territory. BPS

LOEB, W. M. Modern World Paper Money. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 49-54, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are given for the following recent issues: Military Payment Certificates (Series 611, denominations of \$1, \$5 and \$10) issued in 1964 for use in United States military installations in Japan, South Korea, Cyprus, Libya and England; a Bank of England ten pound note (1964); a 1000 yen issue of the Bank of Japan (1963). BPS

LOEB, W. M. Modern World Paper Money. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 19-23, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are provided for several new paper currency issues. They include a 10 franc note of Martinique-Guadeloupe-French Guiana, the denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 guaranies issued by Paraguay in 1964, and a 10 franc note of the Banque de France (issued July 11, 1963). BPS

LOEB, W. M. Modern World Paper Money, New and Recent Issues. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 20-25, illus.

Although issued late in 1963, the following notes of the Indonesian territory of Riau bear earlier dates: 1 and 2½ rupiah (1961), 5 and 10 rupiah (1960). Also described and illustrated are the denominations of 10 shillings, one pound and five pounds issued for the States of Jersey (Channel Islands) in 1964. BPS

MARCKHOFF, F. R. Portraits on Obsolete Bank Notes. I. Edward Bates, President Lincoln's War Time Attorney General. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter, 1964), p. 5, illus.

A Missouri note, illustrated, is the first known specimen to bear the likeness of the lawyer Edward Bates, who after filling various state and federal political positions served as Attorney General in Lincoln's war-time cabinet. BPS

MATEJČIČ, RADMILA. Krune "Città di Fiume" i problem valute u rijeci od godine 1918-1924. In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), pp. 54-68, 2 pls. With English and German Summaries, p. 71.

From 1919 down to Italy's annexation of Fiume in 1924 Austro-Hungarian banknotes circulating in the city were counterstamped *Città di Fiume* by the Italian National Committee. Illustrations of a specimen note and the stamp employed are included in the above discussion of the currency.

NEWMAN, E. P. Nature Printing on Colonial and Continental Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 147-154, illus., No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 299-305, illus., No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 457-465, illus., No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 613-623, illus.

This carefully detailed study of the method employed by Benjamin Franklin in imprinting nature reproductions — principally leaves — on paper currency was inspired while an exhibition of international floral art was being prepared at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1963. It was noted at the time that leaf imprints made by Franklin were to be found on colonial currency and in a booklet printed by Franklin in 1737. As the result of a vast amount of research Newman is able to trace the various steps of a process which he believes to have been Franklin's invention, and which has remained secret for some 226 years. Twenty-six illustrations of leaf imprints accompany the article. BPS

A novi lei monetária. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 16 (April, 1963), p. 146.

In a brief discussion of Brazil's new monetary law (No. 4190, published in the *Diário Oficial*, Jan. 16, 1963) emphasis is placed upon the changes stipulated for the paper currency. No changes were introduced in the coinage.

POTTER, G. R. L. Two Pieces of Scrip Virtually Unknown Until Quite Recently. In: *Coin World*, No. 225 (August 5, 1964), p. 46, illus.

The first of the above two issues, found among the Bank of Montreal's collection of paper money, was issued by William Stewart, a prominent merchant of Bytown (present-day Ottawa) and is the fourth such specimen known. The second, issued by W. U. Chaffers of St. Césaire, Quebec, was equally rare until twenty-nine specimens were discovered in Montreal in 1962. BPS

ROBINSON, F. S. Interesting Varieties Discovered on Issues of \$1 Silver Certificates. In: *Coin World*, No. 216 (June 3, 1964), p. 84, illus.

Variations noted in the above series of certificates include differences in (a) dimension, (b) the size of the lettering, (c) the position of the grill work and (d) the size of the Washington portrait. For purposes of comparison, specimens of the 1935 and 1957 series are illustrated. BPS

ROTHERT, MATT. *A Guide Book of United States Fractional Currency*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1963. 81 pp., illus.

Since it is a short series, produced during an important period in United States history, Rothert considers fractional currency an interesting collector's item. The above work includes an explanation of the various grades listed under "condition," a definition of the term "specimen note," a discussion of valuations, a history of all five fractional currency issues and a price catalogue profusely illustrated with notes from the author's own collection. Other chapters are devoted to trial and freak notes, experimental issues and counterfeits. FDC

ROTHERT, MATT. Unusual Aspects of U. S. Fractional Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 1027-1031, illus.

Rothert discusses the album of fractional currency compiled by Thomas Cunningham (1828-1910) which now forms part of the extensive collection owned by Mrs. Herman Crofoot (Moravia, N.Y.); also an article itemizing the collection which was contributed by Cunningham to the April (1893) issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. BPS

SHAFFER, NEIL. Specimen Paper Currency of Outer Mongolia. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 60-62, illus.

Brief descriptions (denomination, color and size) are given for the two separate currency series issued for the territory of Outer Mongolia in 1941 and 1955, respectively; the denominations range from one to 100 tugrik. A specimen of the 50 tugrik issue from each series is illustrated. BPS

SIMPSON, SCOTT. The Overprinted Notes of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 8 (August, 1964), p. 353.

When the Canadian Bank of Commerce decided to open a branch in the Yukon Territory ca. 1898 problems arose concerning the safe transportation of currency to the northern area. As a precautionary measure, the first notes shipped were overprinted either YUKON or DAWSON — a process which was discontinued in 1901 when transportation facilities became less hazardous. A full set of the overprinted notes, if obtainable, would include the denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. BPS

SÖLLNER, GASTONE. Carta-moneta dei campi di Prigionia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 32-34, illus.

After presenting a brief history of prisoner-of-war camp paper currency, the use of which goes back to the second half of the eighteenth century, Söllner describes and illustrates a number of interesting notes which circulated in German, Hungarian and Italian camps during World Wars I and II.

TOMLINSON, G. W. South Australian Paper Money, 1836-37. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (1963), pp. 133-134, illus.

During the colonisation of South Australia the Commissioners for Colonisation and the South Australian Company made provisions for a temporary issue of paper currency, to be issued by authority of the Resident Commissioner and the Surveyor in denominations of two and ten shillings. Illustrations show specimens of the notes issued in 1836-37. Eventually, when the South Australian Company found that its banking activity was becoming separated from its main function as a land-owning company, a separate department known as the Bank of South Australia was formed.

ODD AND CURIOUS

MASON, W. L., Jr. Sheepskin Scrip. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 55-56, illus.

Being hard pressed for money during the depression period of the early 1930's, the town of Heppner (Oregon) used Municipal Warrants for the payment of salaries to school teachers and city employees. When this was found to be insufficient, businessmen of the town issued what was known as "Sheepskin Scrip," a five dollar specimen of which is illustrated.

BPS

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Velkomoravské železné hřivny jako platidlo k. 1100 jubileu velké moravy. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), pp. 134-143, illus. With German Summary, pp. 143-144.

After reporting the finding of several hundred iron bars (elongated, with a hole at one end) in Moravia, Slovakia and Poland, Pošvář discusses their possible use as early media of exchange in Greater Moravia. Ten such artifacts are shown in an illustration.

DECORATIONS

GRUSS, J. Medaile za darování krve Červeného kříže (Miloslav Beutler a Pavlu). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), p. 179, illus.

Illustrated and described is a Czechoslovakian bronze medal, designed by Miloslav Beutler, which is awarded in recognition of generous blood donations made to the Red Cross.

IRWIN, R. W. Military Honours and Decorations. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March, 1964), p. 94.

Shown in tabular form are the numbers of military honors and decorations bestowed on members of the Canadian Armed Forces during World Wars I and II and the Korean campaign. BPS

KENNING, STUART. The Dufferin Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 287-288.

Instituted by the Earl of Dufferin, Canada's third Governor-General (1872-78), the above medal was awarded to school children in recognition of scholastic or athletic achievement. BPS

KERRIGAN, E. E. *American War Medals and Decorations*. New York, The Viking Press, 1964. 149 pp., illus., pls.

In a three part work, presented under the headings Decorations, Service Medals, and Awards to Civilians, the author describes and discusses the various military decorations and medals established during the War for Independence, the Civil War and World Wars I and II. Line drawing illustrations are used throughout the text, and a selected group of ribbons and decorations is shown on four colored plates. In addition to a chronological table listing all United States awards authorized between 1780 and 1963, the work also includes special sections devoted to (a) Merchant Marine awards of World War II, and (b) medals honoring famous American airmen and explorers of the present century. FDC

KLIETMANN, K. G. Air Force Badges of the German Empire, 1913-1921. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July, 1963), pp. 9-10, illus. Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 5-6, illus.

Two German badges issued during the above period, one for military pilots, the other for observer officers, are illustrated and described. Owing to the destruction of records during World War II little is known concerning the numbers issued, but the writer notes that because of the wide distribution of orders among manufacturing firms, several varieties are in existence. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Congolese Order of Merit of the Republic of the Congo. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1964), pp. 8-9, illus.

In recognition of meritorious service rendered to the Republic, both Congolese citizens and foreigners are eligible for the above award — the highest issued by the Congolese Republic. It was originally founded in three classes (Knight, Officer and Commander) in February, 1959, a fourth class, that of Grand Cross, being added in October of the same year. Among the insignia illustrated are the Star to the Grand Cross and Grand Officer and the medals for Commander and Knight. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. Der Deutsche Orden des Grossdeutschen Reiches 1942-1945. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 21 (1963), pp. 192-203, illus.

The above decoration, limited to German nationals, was not a State award but was founded and bestowed by the Nazi Party. It was issued in three classes, all of which are fully described and illustrated. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Lorient Shield of the 3rd Reich. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct., 1963), pp. 1-2, illus.

The above decoration was intended for issue to all German personnel who participated in the defense of the harbor at Lorient, France, which in 1944 was under siege for a period of 277 days; due to a shortage of materials, however, less than half of those entitled to the award received it, and the decoration was never granted official recognition. A specimen of the shield is illustrated. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. A Problem — "Original or Copy." In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 9-10.

This article serves as an introduction to the difficult problem of determining the genuineness of orders, decorations and medals. The author refers in particular to the issues of Germany's Third Reich — a popular field for collectors — where no formal rules were laid down by the government. He notes that in all cases it is essential to know the methods of manufacture contemporary with the period 1943-45 and which awards were hallmarked (a) by the government and (b) by the supplier. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. Red Cross Honor Awards in Poland, 1921-1939. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov., 1963), pp. 17-19, illus.

Detailed descriptions are given of three regular Honor Badges and one Special Grade Badge issued in four classes by the Polish Red Cross during the above years. Specimens illustrated include 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes (1921-1928), 1st Class (1928-1939, showing the changes made by order of the Central Committee of the Polish Red Cross), and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes (1939). BPS

KRUG, G. C. The Mexican Medal for World War II. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 14, No. 12 (Dec., 1963), pp. 1-2, illus.

Two types of the above medal, the larger of which is thought to be a rejected design, are illustrated and described. Little is known concerning the specific requirements, regulations, numbers struck, etc., but the medal is believed to have been awarded to men who were mobilized for defense during World War II. BPS

SEALS

KUCZYŃSKI, S. K. Pieczęć wielka litewska Jana III w zbiorach Archiwum Głównego Akt Dawnych w Warszawie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), pp. 126-129, illus.

Fully described and illustrated is the great seal of John III, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, which is preserved in the collections of the *Archiwum Głównego Akt Dawnych* (Agad) at Warsaw.

LAURENT, V. Un sceau inédit du patriarche de Jérusalem Sophronie II trouvé à Winchester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 49-50, illus.

Excavations carried out among the ruins of a twelfth century construction at Winchester in the summer of 1963 brought to light a Byzantine lead seal of Sophronius II, patriarch of Jerusalem, the obverse of which bears a scene depicting the resurrection. A five-line Greek inscription on the reverse translates as *Sophronius by the mercy of God patriarch of Jerusalem*. Various conjectures are put forward as to how the seal may have reached Winchester.

MINT REPORTS

Canada. Dept. of Finance. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1963*. Ottawa, 1964. 24 pp., illus. French and English Text.

The coinage demands in 1963 continued the upward trend of the pattern set during the past few years, most of the mint equipment being operated on a 21-hour day basis. A new annual production record of 398,672,366 pieces was established during the year, and an increase of 235% in the sale of mint sets demanded considerable expansion of the facilities of the Numismatic Section. A Board of Judges, appointed to choose a reverse design for a silver dollar commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the 1864 Conference of the Fathers of Confederation, selected from among 168 entries a design submitted by Mr. Dinko Vodanovic of Montreal. The report contains an illustration of the new Government of Canada Long Service Medal. ssc

Netherlands. Ministerie van Financien. *Verslag omtrent de toestand van het Nederlandse muntwezen gedurende het jaar 1961*. The Hague, 1962. 35 pp., tabs.

Recorded in this report of the Netherlands Mint for 1961, in addition to the customary statistical tables, is the year's most outstanding event: namely, the introduction of the new silver rijksdaalder on Jan. 16th. A total of 10,000 specimens was struck during the year.

U. S. Treasury Department. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1963. Including Report on the Production and Consumption of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Year 1962.* Washington, D. C., 1964. 222 pp., illus., tabs.

The report includes listings of domestic coins struck by the mint during the above fiscal year, which surpassed all previous records, as well as of the 295 million pieces struck for the governments of El Salvador, Ethiopia and the Philippines; mention is made of the additional mint facilities demanded by the 88th Congress to meet the continuing nation-wide coin shortage, and of the legislation authorizing the issue of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy fifty-cent piece. Presented for the first time is a detailed summary of the foreign coinages manufactured at United States mints during the period 1876-1962. FDC

PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN COIN REVIEW (The Hawthorn Press, 15 Guildford Lane, Melbourne). Vol. 1 (1964), Nos. 1 (July), 2 (August), 3 (Sept.).

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 15, No. 2 (1964).

BERICHTE . . . DER MÜNZEN und MEDAILLENSAMMLER. (Kricheldorf-Verlag, Freiburg im Breisgau). Vol. 4, No. 21 (July, 1964), No. 22 (Sept., 1964).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), No. 7 (July, 1964).

CAHIERS NUMISMATIQUES (76, rue Bonaparte, Paris 6^e). Vol. 1, No. 1 (June, 1964).

CALCOIN NEWS (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 18, No. 4 (Fall, 1964).

CANADA COIN NEWS (62 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada). Vol. 2 (1964), Nos. 4-11 (July 25-Oct. 31).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 9 (1964), Nos. 8 (August), 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).

CERCLE D'ÉTUDES NUMISMATIQUES. BULLETIN (5 rue du Musée, Brussels 1). Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964).

CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine). No. 52 (April, 1964), No. 53 (July, 1964).

LE CLUB FRANÇAIS DE LA MÉDAILLE. BULLETIN (11 Quai de Conti, Paris 6^e). No. 4 (1964).

COIN GALLERIES (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List. Vol. 5, No. 3 (1964), Vol. 5, No. 4 (1964).

COIN WORLD (P.O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 223-237 (July 22-Oct. 28, 1964).

COINS AND MEDALS (10-12 South Crescent, Store Street, London, W.C. 1). Vol. 1, No. 1 (July-Sept., 1964), Vol. 1, No. 2 (Oct.-Dec., 1964).

- AZ ÉREM (Budapest VIII, Csepregi U-4). Vol. 20, Nos. 27-28 (1964).
- THE FARE BOX (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 18 (1964), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua). Vol. 15 (1964), Nos. 6 (June), 7/8 (July/Aug.), 9 (Sept.).
- THE JOURNAL OF THE TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY (Alfred D. Hoch, Fullerton, Calif.). Vol. 4, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1964).
- ŁÓDZKI NUMIZMATYK (Plac Wolności 14, Łódź). Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4 (March-April, 1964), Vol. 4, Nos. 5-6 (May-June, 1964).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 13, No. 9 (1964).
- MONEDAS (Apartado Postal 329, Puebla, Pue., Mexico). Vol. 2, No. 21 (Jan.-March, 1964), Vol. 2, No. 22 (April-June, 1964).
- NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (P.O. Box 23, Wellington, N.Z.). Vol. 11, No. 4 (June, 1964).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). (1964), Nos. 6 (August), 7 (Sept.), 8 (Oct.).
- NUMISMA (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9). Vol. 13, No. 65 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), Vol. 14, No. 66 (Jan.-Feb., 1964).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 and 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 72 (1964), Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).
- NUMISMATIC NEWS (Iola, Wisconsin). Vol. 12 (1964), Nos. 15-22 (July 20-Oct. 26).
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- REVUE BELGE DE NUMISMATIQUE ET DE SIGILLOGRAPHIE (5, rue du Musée, Brussels). Vol. 109 (1963).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Chemnitzer Strasse 145, Dortmund). July, August, Sept. (1964).
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Rüttimeyerstrasse 12, Basel). No. 55 (August, 1964).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (B. A. Seaby Ltd., 65, Gt. Portland St., London, W. 1). No. 555 (August, 1964), No. 556 (Sept.-Oct., 1964).
- SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO. BOLETIN (Apartado Postal 29856, Mexico 18, D.F.). Vol. 5, No. 43 (April-June, 1964).
- WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis.). Vol. 1 (1964), Nos. 8 (Aug.), 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.).
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- ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Die Constantinische Goldprägung. Mainz, 1963. Rev. by Pierre Bastien in *Revue Belge* . . . Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 211-215.
- BALOG, PAUL. The Coinage of the Mamluk Sultans of Egypt and Syria. New York, 1964. Rev. by K. E. Bressett in *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 2.
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- GUADAN, A. M. de. Las monedas de Gades. Barcelona, 1963. Rev. by A. Lipinsky in *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 40-41.
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GENERAL

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Department of Coins and Medals. Accessions, 1961. In: *Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Annual Report for the Year ending 31 December 1961* (Cambridge, 1962), p. 7, pl. 2.

Two hundred and ninety-six items were added to the above collection in 1961. They included a silver stater of Lindus (Rhodes) issued during the sixth century B.C., a silver tetradrachm of Tryphon, king of Syria (142-139 B.C.), an electrum hekte of Lesbos (early fourth century B.C.), twenty antoniniani (third century B.C.) acquired from the Hollingbourne (Kent) treasure trove, seven Roman denarii, a coin of the Iceni, three bronze issues of the Kingdom of Axum, five Anglo-Gallic coins and a lead token issued by a Boy Bishop during the fifteenth century.

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Department of Coins and Medals. Accessions, 1962. In: *Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Annual Report for the Year ending 31 December 1962* (Cambridge, 1963), pp. 7-8.

Most important among the acquisitions made by the museum's Department of Coins and Medals in 1962 were twenty-two silver antoniniani from the Gibraltar hoard, including issues of the usurping co-emperors Quietus and Macrianus II (260-261). The museum now possesses an almost complete series of the exceedingly rare coins of these two reigns. Other important accessions noted in the report include five billon pennies from the Glenluce (Wigtownshire) hoard, a British pattern crown piece of George V, and a bronze commemorative medal of Ferrante Capponi (1611-88), Minister of State to Cosimo III, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

CSATKAI, ENDRE. Korai éremaukcio Kolozsváron. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 91-93. With French Summary, p. 113.

Two announcements which the writer publishes concern an early auction sale of gold coins found in the court of the Calvinist College at Kolozsvár. The first proclaims the date of the sale: January 20, 1820; the second contains a listing of the coins (all sixteenth century ducats) being sold.

DEACON, J. H. Prices versus Values. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (1964), pp. 145-146.

In an attempt to clarify the subject of price versus value the writer discusses and defines the following pertinent aspects: Auction Prices, Dealers' Prices, Collector-Dealer Values, Sentimental Value, Collector's Value, Market Value, Probate Value, Numismatic Value.

DELMONTE, A. *Le Bénélux d'or. Répertoire du monnayage d'or des territoires composant les anciennes Pays-Bas*. Amsterdam, Jacques Schulman, 1964. 207 pp., illus., maps, 33 pls.

Approximately 400 specimens, most of them illustrated, are included in this catalogue of the gold coins struck in the area of the Low Countries from the early Gallic period to the present time. In addition to bibliographical references and indication of rarity, the work contains useful indices pertaining to localities, denominations and rulers. **HG**

ENGSTROM, J. E. *Coins in Shakespeare. A Numismatic Guide*. Hanover, N.H., Dartmouth College Museum, 1964. 67 pp., illus.

In this numismatic approach to the writings of Shakespeare Engstrom illustrates each denomination mentioned, quotes the pertinent lines from the play in which the reference appears, and cites a number of passages relating to coin, minting, and money of account. The work includes a total of more than fifty illustrations and some 200 quotations — at least one passage from each of the plays. There are, in addition, brief discussions (a) of the coins current in Shakespeare's England, and (b) of coins contemporary with the settings he used, as well as explanations which shed new light on the playwright's use of words such as dollar, cardecue and moy. **FDC**

FINDLAY, J. B. *Conjurers' Coins and Medals. An Historical Survey including some Circus and Music Hall Pieces*. Shanklin, Isle of Wight, The Author, 1964. 70 pp., illus.

In order to provide students of the subject with a useful working reference, the author has assembled heretofore scattered information relating to palming coins, tokens and medals connected with magic and magicians. Following an illustrated check list of more than 400 items are chapters devoted to cameos, medals, seals, collectors and collections. **FDC**

FLÉRON, J. Un livre de jurisprudence en matière monétaire du XVI^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 125-126.

A sixteenth-century legal work which the writer describes and discusses is of considerable numismatic interest in that it contains what is tantamount to a history of coinage from ancient times to the late sixteenth century. Written by the distinguished Angevin jurist and advocate François Grimaudet, the work was published in Paris in 1586 under the title *Les monnoyes, augment et diminution du pris d'icelles*.

GRUSS, J. Jubileum zlaté mince Polynesie na poštovních známkach. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), p. 27.

Numismatic interest attaches to a postage stamp which the writer describes. Issued by the island of Tonga, an independent state within the British Commonwealth, it commemorates the first Polynesian gold coinage, struck in 1962.

GUNSTONE, A. J. H. Coins in the Birmingham City Museum. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), p. 281.

Following a brief history of the above museum is a listing of some of the outstanding pieces added to the numismatic collection in the fields of English, Roman, colonial and foreign coins, trade tokens, advertisement checks, commemorative medals and military decorations. FDC

JUCKER, HANS and HANS STETTLER. Die Münzen- und Medaillensammlung von Büren. Verzeichnis der Münzen und Medaillen aus silber und unedlem Metall. 2 Teil. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 247-258, illus.

An inventory of the 441 coins and medals (silver and non-precious metals) in the Büren numismatic collection is presented by the writers under the following categories: Coins of Bern (2); Swiss coins (62); Medals of Bern (18); Swiss medals (105); Roman, Celtic, European and Foreign coins (187); Foreign medals (32); Portrait medals (18); Works by famous medallists (17).

JUCKER, HANS and HANS STETTLER. Münzkabinett. Zuwachsverzeichnis 1961 und 1962. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 233-246, illus.

In a descriptive listing, supplemented by illustrations of a number of outstanding specimens, the writers list the following items acquired by the Bern Historical Museum in 1961/62: Greek coins (44); Roman (149); Swiss (33); Swiss medals (7); Foreign coins (911); Foreign medals (16); Portrait medals, Swiss and foreign (10); Medals by famous medallists (19).

Kadman Numismatic Museum, Tel Aviv. *The History of Money from the Beginning to the Present Day. Introduction to the Exhibition.* By Arie Kindler. Tel Aviv [1964]. 20 pp., illus.

The above pamphlet forms a useful guide to the permanent exhibition in the Kadman Numismatic Museum, designed to illustrate both the history of money and the history of Israel as reflected in coins.

MERVIS, C. D. A Discussion on Gold. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 3235-3240.

Among the topics discussed are the sources of gold, copper alloys, the mercury amalgamation process, the choice of gold as the standard for international trade, the consequences of going off the gold standard, United States gold reserves, the devaluation of the dollar, and investment.

BPS

PIRIE, ELIZABETH J. E. Notes on Numismatic Collections in Museums. No. 4. Leeds City Museum. A General Account. In: *Cunobelin. Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies*, No. 10 (1964), pp. 30-36, pl.

The transfer, to the Leeds Corporation in 1921, of the collections assembled by the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, included upwards of 2,000 coins (chiefly of Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, English, Scottish and Oriental origin) as well as a number of papal and European medals. From this beginning the writer traces the growth and development of the collection, mentions local find acquisitions, reports on the losses sustained during the bombing raids of World War II and tells of the work currently being done in the areas of arrangement and cataloguing.

PRIDMORE, F. British Commonwealth Coinage. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 76-77, 81, illus.

In view of current price ranges, and the fact that it covers such a wide area, the coinage issued within the British Commonwealth is singled out as deserving the attention of collectors. A listing of denominations is given for territories within the following basic groupings: European possessions, Asia (including British India), Africa, Australasia, the Americas and the West Indies.

BPS

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Myntfunn og datering. In: *Viking* (1960), pp. 69-90, illus. With English Summary.

In an article based on a lecture delivered to a group of Norwegian archaeologists in November, 1959, Skaare discusses the importance of coin finds to chronology. The three groups of finds which he distinguishes include: (1) Single finds (i.e., stray finds and those from graves, sites, buildings, etc.); (2) "store finds," (groups of coins accumulated in one

place during a certain period of time); (3) hoards. Of these three, hoards are recognized as being the most important aids to the study of chronology.

STRIDE, H. G. *Nickel for Coinage*. London, Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., 1964. 122 pp., illus., pls.

Before considering the use of nickel in coinage Stride discusses early media of exchange (tobacco, cowrie shells, wampum, etc.), the establishment of gold and silver coinage, and its spread from the Mediterranean area outward. Considerable attention is given to the expansion of coinage within individual countries and to the difficulties which frequently followed the introduction of a bi-metallic currency. Finally, after discussing the development of coinage alloys during the nineteenth century the author recounts the steps which eventually led to the use of the present-day, widely used 75:25 cupro-nickel alloy and provides descriptive accounts of both the pure nickel and the cupro-nickel coining processes.

FDC

SUHLE, A. Münzkabinett. In: *Berlin. Staatliche Museen. Forschungen und Berichte*, Vol. 2 (Berlin, 1958), pp. 141-143.

The director of the Berlin cabinet reports here on the progress made between the end of World War II and 1958, mentioning the restoration of the numismatic library and the enlargement and improvement of the exhibition halls.

HG

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Report of the Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room for the Year 1963. In: *Oxford. University. Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors 1963* (Oxford, 1964), pp. 58-70, pls. 13-16.

The report lists the following accessions for 1963: Greek (145); Roman (15); Byzantine (6); Oriental (435); Great Britain and the British Commonwealth (867); Europe (194); America (96); Tokens, Jettons, etc. (38); Medals (22); Paper Money (81).

Die Weltproduktion des Goldes. Politische Folgerungen. In: *Aureus. Zeitschrift für Numismatik und Geldwesen*, No. 9 (1964), pp. 19-20.

A listing of the world's gold production discloses that South Africa is by far the largest producer of the metal, accounting for more than all the remaining countries put together. Only 3% of the world's total is produced by the United States.

HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Münzfunde und Münzkunde im Landkreis Rastatt. In: *Um Rhein und Murg. Heimatbuch des Landkreises Rastatt*, Vol. 4 (1964), pp. 9-24, illus.

Wielandt provides a summary of hoards discovered in the region of Rastatt (Baden). The earliest, which are of Celtic origin, contain barbaric imitations of the Philip stater issued by the Helvetii, and the later Roman era is documented by a number of stray finds. Nothing, however, remains from the migratory, the Merovingian and the Carolingian periods. The Hohenstaufen period with its abundant coinage is represented by numerous hoards containing heller and pfennig issues of Lorraine and the Rhineland, and equally well documented is the period of the war against France (1691-97). **HC**

WINKLER, JUDITH. Kemény József éremgyűjteménye és numizmatikai érdeklődése. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 59-72. With German Summary, pp. 111-112.

Hitherto, the József Kemény coin collection had been best known from the listing published by Neigebaur. In the above article Mme. Winkler provides useful additional information, her source being the *XXIV Miscellanea-Band* of the Kemény manuscripts (now in the Archives of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic at Cluj) which contains a description of part of the collection, together with notes on various coin types and comments on sundry numismatic problems.

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Catalog of Modern World Coins*. 6th rev. ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1964. 509 pp., illus.

Coins issued by a number of the new African nations are listed in this latest edition of Yeoman's *Catalog*. Coin valuations have been brought up-to-date by a panel of more than sixty contributing experts, and a considerable amount of information relating to newly designed coins and new monetary systems has been included. **FDC**

ANCIENT

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. La numismatique d'Alesia. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 365-366.

The writer answers various charges concerning the Gallic coinage of Alesia, as brought forward by Léon Fallue in his publication entitled *Etudes sur l'histoire de Jules César par l'empereur Napoléon III*.

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. La numismatique de la Gaule. In: *Cahiers Numismatiques*, No. 1 (June, 1964), pp. 9-14.

Three main periods are noted in this outline of the numismatic history of ancient Gaul. The first begins with the coins struck in imitation of the gold stater of Philip II of Macedon (third century B.C.) and ends with the coinage which followed the collapse of the Arvernians in 121. Period two includes the gold, silver and bronze coins struck during the

last quarter of the second and the first half of the first century B.C. Period three, from this point to the beginning of the Christian era, includes silver and bronze coins from the second period which continued in circulation for a considerable time, also similar coins struck at the beginning of the third quarter of the first century B.C.

DAYET, MAURICE. A propos du monnayage ségusiave. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 370-372.

Because of the iconography, the legends and the find spots (which are not in Segusiavi territory), Dayet doubts very much that the small bronze and potin coins (LT 4628 and LT 4633) can be safely attributed to this Celtic tribe.

Goldgepräge als Urkunden der Geschichte. III. Das Gold der Kelten. In: *Aureus. Zeitschrift für Numismatik und Geldwesen*, No. 9 (1964), pp. 32-51, illus., map.

Gold coins struck by the early Celtic tribes reflect strong Graeco-Roman influence rather than any use of original design; among the best known examples are imitations of the Philip and Alexander staters. Illustrated in the above article are more than twenty specimens of Celtic gold coinage, together with a map showing the approximate areas inhabited by the Celtic tribes. HG

GUEY, JULIEN. Quelques textes paranumismatiques. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 355-356.

Guey discusses a number of classical texts which are of numismatic interest: *Baden Papyrus* 37; *Polybius*, 34, 10, 10; *Strabo*, 4, 6, 12; *Suetonius, Caesar*, 54, 2; *Martial*, 10, 24, 9; *Spartianus, Vita Severi*, 6, 4.

MOREAU-NÉRET, A. Les monnaies gauloises trouvées à Lagny-sur-Automne (Aisne). In: *Ogam*, Vol. 15, Fascs. 2-3 (April-June, 1963), pp. 207-208, illus.

A small hoard of Gallic gold coins found at Lagny-sur-Automne is identified by Moreau-Néret as being of the Morini type common to the North Sea region of Flanders, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, the Isle of Wight and southern England; the type may be dated to the late second and early first century B.C. Inasmuch as it includes types with a round, raised, shield-like form (obv.) and a "barbarian style" horse (rev.), the hoard may possibly be contemporary with Caesar's campaigns in the area of Lagny ca. 57 B.C. Three specimens are illustrated. JMB

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Search for Dead Sea Scrolls Results in Finds of Many Important Coin Hoards. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 2927-2931, illus.

Obojski stresses the historical importance of the various coin finds unearthed during the search for the Dead Sea scrolls; one find, containing

several hundred Roman coins minted during the period 117-230, had evidently been in the possession of followers of Bar-Kochba who had taken refuge in caves of the Dead Sea area. Many of the coins found, the writer points out, are available for study at the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem. BPS

ONDROUCH, VOJTECH. *Nálezy keltských, antických a byzantských mincí na Slovensku*. Bratislava, Akadémie Vied, 1964. 196 pp. With English Summary, pp. 193-196.

Supplementing a descriptive listing of 583 hoards of ancient, Celtic and Byzantine hoards found in Slovakia are an extensive bibliography (pp. 175-184) and seven useful maps.

PINK, KARL. Der Drache auf antiken Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (1964), pp. 75-76.

Included in a listing of ancient coins on which a dragon is depicted are Celtic staters issued by the tribe of the Boii, a denarius of Julius Caesar and various Sicilian coins. HG

GREEK

BERG, JOSEPH. Coinage of the Ancient Olympic Games. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 2980-2982.

Three coins of ancient Greece, each issued on the occasion of an Olympiad, mirror strikingly the stages in transition from the late Archaic to the early Classical style in Greek art: (1) Eagle/Thunderbolt type; (2) a recently discovered unpublished stater of Elis, preserved in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm; it depicts a striding Zeus, encircled by the legend OLYMPIKON; (3) majestic eagle, shown with out-stretched wings (obv.); on the reverse, a running Nike. BPS

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. *Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum. Fifty-third Annual Report for the Year 1961*. Cambridge, 1962. 7 pp., illus.

Coins purchased by the Friends and donated to the Fitzwilliam collection in 1961 included seventy-five Greek issues, among them a tetradrachm of Byblus, Phoenicia, issued during the period of autonomy (400-315 B.C.) by a ruler named Azbaal, a decadrachm of Ptolemy III of Egypt issued between 246 and 221 B.C., and a silver tetradrachm of Cyrene struck ca. 450 B.C. In addition, sixty-nine Greek coins from the Lockett Collection (23 silver, 46 bronze, issued by dynasts and autonomous cities of Lycia) were purchased through the Miller Fund.

CHIHAI, HENRI. Une drachme "alexandrine" inédite du règne de Marc-Aurèle. In: *Cahiers d'Histoire Egyptienne*, Ser. 9, Fascs. 5/6 (1960), pp. 177-180, illus.

The writer publishes a hitherto unknown Alexandrian bronze drachm issued during the reign of Marcus Aurelius. On the reverse of the coin, Hercules, with hoe uplifted over the right shoulder, is depicted in the act of cleaning the Augean stables.

COMSTOCK, MARY B. Bronze Medallion of Alexander Severus, A.D. 222-235. In: *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, No. 325 (1963), pp. 110-111, illus.

A bronze medallion struck at Perinthus (Thrace) during the reign of Alexander Severus is fully described and illustrated. The writer notes that the reverse, which appears much more crowded than is normal on Greek imperial coins, shows a wealth of mythological detail.

GRUSS, J. Znovu řecké antické mince na známkách. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), p. 25.

A brief discussion of the postage stamps depicting ancient Greek coins (Syracuse, Alexander the Great, Rhodes, Abdera, Athens, Olympia, Crete, Cyprus and Delphi) which were issued by the Greek Postal Administration in 1959 and 1963.

GUÉPIN, J. P. Greek Coinage and Persian Bimetallism. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 49 (1962), pp. 1-19.

From its beginning, down to the time of Alexander, the writer discusses the role played by ancient coinage, particularly when viewed as a profit-making enterprise, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. Inasmuch as such profits depended, in the last resort, on the cost of the gold and silver used, the article may be described as a price study of these metals, whose values, as Guépin attempts to show, were largely controlled by the interest shown by the Lydians and Persians in the adoption of bimetallism.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Rawa Mazowiecka, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*. Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 183.

Although Bactrian coins are rarely found in Poland, Gupieniec records here the discovery at Rawa Mazowiecka (Lodz province, central Poland, 1962) of a drachma of Menander Soter (161-141 B.C.).

JONES, J. R. The Coinage Reform of Hippias. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1964), p. 169.

In recent years, notes the author, it has become clear that the beginning of the Athena/owl series in Athenian coinage must be placed much later

in the sixth century than any scholar since the days of Imhoof-Blumer and Six would have been ready to admit. "Seltman's masterly classification still remains vital for any study of the subject, but analysis of hoards has shown too often that the earliest owls cannot be taken back even as far as the last years of Pisistratus; and in the most recent discussions of the subject, 525 and 510 B.C. are suggested as upper and lower limits for the new types." In support of this interpretation Jones cites the following passage from Pseudo-Aristotle, *Economics*, II (1374a): "[Hippias, it is said] made the coinage current in Athens unacceptable, and, having fixed a value for it, ordered it to be brought to him; and after they had met for the purpose of striking a new type, he gave out the same silver."

LEOGRANDE. Crotone. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1964), pp. 141-142.

A catalogue of the pertinent coinage, included in this historical account of ancient Croton, is arranged under the following headings: Silver (sixth century to 420 B.C.); silver (420 B.C. to the first half of the third century, B.C.); bronze (sixth century B.C. to 420 B.C.); bronze (420 B.C. to the third century, B.C.).

LEOGRANDE. Sibari. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 93-94, illus.

For the benefit of collectors of Greek coins the writer sketches the history of Sybaris and provides a listing of its coin types, issued in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. *Studies in the Coinage of Antiochus IV of Syria*. Copenhagen, E. Munksgaard, 1963. 75 pp., 15 pls.

Based upon a detailed investigation of the weight system, this new classification of the silver and gold coinages of Antiochus IV struck at Antioch-on-the-Orontes and Ace-Ptolemais offers changes in the previously established chronology. In addition to historical commentary, the author provides catalogues of the coins of both mints, divided into series.

Antioch (76 illustrations). Series I, ca. 175-173/2 B.C., tetradrachms and drachms. In 175 B.C., with the assassination of Seleucus IV, his brother Antiochus gained royal power. The coinage of this period represents the new royal accession and bears the traditional royal portrait on the obverse; a seated Apollo, the divine ancestor of the royal house, is shown on the reverse; the inscription reads BASILEOS ANTIOCHOU. Series II, ca. 173/2-169/8 B.C., tetradrachms, drachms, hemidrachms and diobols. The tetradrachms bear a reverse type (representing an earlier Seleucid type) on which Apollo is replaced by Zeus Nicephorus; the inscription BASILEOS ANTIOCHOU THEOU EPIPHANOUS is now introduced,

and two stars are added to the loose ends of the royal diadem in the obverse portrait. The drachms show the reverse Eagle-on-Thunderbolt type — usually Ptolemaic — and were probably issued prior to the Egyptian expeditions of 170/69 and 168 as propaganda for claims of protectorate. The obverse portrait on the hemidrachms and diobols shows the king with radiate crown. The Medusa on the reverse of the hemidrachms refers to Antiochus' gift, to Athens, of a golden *aegis* (Paus. v.12.4[cf. i.21.3]). Series III, ca. 169/8-164 B.C., tetradrachms. The royal portrait is now replaced by the head of Zeus (r.); on the reverse, Zeus is shown seated (l.); the title is augmented by the addition of *NIKE-PHEROU* in the exergue. Other tetradrachms, however, continue the obverse type showing diademed head of the king (r.). Gold staters show the same obverse type, with Zeus (seated l.) on reverse.

Coins from the mint of Ace-Ptolemais (28 illustrations) bear an A over B monogram and show a palm branch in the outer field (l.). Series I, ca. 170-168 B.C.; tetradrachms. The obverse type bears a diademed portrait of the king (r.); on the reverse, Apollo, seated on an omphalos, is shown holding a bow and arrow; the inscription reads *BASILEOS ANTIOCHOU*. Series II, ca. 168-164 B.C.; tetradrachms, in two styles. The first bears the diademed royal portrait (obv.) and shows Apollo seated l. on the omphalos (l.). Style II continues the royal portrait, but on the reverse Zeus appears seated upon a throne (l.) and is shown being crowned by Nike; the inscription reads *BASILEOS ANTIOCHOU THEOU EPIPHANOS NIKEPHOROU*.

Concerning chronology and weights, Mørkholm considers that changes in weights, types and inscriptions probably appeared first at Antioch and were later copied at Ace. The re-opening of the latter mint ca. 170 B.C. probably had some connection with the imminent or already existing war with Egypt. The increase in coin production, ca. 167 B.C., may relate to conditions in Judaea and the various expeditions conducted by Syria against the Maccabean rebels. Also studied at some length are the subjects of the royal portrait and the "God Manifest," for which, with sixty obverse dies available, the numismatic iconography of Antiochus IV offers the most extensive and authentic material available. The interests of Antiochus IV in Zeus Olympius and the construction of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Antioch present additional information concerning the transition from Apollo to Zeus on the coin reverses. Although the portrait of the king is altered to conform to a new conception of the divine ruler, as indicated by the cosmic symbolism, there remain no means of fathoming the inner religious experience of Antiochus Epiphanes.

JMB

RAHMANI, L. Y. A Hoard of Alexander Coins. In: *Sepher Meier, Israel*, Vol. 7, pp. 33-38, 3 pls.

A clay pot found in 1960 at Tell at-Tuyūr contained fifty-nine silver tetradrachms and four silver drachms, most of which were issued by Alexander the Great or his immediate successors. The Aramaic graffiti which appear on several of the coins, consisting of single letters, groups of letters, or names of Nabataeans, corroborate the fact mentioned in ancient literature that the Nabataeans of the period used Aramaic characters.

Ritrovamento di Monete a Polizzi Generosa. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 61-62.

A find of ancient bronze coins, unearthed near the municipal school at Polizzi Generosa (province of Palermo) in February, 1957, is reported to have contained ca. 350 pieces, 154 of which were recovered for examination and study. The coins so far identified are listed as follows: Syracuse (90), Agrigentum (8), the Mamertini (7), Tauromenium (5), Cales (4), Punic (3), Neapolis (2), Mytistratum (1), Paestum (1) and Arpi (1).

SEYRIG, HENRI. Monnaies hellénistiques. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 7-64, pls. 1-7, illus., tabs.

Together with a discussion of various problems connected with the cistophori, the author treats in detail the Hellenistic coins issued by the Kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the Kingdom of Paeonia, Philip V or the Bottiaei of Macedonia, the Greek cities of Asia Minor after the Treaty of Apameia, the Seleucids at Ephesus and Magnesia, Sardes, Perge, Aspendos and Side.

TOLSTOV, S. P. Dated Documents from the Toprak-Kala Palace and the Problem of the "Shaka Era" and the "Kanishka Era." In: *Biblioteca Orientalis*, Vol. 20, Nos. 5/6 (Sept.-Nov., 1963), pp. 229-238, illus.

The author's major concern is to date more than one hundred fragmented and poorly preserved documents from the Palace of Toprak-Kala. Drawing upon the style of the architecture of the palace and the art objects, Tolstov presents a picture of Khoresm and its capital Toprak-Kala as being part of the great central Asian-Indian Kushan Empire which was consolidated at the end of the first century A.D. This culture, it is argued, is that which has been labeled either "Shaka" or "Kanishka," both being essentially the same. The palace itself is to be dated to the period of the late third century. This early period ends, ca. 305 A.D., with the establishment of an Indo-Khoresmian dynasty.

Part of the author's argument for his dating, namely, the correlation of the two previously diverse periods and the identification of an Indo-Khoresmian dynasty, ca. 305, rests on numismatic evidence.

A collection of eighty-two coins from Khorasm, which includes 6 of Vima Kadphises, 4 of Kadphises II, 11 of Kanishka, 12 of Huvishka and 24 of Vasudeva (the remaining pieces cannot be classified), represents the first and second Kushan dynasties or the pre-Indo-Khorasmian dynasties. Except for issues of Kadphises II, most of the coins bear the symbol "S" on either obverse or reverse (eleven drawings and four photographs). The introduction of the "swastika" with rounded ends, Tolstov argues, is indicative of the new dynasty in Khorasm, ca. 305 A.D., marked by the reign of Agrif (fifteen drawings and one photograph). It is to this transitional period and the end of the "Shaka-Kanisha" dynasties that the author relegates the dated documents of the Palace. JMB

ROMAN

BASTIEN, PIERRE. L'atelier monétaire d'Amiens au IV^e siècle. In: *Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie* (Sept., 1963), pp. 65-68, 2 pls.

After gaining control of Trèves in A.D. 350, the usurper Magnentius commenced striking gold, silver and bronze specie at the Trèves mint. The coinage ended when Magnentius assumed control of the mint of Amiens in August, 350, but was continued at Amiens until Constantius II's closing of the mint there in August, 353. Bastien isolates seven distinct phases of this latter coinage and provides descriptions of obverse and reverse dies for each phase, the last of which reflects the catholic doctrine as contrasted with the Arianism of Constantius. Among the illustrations are coins struck during phases three, five, six and seven and during the occupation of Constantius II. JMB

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Un faux moderne de Népotien. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 366-367, illus.

Bastien describes and illustrates a bronze coin of Nepotian (F. Gnechi, *I Medaglioni Romani*, v. 2, p. 156), one of four known specimens. Cogent reasons are given as to why all four coins must be considered modern counterfeits — probably the work of Luigi Cigoi.

BASTIEN, PIERRE. *Le monnayage de Magnence (350-353)*. Wetteren, Belgium, Editions Cultura, 1964. 236 pp., 18 pls.

Laffranchi's earlier study on the coinage of Magnentius, although thorough, was limited to two collections: his own, and the collection in Milan. In the compilation of this new work Bastien examined more than 1700 coins preserved in a large number of public and private collections, studied the medallions — as well as the multiple gold and silver issues — not covered by Laffranchi, and evaluated the pertinent hoards. Topics con-

sidered in the book's eight chapters include the following: Historical events which took place during the reign; mints; portraiture and titles found on the coinage; chronology; coining techniques; monetary system and metrology; ancient forgeries; hoards. Together with illustrations of all major types, the work includes a catalogue listing of more than 500 coins, presented with bibliographical references. HG

BASTIEN, PIERRE and HÉLÈNE HUVELIN. La trouvaille d'antoniniani de Famars. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 164-174.

Among a hoard of 251 antoniniani reported to have been discovered sometime during the nineteenth century at Famars (Fanum Martis) were 192 specimens struck at Cologne. A descriptive catalogue of the hoard's contents shows six pieces dating from the reigns of Caracalla (Julia Domna), Trebonian Gallus and Volusian (the earliest coins in the hoard), forty-eight from the joint reign of Valerian and Gallienus, thirty from the sole reign of Gallienus and 167 issues of Postumus.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Antike Münzfund in Arsameia am Nymphaios. In: *Arsameia am Nymphaios. Die Ausgrabungen im Heirodthesion des Mithradates Kallinikos von 1935-1936*, pp. 282-289, pl. 76.

Berghaus describes and illustrates twenty-five Roman coins unearthed in the environs of Arsameia during the period 1935-36. Hitherto, only three such pieces had been discovered in the area. HG

BOERSMA, J. Vals en echt in een klompje. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 11-12, illus.

Preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at Leiden, and at present on loan to the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet, is a group of Roman coins baked together in an irregularly shaped mass; on the surface of the mass is an engraved carneol, identified as a work of the present century, which depicts Hector's body being dragged around the walls of Troy by Achilles. The writer cites the artifact as a good example of the intermixing of genuine antiquities and modern imitations. HJE

BRENOT, CLAUDE. Un antoninianus inédit de Tacite (275-276) de l'atelier d'Antioche. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 384-385.

Brenot describes fully a hitherto unknown antoninianus of Tacitus (275-76), now in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris). The coin was part of a hoard discovered in the environs of Antioch and is not recorded in either Voetter or the *R/C*.

BRENOT, CLAUDE. Le trésor de Vannes (Morbihan). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 159-163.

Brenot provides a descriptive listing of 651 Roman Imperial coins, the contents of a hoard discovered in November, 1962 while foundations for a new abattoir were being excavated at Prat-en-Vannes (a suburb of Vannes). In addition to the catalogue, the writer furnishes a table showing the composition of the hoard; it includes sestertii and denarii (Septimius Severus to Gordian III) as well as antoniniani (Gordian III to Postumus), thus covering a period of almost two centuries. The coins' generally poor condition indicates a somewhat lengthy period of circulation.

CAPPELLI, REMO. *Profili imperiali romani dalla famiglia Giulia alla seconda dinastia Flavia*. Milan, U. Mursia & Co., 1963. 203 pp., illus.

This work comprises a collection of coin portraits of Roman emperors (from Julius Caesar to Julian the Apostate), 159 of which are photographically enlarged to 20-25 diameters; the accompanying text traces briefly the career and coinage of each emperor. The book is tantamount to an iconographical gallery of Roman emperors, of interest to students in fields other than numismatics.

FUCHS, RENATO. Dal baratto alla moneta nell'antica Roma. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 69-71, illus.

A brief, monetary history of Rome, beginning with the period of barter and exchange and ending with the issue of the earliest coinage. Among the illustrations are specimens of the *aes rude* and the *aes signatum*.

GIARD, J. B. Un bracelet gallo-romain trouvé à Caudebec-les-Elbeuf. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 356-357.

Discovered in a garden at Caudebec-les-Elbeuf (Seine-Maritime) late in 1962, together with a Gallic-Roman bracelet made from a fibula, were four Roman Imperial coins: one illegible, the remainder issued by Aurelius, Julia Mamaea and Maximinus. Descriptions of the coins include references to the *RIC* and *BMC*.

GIARD, J. B. Deux monnaies inédites d'Aurélien et de Constance-Chlore César. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July, 1964), p. 385.

Two previously unpublished antoniniani, issued by Aurelius and Constantius Chlorus Caesar, respectively, are described. The first, from the mint of Serdica, was found at Petit-Couronne in 1962; the second, struck at Lyons, is in the collection of G. de Salvatore.

GIARD, J. B. Le trésor de Châtenay-sur-Seine. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 153-158, illus., tab.

In January, 1963, a bronze vase containing 2000 well preserved antoniniani dating from the third century (Elagabalus to Postumus) was found in a sand pit at Châtenay-sur-Seine. Giard provides a descriptive catalogue of the hoard's contents, together with a table showing its general composition.

GIARD, J. B. Le trésor de Maillé (Vendée). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 143-152, pl. 16.

Included in a descriptive catalogue with references to Sydenham, *RIC*, Cohen and Mazard, are the contents of a hoard of 424 Roman denarii (nine issued by Augustus, two by Juba I, the remainder under the Republic) found at Maillé in 1960.

Der Goldbergbau der Römer. In: *Aureus. Zeitschrift für Numismatik und Geldwesen*, No. 9 (1964), pp. 25-28, illus.

Much that is known of the gold mining techniques employed by the Romans can be found in the writings of Pliny the Elder, who records that the richest mines were located in the Iberian peninsula and that the actual mining was for the most part done by slaves working long hours in underground shafts. The vast amount of labor needed to produce small quantities of the precious metal accounts for the high purchasing power of gold in Roman times. HG

GRANT, MICHAEL. The High Art of Portraiture on Roman Coins. In: *Horizon*, Vol. 5, No. 7 (Sept., 1963), pp. 33-41, illus.

Enlarged photographic illustrations of twenty-nine Roman Imperial portrait coins are used by the author to demonstrate the way in which the emperors attempted to cultivate a much needed publicity, and to create a favorable impression wherever the coinage circulated. Comparisons are drawn between actual and idealized portraits, and accompanying each illustration is a brief interpretation of the subject's character. BPS

GRICOURT, JEAN. Sesterce d'Alexandre Sévère trouvé à Paris. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July, 1964), p. 386.

A sestertius of Alexander Severus, described in the above note, was struck at Rome during the period 231-35 (*RIC* IV/2, No. 642 or 645 = Cohen 503 or 509). The coin was found at Paris ca. 1955.

GUEY, JULIEN. "Old AURIE" at Palmyra and the Coinage of Pescennius Niger, by T.V. Buttrey, dans *Berytus*, 14, 1963, pp. 117-128. A propos des 300 "deniers d'or (= aurei) anciens" de la dédicace à Tainsarso, avril 193 après J.-C. (CIS, II-3-1, 3948; J. Cantineau, Inv. III, 28). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 383-384.

The writer notes several ways in which T. V. Buttrey's hypothesis concerning the above coinage differs from his own interpretation.

GUEY, JULIEN. Petit trésor d'antoniniani de Saint-Rambert-l'Île-Barbe (Rhône). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 354.

References to the *RIC* and *Siscia* (A. Alföldi) are included in the above description of a group of four antoniniani of Probus found recently at Saint-Rambert. The coins were struck at the mints of Lyons, Rome, Siscia and Serdica.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Cetyn, pow. Opoczno. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 183.

A denarius of L. Caesius discovered in a field at Cetyn in 1962 is recorded and described. The coin was struck during the first century B.C.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Chorazka, pow. Sieradz. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), pp. 184-185.

A coin recently found in a field in the vicinity of Chorazka is identified as a denarius of Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus (161-169).

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Kraśnik, m. p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 185.

A silver coin which the writer describes, struck in imitation of a Roman denarius of the Antonines, is of particular interest in that such imitations are rarely found in Polish territory. The specimen was found some years ago at Kraśnik and is now in the collection of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Rawa Mazowiecka, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 184.

A coin found in 1961/62 in the fields near Rawa Mazowiecka castle is identified as a denarius of Antoninus Pius (Cohen 357). The specimen is preserved in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Różyce, pow. Łeczyca. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 185.

Two Roman Imperial coins, discovered at different places by a resident of Różyce between 1957 and 1959, are described: a denarius of Commodus struck in 180 (Cohen 790; *BMC V*, p. 690, no. 9) and a sestertius of Alexander Severus (Cohen 163). Both specimens are preserved in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Lodz.

KRZYŻANOWSKA, A. Bozepole Wielkie, pow. Lebork. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 184.

Bibliographical references to *BMC* IV (p. 53, No. 345) are included in the writer's description of a denarius issued by Faustina I in 141 which was recently found along the bank of the Leba River at Bozepole Wielkie.

KRZYŻANOWSKA, A. Brwinów, pow. Pruszków. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 184.

Found recently in the environs of Zwirowej Street, Brwinów was a denarius of Sabina issued ca. 128-137 (*BMC*, vol. 3, p. 355, no. 911).

KRZYŻANOWSKA, A. Grabów n. Proсна, pow. Kalisz. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 184.

Bibliographical reference to the *BMC* (vol. 3, p. 101, no. 500) is included in the writer's description of a denarius of Trajan, issued in 112-117, which was recently found at Grabów.

KRZYŻANOWSKA, A. Piwonice, pow. Kalisz. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 183.

Three Roman Imperial coins found at Piwonice are described. The first, a denarius of Vespasian, was struck in 77-78; the second and third, denarii of Trajan, were issued during the periods 103-111 and 112-117, respectively.

KRZYŻANOWSKA, A. Zambrzyńiec, pow. Węgrów. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 184.

The finding of a denarius issued by Antoninus Pius in 143-149 (*BMC* IV, p. 95, no. 657) is reported from the above place (August, 1963).

KUCZYŃSKI, JANUSZ. Debiany, pow. Kazimierza Wielka. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), pp. 183-184, illus.

A denarius of Trajan issued at Rome (98-99) is described and illustrated. The coin was found in a field at Debian in 1963 and afterwards presented to the Muzeum Swietokrzyskie at Kielce.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Monnaies des nomes au Cabinet des Médailles de Bruxelles. In: *Chronique d'Égypte*. Vol. 38, No. 76 (July, 1963), pp. 318-321, illus.

Mlle. Lallemant records a collection, preserved in the Brussels Cabinet, of fifty-two Roman Egyptian bronze drachms and obols from the Egyptian nome mints, struck during the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. Seven major pieces from the collection are described, five illustrated.

JMB

LE ROY, MAX. Origines de la monnaie romaine. In: *Cahiers Numismatiques*, No. 1 (June, 1964), pp. 17-18.

In a brief summary of the origins of Roman coinage the writer supports his presentation by citing pertinent passages from the *Natural History* of Pliny the Elder, the truth of which has been verified from the study of hoards.

LE ROY, MAX. Rapports entre les systèmes monétaires étrusque et romain. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 382-383.

From a study of the Etruscan and Roman coinage issued during the fourth and third centuries B.C. emerges the conclusion that during this period, and probably before, Rome enjoyed an independent culture which deviated noticeably from the Etruscan.

MATTINGLY, H. Introduction to the Study and Collection of Roman Coins. In: *Cumobelin. Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies*, No. 10 (1964), pp. 17-25.

The author first considers the coinage of the Roman Republic and the various phases through which it passed. Among the significant aspects discussed are variations of style, mint organization, the somewhat inferior artistic quality of the coinage and the numerous chronological problems encountered. Much the same course is followed in examining the Imperial coinage. Regarding mint organization for this series, Mattingly outlines two opposing theories: one favoring the existence of a central mint located at Lugdunum, the other supporting the idea of an organized group of provincial mints. Before concluding with a brief discussion of the medalions, contorniates and barbarous imitations which appeared near the end of the period the author devotes some attention to forgeries of ancient coins and describes various methods used in their detection. FDC

MITARD, P. H. Monnaie romaines issues d'ateliers irréguliers recueillies à Châteaubleau (Seine-et-Marne). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 115-119, pl. 12.

A collection of ancient coins, found at Châteaubleau over a period of many years and fortunately preserved by the owners of the site, is of some importance inasmuch as it furnishes a clear indication of the various periods at which the site was occupied. Included in a descriptive catalogue which the writer provides are a number of imitations from the collection, struck at irregular mints in the names of Postumus, Claudius II, Tetricus, Constantine, Decentius and Gratian, which merit special attention.

N., I. P.C. — Roma. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 72.

In response to an enquiry, and with emphasis upon the contemporary historical background, the writer discusses a portrait denarius of Quintus Labienus, the reverse of which depicts a horse with harness belt.

SEAR, D.R. *Roman Coins and Their Values*. London, B.A. Seaby, Ltd., 1964. 288 pp., illus., 8 pls., map.

As stated in the preface to this work, its object is to provide the collector with a fairly comprehensive introduction to the Roman coinage. As in the earlier editions, Gilbert Askew's articles pertaining to denominations, reverse types and mintmarks have been included, but in revised and somewhat expanded form; also revised, and in certain parts considerably lengthened, is the section containing biographical notes on the Roman emperors which provides a useful, historical background for the coinage. The author points out, however, that because of space limitations it has only been possible to list a small number of the known coin varieties.

SWIEZYŃSKA. Sochaczew, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 184.

The finding of a denarius of Trajan struck during the period 103-111 (*BMC*, vol. 3, p. 73, no. 306) is reported from the Boryszew section of Sochaczew.

THIRION, MARCEL. Trésor d'antoniniens d'Andenne: Philippe I à Victorin-Claude II. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 175-189.

Except for one specimen — an imitation of a bronze issue of Postumus — a hoard of 158 Roman Imperial coins discovered at Andenne in 1859 and now in the possession of the *Société Archéologique de Namur* consisted entirely of antoniniani. A descriptive catalogue of the coins covers a period beginning with Philip I (244-249) and ending with Victorinus and Claudius II (268-270).

THIRION, MARCEL. Le trésor de Beveren-sur-Lys: sesterces de Vespasien à Maximin. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 128-164.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are 457 coins (455 sesterii and two dupondi, spanning a period from Vespasian to Maximinus), the recovered portion of a hoard discovered at Beveren-sur-Lys in 1937-38 and now preserved in the Brussels Cabinet. The preponderance of sestertii is considered completely normal in a hoard from northern Gaul, and typical of the period beginning with Trajan and ending with Commodus; in

addition, the composition of the find confirms once more the scarcity of dupondii and of the as. In general, the coins are in a poor state of preservation.

WACHTEL, P. S. The Historical Significance of the Coinage of Agrippa. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 2657-2661, illus.

Because of Agrippa's historic friendship with Caius Octavius (later Augustus), his coinage provides excellent examples of the propaganda and prolific symbolism which mark the early years of the Roman Empire. In addition to a useful bibliography, the above summary of the coinage and its historical significance includes description and illustration of eleven pertinent specimens. BPS

BYZANTINE

BERTELÈ, TOMMASO. Appunto sulle monete del *Rechenbuch* edito da Hunger-Vogel. In: *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 56 (1963), pp. 321-327.

After comparing the exchange rates quoted in *Ein byzantinisches Rechenbuch des 15. Jahrhunderts* (Vienna, 1963) with those listed in *Il libro dei conti di Giacomo Badoer, Costantinopoli 1436-1440* (Rome, 1956) Bertelè concludes that the *Rechenbuch* cannot derive from the period 1425-1448 as its editors had supposed. The metrology of other published sources indicates that its author was a Greek who lived in Constantinople under Ottoman Turkish rule in either the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. While offering no information on Byzantine currency, the *Rechenbuch* does illuminate the cultural and economic conditions of Greeks living in Constantinople during this obscure, later period. WEK

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. Un rovescio sconosciuto su di un inedito follaro di Anastasio I per Constantinopoli. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1964), p. 142, illus.

A previously unpublished follis, described and illustrated in the above note, was struck at the mint of Constantinople by Anastasius I. The reverse of the coin, hitherto unknown, shows the figure of Constantinople f.l., seated upon a throne.

GARNIER, J. P. Petit bronze de Léon I^{er} frappé en Italie. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 385-386.

Although of greater weight than similar coins struck at the mint of Constantinople, the above small bronze of Leo I (1.89 gr., 14 mm.)

corresponds in weight, diameter and type to the bronze pieces struck at Rome, Milan and Ravenna by Livius Severus and Anthemius. The writer suggests that the coin may be part of the series of solidi, semisses and tremisses struck by Anthemius at Rome, Milan and Ravenna in the name of Leo I.

HIGGIE, WILLIAM. The Byzantine Empire. Its Coinage is a Study of Christian Portraiture and Symbolism. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 11 (May 25, 1964), p. 5, illus.

Mentioned specifically in this discussion of Byzantine coinage are the portrayals of Christ on a solidus of Justinian II (685-695) and on solidi of Michael III (842-867); also, the use of the Greek cross on coins issued by Basil I (869-879). The first bronze coins to bear the effigy of Christ, and the first to show the effigy of the Blessed Virgin, were issued by John I Zimisce (969-976); St. Michael appears for the first time on coins issued by Isaac II Angelus (1185-1195). In a concluding paragraph the writer notes that the present interest in Christian symbolism and coin portraiture warrants a more thorough study of the Byzantine series since they provide numerous examples of the finest Christian art to be found on any coins from this early period.

ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. Smpad Takavori Tramakude (A Hoard of Coins of King Smpad). In: *Handes Amsorya*, Nos. 1-3 (1964), pp. 37-44, illus.

A descriptive catalogue of the twenty-five trams contained in the above hoard, including legends and die sequences, shows eleven specimens representing Nos. 1653a-1658 in the author's corpus (*Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, New York, 1962), fourteen representing Nos. 1659-1676. A coin in the first-named group, having the obverse inscription on both sides, is unique.

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. A Survey of Publications on Armenian Numismatics from 1925 to 1963. In: *Revue des Etudes Armeniennes*, N.S., Vol. 1 (1964), pp. 415-426.

The survey includes some seventy-five works, published in Armenian, Russian, and various western European languages.

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. Tramahadoutune Kilikian Hayastani Metch (The Art of Striking Coins in Cilician Armenia). In: *Handes Amsorya*, Nos. 4-6 (1963), pp. 249-263, illus.

A careful examination of the coinage of the Roupenian Dynasty (1080-1375) indicates that the dies for these coins were engraved; this is in contrast to those of contemporary coins of western Europe, which were,

for the most part, punched. It appears that a positive punch, after being cut on hard metal, was hammered into softer metals; these were then hardened by tempering and used as dies. In an historical review of the art of coin striking the writer includes a number of illustrations showing the various techniques used in Cilician Armenia.

MOUSHEGIAN, K. Artavazd II Chorektrame (The Tetradrachm of Artavastes II). In: *Podma-Banasiragan Handes* (Publication of the Armenian Academy of Science), Vol. 2, No. 25 (1964), pp. 317-323, illus.

A unique tetradrachm of the Armenian king Artavastes II (54-34 B.C.), found in the village of Parakar (Soviet Armenia) in 1959, is described as follows: Weight, 14.85 gr., diameter, 27-28 mm., thickness, 2-2.5 mm.; (obv.), the king, f.r., is shown wearing the Armenian tiara with star flanked by snake-like motifs; (rev.), a four-horse chariot; the driver (probably Artavastes) wears a star-shaped headdress; the reverse inscriptions, BASILEOS / BASILEON (above the chariot) and ARTAUAZDEO / THEIOU (below), differ somewhat from those on the few known drachms of this king. The monogram on the coin is thought to be an abbreviation of Artaxta, the capital of Armenia. The author offers some explanation for the differences in style and legend which distinguish the tetradrachm from the familiar drachms of Artavastes II. PB

EUROPEAN

AUGST, B. Nové ražby: Rakousko, Norsko, Itálie. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), pp. 27-28.

Listed and described are coins issued in 1961 by Austria (50 schilling; 25 schilling), Norway (5 kroner) and Italy (500 lire) in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the unification of Italy.

Bank of Norway and the Royal Mint. *Production of Norwegian Coins, 1874-1962. Preliminary Issue*. [Kongsberg], 1964, 13 pp.

A series of statistical tables, showing the production of Norwegian coins for the above period, includes the following categories: Gold coins; Constitution Centennial; Silver coins; Copper-nickel coins; Zinc coins; Coins made of Iron; Nickel-brass coins; Bronze coins; Miscellaneous coins which constitute legal tender in Norway. Also listed are coin dimensions and the various metal compositions used.

BENEUT, GUY. Le monnayage de l'atelier de Pamiers au nom de Charles VI. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 120-125, illus.

Illustrations of four coin types are included by Beneut in the above

summary of the coinage struck at Pamiers during the fifteenth century in the name of Charles VI. Letters of cancellation issued by Charles VII ended the mint's activity in 1423.

BERNOCCHI, MARIO. Una Moneta Medioevale: il "Popolino." In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 117-120, illus.

Bernocchi summarizes the history of the *Popolino*, a medieval silver coin (struck at the value of two soldi) which circulated in Florence, Prato and other centers during the fourteenth century.

BLINDHEIM, CHARLOTTE. En barre av bly. In: *Universitetets Oldsaksamlings Arbok 1960-1961*, pp. 155-157, illus. With English Summary, pp. 157-158.

Amongst the material contained in the Kaupang finds (1960, 1962) was a heavy lead ingot, of a type heretofore unknown from the Norwegian Viking period, which was found in the same layer as sherds of distinctive Badorf ware. Also found in the same area were a number of small lead weights, together with small lumps of lead; but when analyzed, these artifacts revealed an alloy quite different from that of the ingot.

BUCZEK, R. Szczecin. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 186.

An issue of Otto III and Adelaide struck during the period 991-995 (*Dbg.* type 1167), now preserved in the *Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego* at Szczecin, was reportedly found at a site in that city in 1958.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Zur Entstehung der ältesten "Joachimstaler." In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 80 (1963), pp. 72-77.

Castelin explains the introduction and minting of the first Joachimstaler as a direct result of the monetary policy followed by the Counts of Schlick, who by obtaining coining privileges and opening a mint at Joachimstal were able to reap for themselves considerable profit from the area's newly discovered silver mines. Previously, the output of the mines had been purchased and sold at a handsome profit by bullion dealers of Nuremberg.

HG

CHAVES, RAFAEL and FELIX GARCIA-RODRIGUEZ. *El durillo o veinten de oro*. Madrid, 1964. 178 pp., illus.

In a well illustrated catalogue the authors provide descriptions of 178 *durillos* or *veintens de oro* (including ten falsifications) struck in the Philippines, Lima, Madrid, Mallorca, Mexico and Seville during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Together with a useful history of the denomination, the work includes a comprehensive bibliography (pp. 173-178).

CIFERRI, R. *Repertorio alfabetico di numismatica medioevale e moderna principalmente italiana*. Pavia, Associazione Pavese di Numismatica e Medaglistica, 1963. 2 vols.

With emphasis upon the coinage of the Italian peninsula, Ciferri has compiled a numismatic dictionary covering both the medieval and modern periods. The inclusion of place names in their Latin forms, as well as coin legends, should prove most helpful to collectors.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Les monnaies d'Eudes IV de Bourgogne (1315-1349). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 374-376.

Despite certain difficulties caused by the lack of pertinent documents, the writer attempts an approximate chronological classification of the coins struck by the Burgundian duke Eudes IV (1315-1349). In his *Essai sur les monnaies des ducs de Bourgogne* (1848) Anatole de Barthélemy attributed to Eudes IV, in addition to the coins which carried his name, all the anonymous Burgundian issues which writers such as de Saulcy, Caron and Gariel have since wished to re-attribute to his grandson and successor, Philippe de Rouvre. In reality, some of these coins are known to have been struck by Eudes I and II.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Monnaies féodales et étrangères récemment acquises par le Cabinet des Médailles. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 83-112, pls. 9-11.

Forty French feudal and European medieval coins recently acquired by the French *Cabinet des Médailles* are illustrated and described, frequently with extensive annotation and commentary.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Le trésor de Montargis (Loiret) (Monnaies d'or des XV^e et XVI^e siècles). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 164-168, pl. 17.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are 132 fifteenth and sixteenth century gold coins, the contents of a hoard discovered during the enlargement of a bank vault at Montargis (March, 1962). Together with 106 French *écus d'or*, the find included issues of Dombes (1), the Spanish Netherlands (5), Scotland (1), Italy (5), Switzerland (1) and Spain (13), the most important specimen being an inedited *écu d'or* of Francis I struck at Lyons.

FRÈRE, HUBERT and MARCEL THIRION. Trésor de monnaies luxembourgeoises enfoui à la fin du XIV^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 189-197.

Because of similarities in composition and preservation, the writers are of the opinion that the two hoards reported to have been discovered at Bastogne and Wiltz in 1962 may originally have been one. As shown

in the above descriptive catalogue, the total content of 152 fourteenth-century European coins includes issues of Luxembourg, Brabant, Flanders, Holland, Heinsburg, Juliers, Randerode, Trèves and France.

F[UCHS], R[ENATO]. Kurt Jäger (da Stoccarda). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 72.

A discussion of the work of the distinguished German numismatist Kurt Jäger, including mention of his most important publications. During the course of his career Jäger has devoted particular attention to coins struck in Germany and the neighboring countries during the past 150 years.

GELDER, H. E. van. Ad legem imperii. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 1-6, illus.

Prior to the enactment of the Imperial Law of 1566 which recognized the taler as part of the Imperial coinage system, the mints of the Burgundian Netherlands had issued no coins of taler size other than the Karolus- and Philipsguilders, although in 1538 and again during the period 1557-1565 talers had been struck by various cities and nobles not subject to the government in Brussels. After the law of 1566, these coins bore a double eagle and the title of Maximilian II; at the same time, a rijksdaalder based on the imperial standard was struck by mints of the Burgundian Netherlands. This uniformity, it was hoped, would strengthen the coinage of both the Netherlands and the Empire.

When the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1572 put an end to the uniformity, various types of large silver coins were issued by individual provinces. In 1583, however, in an effort to stabilize the currency, Holland and several of the provinces reverted to the minting of rijksdaalders which in type and legend resembled those issued by Estates within the empire, especially Saxony. The author traces in detail this issue of rijksdaalders — as well as the other taler-size coins struck by various provinces and the Confederation — up to 1606, at which time the rijksdaalder was included in the coinage regulations as the most important contemporary silver piece.

HJE

GELDER, H. E. van. De invoering van de koperen cent. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Oct., 1963), p. 51.

The Coinage Law of the newly established Kingdom of the Netherlands, dated September 28, 1816 and based on the use of the decimal system, involved the replacement of the duit (8 duits=1 stuiver) with the cent, five of which equaled one stuiver or 1/20th of a guilder. The extent of the emotional opposition to the change is apparent in a contemporary brochure from which the writer quotes, published in 1816 under the title *Buurpraatje over de Nieuwe Munten als mede iets over de Nieuwe Maten en Gewichten*.

HJE

GELDER, H. E. van. Muntgewichtdozen. In: *De Inventaris van't Mekelaers Comptoir* (Amsterdam, 1962), 8 pp.

Before the eighteenth century a great number of foreign and older coins circulated in the countries of western Europe. Although, in the Netherlands, there was no opposition to this, the authorities there established the values of all such coins, indicated the true weight of each type, and prescribed the necessary adjustment of value in cases where the weight of a coin was found to be below the accepted tolerance. For the convenience of those connected with these foreign and older coins, whose work demanded not only an acquaintance with the existing tariffs but also the necessary facilities for the testing of weights, so-called coin boxes were manufactured in Amsterdam in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These boxes contained one or more pairs of scales, weights representing those of the various coins in circulation, and a series of smaller weights used in measuring coin deficiencies. The author describes in detail two such boxes, dated 1612 and 1643, respectively, notes their contents, and compares the coin weights contained in each. HJE

HEINRICH, RENÉ. Le denier de Nancy de Berthe de Souabe (1176-1205) à la légende T A- TA. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 354.

A variety of the Nancy denier, issued by Bertha of Swabia (1176-1205) with the legend T A- TA, shows an unusually wide variation from the normal type. On the strength of present evidence, however, the writer admits being unable to determine whether the coin was the product of an ignorant moneyer — or part of an irregular issue.

HOC, MARCEL. La réforme monétaire de 1612 aux Pays-Bas. In: *Numisma*, No. 64 (Sept.-Oct., 1963), pp. 21-28, illus. With Spanish Summary, p. 29.

In a discussion of the above reform Hoc describes the measures taken by Archduke Albert and the Archduchess Isabelle, sovereigns of the Low Countries, in an attempt to alleviate economic problems created (a) by the sale of precious metals in the market place and (b) by the drainage of coins into other countries.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die deutschen Reichsmünzen aus der Münzstätte Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (1964), pp. 70-73, tabs.

Holzmair provides a statistical listing of the more than 900 million coins struck at the Vienna Mint for circulation within the Third Reich during the period 1938-45. The coinage carried the mintmark B, which until 1878 was the mark used by the Hanover Mint, and was based on the standard of the Reichsmark. HC

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die österreichischen Kupfermünzen 1748-1750. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 8 (1964), pp. 61-62, tab.

The copper coins issued by Austria during the period 1748-50, although similar to (but lighter in weight than) those struck from 1760 on, were not intended for circulation but were issued to help alleviate the shortage of small change at the Vienna Poorhouse. A listing of these early kreuzer and pfennig pieces includes date, weight, size and numbers struck. HG

HORVÁTH, T. A. A munkácsi pénzverde bérleti szerződése (1624). In: *Numismatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 89-90. With French Summary, p. 113.

Up to the present time, proofs known to have been struck at the Munkács mint in the days of Gabriel Bethlen have been limited to groschen bearing the letters M-M and the date 1624. In the above article Horváth publishes a Munkács mint lease (preserved in the National Archives) which provides information relating to the origin of this ephemeral mint, established during a period of debased coinage.

HORVÁTH, T. A. A tallér értékváltozása Magyarországon 1542-1700 között. In: *Numismatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 25-50. With French Summary, p. 110.

Following a study based on the wealth of documentation preserved in various archives, the writer is able to present in chronological order (first in terms of deniers, then in terms of kreuzer, and occasionally, when the evidence permits, in terms of other denominations) the corresponding values of the talers circulating in Hungary during the period 1542-1700.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Giskra pénzverése. In: *Numismatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 51-58. With French Summary, pp. 110-111.

The period 1440-1453, during which time Hungary was ruled by two sovereigns, was marked by issues of parallel coinage. For his support of Queen Elizabeth during the dynastic struggle, János Brandeis Giskra was placed in charge of Kassa and the mining towns. Following his establishment in Northern Hungary toward the end of 1440, Giskra commenced striking coins in the name of Ladislas V at two mints: Kassa and Körmöcbánya.

KEYMEULEN, A. van. Trésor de Westouter: escalins d'Albert et Isabelle et de Philippe IV. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 197-211, illus.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are 253 seventeenth century European coins, approximately two-thirds of the hoard discovered at Westouter shortly after World War I. Except for three pieces, all are escalins issued in the Low Countries during the reigns of Archduke Albert and Isabelle (1598-1621) and King Philip IV (1621-1655).

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein neuer mittelalterlicher Münzfund aus Oberösterreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 80 (1963), pp. 69-71, illus.

A hoard of 913 medieval pfennigs discovered at Moosham (near Gmunden, Upper Austria) in 1963 is of some help in establishing the chronology of the Viennese pfennig. Buried ca. 1246, it contained two hitherto unknown specimens (one with eagle and panther, the other showing crowned bust and four-legged animal), both of which are illustrated. HG

KOCH, BERNHARD. Unbekanntes aus einem Wiener Neustädter Münzfund. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (1964), pp. 74-75.

A hoard of 6,000 medieval coins found at Wiener Neustadt in November, 1962 contained, in addition to a large proportion of Austrian pfennigs, several hundred issues of Bohemia and southern Germany. Although the find adds nothing to the known chronology of the Viennese pfennig, it brings to light four hitherto unknown pfennigs of southern Germany, all of which are illustrated within the text. HG

KOLBA, JUDIT. Epigráfiai adatok a kígyópusztai öv kormeghátározásához (Epigraphical Data on the Dating of the Belt of Kígyópuszta). In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 15 (1963), pp. 77-84, illus., pls. 8-9. With English Summary, p. 85.

Since the period of the mid-nineteenth century, numerous studies have been devoted to problems concerning the belt discovered at Kígyópuszta; but while most of these studies have attempted to analyze the battle scene depicted on the belt buckle, some have mentioned briefly the inscriptions which appear on the four belt buttons. After comparing the lettering of these inscriptions with that found on coins struck in the early fourteenth century the present writer dates the belt to the beginning of the century. Included in the article are reproductions of the inscriptions, a chart showing the various letter forms, and illustrations of four early fourteenth-century Hungarian coins.

KOWALSKY, A. A. Silver Rubles of Peter I, 1672-1725. In: *New York Numismatic Bulletin*, N.S., No. 1, Pt. 2 (1964), 24 pp., 2 pls., tabs.

Although the large number of known variants prohibits the establishment and acceptance of a well-defined system, the writer introduces one which he feels will be of considerable help to collectors and dealers in classifying the silver rubles of Peter I.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Les monnaies des Burgondes au VI^e siècle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 368-370.

On the basis of three hoards containing Burgundian coins struck at

the beginning of the sixth century Lafaurie proposes the following eight broad categories: (1) Imitations with the name Anastasius; (2) solidi and tremisses with the name Anastasius (obv.) and the monogram of Gondebaud (rev.); (3) the same, but with monogram of Sigismond on the reverse; (4) solidi and tremisses with the name of Justin I (obv.) and the letters *sr* (rev.), attributed to Sigismond; (5) tremisses with the name of Justin I and the monogram *AMR*; (6) tremisses with the name of Justinian and the monogram *AMR*; (7) tremisses with the name of Justin I (obv.) and *G* in the reverse field, attributed to Gondemarus; (8) the same, but with the name of Justinian.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Trésor de deniers mérovingiens trouvé à Savonnières (Indre-et-Loire). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 65-81, illus., pl. 8.

On the basis of a collection of 3,729 designs and rubbings of Merovingian coins, assembled by A. de Barthélemy and presented to the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) in 1898, Lafaurie attempts a reconstruction of a hoard of forty-five Merovingian deniers discovered at Savonnières (near Tours) in 1865. First mentioned in an anonymous note published in 1866, the hoard had been little known to historians and numismatists.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Le trésor mérovingien de Lucy (Seine-Maritime). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 357-359.

In discussing the hoard discovered at Lucy (Seine-Maritime) in 1851, the writer notes that its authenticity had at one time been cast into doubt by detractors of the finder, the abbé Cochet. Shortly after the discovery, however, Cochet is known to have deposited in the *Musée des Antiquités*, at Rouen, five Merovingian gold triens from the hoard. Lafaurie provides full descriptions of the five specimens.

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Caractéristiques des monnaies capétiennes. In: *Cahiers Numismatiques*, No. 1 (June, 1964), pp. 14-16.

In his elucidation of the principle characteristics of Capetian coinage the writer describes the distinctive features of the various denominations struck by the sovereigns of that dynasty. During the reigns of Hugues Capet and the first kings, the only coins issued were the denier, and its fraction, the obol; and although this first Capetian coinage was clearly of a feudal nature it was, nevertheless, issued by the king in his role of count throughout the various parts of the domain. When the title of king was used, it was done only in accordance with the feudal custom of giving to the sovereign his most exalted title. The regal coinage of the Capetians, when considered in the true sense of the term, began during the second half of the reign of Philip Augustus (1165-1223).

LEBEL, PAUL. Monnaies mérovingiennes trouvées en Saxe. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 367-368.

Three Merovingian coins from the collection in the provincial museum (Halle) are described in full. All were found in Saxony; the first two at Sachsenburg (Kreis Arten), the third at Teuchern (Kreis Hohenmölsen).

LHOTKA, J. F. and P. K. ANDERSON. Survey of Medieval Iberian Coinages. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 159-166 [and various issues to] Vol. 77, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 1045-1048, illus.

Following closely the classification established by Heiss, the authors divide their survey into six main sections: (1) The Kingdom of Castile and Leon, (2) the Kingdom of Aragon and its immediate dependencies, (3) coins struck by the Frankish kings in northern Spain — the feudal series, including the coinages of the independent Counts of Barcelona, (4) the Aragonese coinages issued for dependencies in the western Mediterranean area, including Sicily and Naples, (5) the coinage of Navarre, and (6) the medieval Portuguese series. A general introduction is given for each section, followed by a listing and background history of the coinage. FDC

LICHNOWSKY, R. von and E. von MAYER. *Des fürstlichen Hochstiftes Olmütz Münzen und Medaillen*. Graz, Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, 1963, 179 pp.

A reprint of the original (1873) edition, reproduced by photo-mechanical process. HG

MEER, G. van der. Oude en nieuwe publicaties over de munten van het Graafschap Holland. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Oct., 1963), pp. 41-45, pl.

When we compare the older numismatic literature with present-day publications we find changes in both method and purpose. This point is well illustrated by the author in her discussion of works by Erasmus van Houwelinghen, Kornelis van Alkemade, Frans van Mieris, Pieter Otto van der Chijs, H. Enno van Gelder and A. T. Puister relating to the coinage of the Counts of Holland (sixteenth century to the present time). A page from the first-mentioned work is illustrated. HJE

MINI, A. Cenni storici sull'origine dei Monti di Pegno. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 128.

According to the writer, the first pawn shops (*Monti di Pietà*) can undoubtedly be attributed to the Franciscans, who established a number of these institutions throughout Italy during the fifteenth century as a measure of protection against the usurious practices employed by contemporary private bankers.

MINI, A. Cenni sulla storia dei banchi italiani. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 128.

With special attention given to the banks established at Venice, the writer traces the history of banks and banking in Italy from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century.

MORIN, FRANÇOIS. *Monnaies de Belgique de 1823 à 1963. Catalogue descriptif détaillé, avec 10 planches de gravures, de toutes les monnaies ayant normalement circulé. En supplément: Médailles commémoratives officielles.* Boom, François Morin, 1964. 120 pp., 10 pls.

Except for patterns, trial pieces and privately issued medals, the author has compiled what may be considered a complete catalogue of the Belgian coinage struck during the above period. In addition to major types, all of which are carefully described and illustrated, it includes indication of rarity, notation of variations, and a supplementary listing of official commemorative medals. HG

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMIR and EMANUELE NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ. *Jáchymovská mincovna v první polovině 16. století (1519/20-1561). Význam ražby tolaru.* Prague, Akademie Věd, 1964. 207 pp., 8 pls. With German Summary, pp. 185-194.

When Europe's gold supply became virtually exhausted at the turn of the sixteenth century and it became necessary to find a silver substitute for gold coins such as the ducat and the florin, the newly discovered silver mines of Bohemia provided metal for the striking of the large-size Joachimstaler. This unique coinage is discussed by the authors under the following chapter headings: (1) The importance of the Bohemian taler output, with special reference to the Schlick coinage; (2) a review of contemporary economic conditions in Central Europe; (3) the mint of Joachimstal, from its inception to 1528; (4) the period 1528-45; (5) the period 1545-61; (6) the influence of the Joachimstaler on monetary affairs within the Holy Roman Empire; (7) summary of the authors' findings. HG

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Coins of the Popes Dramatically Relate the History of Christianity. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 22 (Oct. 26, 1964), pp. 9-10, illus.

This account of the papal coinage covers a period of approximately 1200 years, beginning with the coins issued by Adrian I (772-795) and ending with the nine-piece series struck during the pontificate of John XXIII. The author names the various mints involved, mentions the ca. 500 gold coins issued by the Vatican since 1300, lists the periods of non-issue and gives indications of value for several of the rare, early specimens. BPS

ORDANO, ROSALDO. Una moneta inedita di Carlo I de Savoia. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 2 (March-April, 1964), pp. 7-8, illus.

Because of the uncertainty of the mint letter (C or G) which appears on a hitherto unpublished quarto of Charles I of Savoy, the coin may have been struck at either Chambery or Geneva. The specimen is fully described and illustrated.

ORNA, BERNARD. Jan Amos Komensky. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 65-66, illus.

A brief biography of the outstanding Czech educationist Jan Amos Komensky (better known, perhaps, as Comenius) is accompanied by illustration and description of the commemorative silver 10 crown piece issued in his honor by the government of Czechoslovakia in 1957. The coin commemorates one of Komensky's greatest achievements — the *Opera Didactica Omnia*, published in 1657 — as well as the 365th anniversary of his birth. BPS

PETR TYL, JOSEF. Polské ražby z nálezů ve Hvozdnici ve Východočeském kraji (Rozbor nálezové struktury). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), pp. 10-15, tab., maps. With French Summary, pp. 15-16.

Examination and study of a hoard of 262 coins discovered at Hvozdnice in 1927 brought to light the interesting fact that 98% of the specimens emanated from Polish territories. In similar hoards dating from the second half of the sixteenth century, Polish coins had appeared only as accessories — or in relatively small quantities.

PITHE, E. Gold und Rubel der Sowjets. In: *Aureus. Zeitschrift für Numismatik und Geldwesen*, No. 9 (1964), pp. 21-24, illus.

The author, a former director of the German Reichsbank, discusses in some detail the relationship between gold and currency in Russia both before and after the Revolution. The newest ruble, established in 1961, is equivalent to approximately one gram of pure gold, but since payment for goods purchased in foreign countries has to be made in gold bullion, this "gold ruble" is to all intents and purposes fictitious, and bullion remains the Communists' international medium of exchange. HG

Il "popolino." In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 62-63.

The editors of *Numismatica* provide a synopsis of an article by Mario Bernocchi, entitled *Il "Popolino"*, which appeared in the December (1963) issue of the periodical *Prato — Storia e Arte*. The popolino was a coin struck in Florence in 1305 at the value of two soldi.

POŠVAR, JAROSLAV. Pokus o přidělení moravské městské mince s písmenem g z 15. století. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), pp. 20-22, illus. With French Summary.

The discovery, within recent years, of three additional specimens of a Moravian municipal coin of the fifteenth century (eagle type, with the letter G), now facilitates tentative attribution of the coin to Jennice, a mining city located at the intersection of several roads within a mining area. Prior to the above discoveries, only one specimen of the coin had been known.

PUISTER, A. T. Leeuwarder munten van Karel V teruggevonden? In: *De Geuspenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (April, 1964), pp. 21-22, illus.

In 1521 it was decided that a uniform coin series was to be issued for all the Netherlands possessions of Charles V. Except for Leeuwaarden, which is known to have struck a considerable quantity of the new coins, all of the mints issuing the new series have been identified. Recently, however, the author came upon a number of coins bearing two mintmarks: the rose of Dordrecht, and the hand of Antwerp accompanied by a crown. On the basis of instructions given to the Leeuwaarden mintmaster to copy coins of other mints and add a mark of his own, he concludes that these pieces with double mintmark can without doubt be attributed to Leeuwaarden. HJE

R., D. Brześć nad Bugiem, okolice. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), p. 185.

Three medieval denars which were added to the collection in the National Museum (Warsaw) in October, 1963 are believed to be part of a hoard discovered in 1938 or 1939. One of the coins, of English origin, was issued during the reign of Ethelred II (979-1016). The remaining two are both German, the first having been struck at Esslingen under Henry II (1002-1024); the second, from an unknown mint, is also attributed to this same ruler.

REMICK, J. H. The Coinage for the Ionian Islands 1819-1862. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 232.

Appended to a listing of the above coinage are descriptions of several die varieties contained in the writer's collection. BPS

RIGAULT, JEAN. Sources d'archives sur l'ancienne Monnaie de Dijon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 379.

On the basis of scattered archival material (for the medieval period, at Paris) Rigault traces the history of the Dijon Mint up to the time of its eventual suppression in 1772.

SELTMAN, C. P. A Hoard of Coins of Frankish Greece. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 135.

A small hoard — or part of a hoard — of billon deniers which the author recently acquired contained 112 coins of Frankish Greece and one issued by Charles I of Anjou, Count of Provence (1246-1285); the latest issues were those of Robert of Taranto (1333-1364). Discovered under unknown circumstances, the hoard is typical of thirteenth-century finds from Frankish Greece which frequently contain small numbers of French and Provençal deniers. A descriptive catalogue of the contents is arranged by Seltman under the following headings: Provence, Achaia, Athens, Lepanto and Epirus.

ŠIMEK, EDUARD. Nálezy mincí v českých zemích z let 1540-50 (Příspěvek k otázce oběživa v 16. století). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), pp. 33-39, tabs. With German Summary.

In discussing a number of special problems connected with denominations which circulated in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia during the sixteenth century Šimek notes that the interests and development of these three countries differed considerably and that the economic relations existing between them have yet to be properly evaluated. The conclusion reached is that the evidence furnished by coin finds is insufficient for a complete study of the most important problems connected with circulating media during the period in question, and that greater attention must be given to archival source material. The study is based in general upon an analysis of fourteen hoards containing 8295 coins from some fifty-five different areas, eighty per cent of which were of Bohemian origin.

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Nye mynter fra Kaupang. In: *Universitetets Oldsaksamlings Årbok 1960-1961*, pp. 151-154, illus. With English Summary, pp. 154-155.

Two coins found during the Kaupang excavations of 1959 — a penny of Coenwulf of Mercia (796-822) and a fragmentary, *xpistiania religio* type denier of Louis le Débonnaire (814-840) — were published by Skaare in the 1958/59 volume of the above *Årbok*. A second specimen of the last named coin was unearthed during the 1962 excavations. In 1960, four fragmentary coins were found in the field at Kaupang; they included two Cufic dirhems and a Birka Hedeby coin from the second half of the ninth century, but the fourth specimen showed no trace of a recognizable design. The writer points out that although the numismatic material from Kaupang is somewhat scanty, it represents all of the principal ninth-century coin groups of Northern Europe.

SOETENS, P. J. Samenvatting Friese muntgeschiedenis vanaf de elfde eeuw. In: *De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., Archief en Bibliotheek* [1962]; 24 pp.

A survey of the monetary history of Friesland from the eleventh to the eighteenth century, appended to which (pp. 21-24) is a comprehensive bibliography. The occasion for the study was the opening of a branch of the Nederlandsche Bank at Leeuwarden, at which a collection of Frisian coins and banknotes was displayed.

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Monety palatyna Sieciecha. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1963), pp. 139-167, illus., pls. 7-10. With English Summary, pp. 168-169.

The denars issued by the Palatine Sieciech (*comes palatinus, princeps militiae*), which from the tenth to the twelfth century were the only Polish coins not issued by the rulers of that country, are among the most interesting in Poland's early medieval series. Of the two major types which occur among the 150 known specimens, one appears in a hoard of 117 coins discovered at Sluszkow, the other in a hoard of 26 pieces found in the Okopy cave near Krakow. Included in the above discussion of the coins are illustrations, a graph, statistical tables and a map showing find locations.

SVOBODOVÁ, D. Nové razby: Vatikán. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), pp. 28-29.

Included in a descriptive listing are the eight denominations (1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 lire) issued in the Vatican series by Pope John XXIII during the first full year of his pontificate (1959).

SZABÓ, KÁLMÁN. Pénzérték- viszonyok kecskeméti tanácsi jegyzőkönyvekből. In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), p. 91. With French Summary, p. 113.

Sundry data which the writer publishes, pertinent to the circulation of Hungarian coinage during the period 1690-1763, are of importance to a more exact understanding of contemporary monetary values.

TEMPESTINI, MARCO. Monete toscane inedite aggiornamento al Corpus Nummorum Italicorum ed al Galeotti. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 2 (March-April, 1964), pp. 3-6, illus.

Supplementing two earlier compilations, Galeotti and the *CNI*, are five hitherto unknown Tuscan coins issued during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. All are fully described and illustrated.

WIESER, FRANZ. "De regimine principum" und die Münze. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 80 (1963), pp. 104-110.

Wieser suggests possible meanings for the various monetary statements which appear in the *De regimine principum*, a work published for the benefit of European rulers during the thirteenth century. Among the

numismatic topics discussed in the publication by Tolommeodi Lucca, bishop of Torcello, are the following: The use of coinage as an exchange medium and a measure of value; Foreign exchange; The interest on loans and exchange transactions; The value of coins over and above their intrinsic value; The bullion value of coins. The opinions expressed by the bishop are that precious metals only should be used in coinage, that the lowering of the standard alloy is to be condemned as being detrimental to the economy and contributing to inflation, and that inflationary hard times should be countered by an improvement in the weight and fineness of the coinage. HG

WOJTULEWICZ, HENRYK. Skarb monet z XV i XVI w. z Parczewa. In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), pp. 113-125, tabs.

Included in a descriptive listing are the contents of a hoard of 382 fifteenth and sixteenth century European coins (268 of which were of Polish origin) discovered at Parczew in 1957. Individual coin weights are shown in a separate listing.

YRIARTE, JOSÉ de. Aportación al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. Felipe IV, en Aragon, 1652. In: *Numisma*, No. 64 (Sept.-Oct., 1963), p. 31, illus.

An eight real denomination issued by Philip III of Aragon (later Philip IV of Castilla) is added to the author's *Catálogo de los reales de a ocho* (Madrid, 1955). The coin bears a hitherto unknown date (1652) and is inscribed on the obverse PHILIPPVS. III. DEI. G.

ZANDER, RANDOLPH. The Dutch West Indies Coinage of 1794. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 50-51, illus.

With reference to C. Scholten's *The Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories 1601-1948* (Amsterdam, 1953) the writer provides a brief, illustrated note (including quantities minted) on the denominations of 2 stuivers, ¼, 1 and 3 guilders struck for the Dutch West Indies colonies of Curacao and the Dutch Antilles in 1794. BPS

GREAT BRITAIN

ASH, DAVID. Clippers: Pale Ghosts of Yesteryear. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 281-283. Vol. 9, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 329-331, 333. Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 373-374.

In a three-part article the writer considers: (1) The futile attempts made by the British government to prevent the clipping of hammered coins and the melting of milled coins; (2) the parts played by John Somers, Charles Montague and Sir Isaac Newton in the restoration of England's coinage; (3) the Recoinage Act of 1696 and its acceptance by the general public. FDC

CHRISTY, S. F. British Trade Dollar Mintages. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 139.

The contradictory mintage figures published in the past for the British trade dollar are to a large extent traceable to the acceptance, per se, of the annual production figures (covering, in part, both the fiscal and calendar years) which have been published by the Royal Mint. With the co-operation of the London and Bombay mints, the writer now presents mintage statistics for the denomination which he considers to be as reasonably accurate as can be expected. An appended listing of British trade dollars (1895-1911) is arranged by date, mintage and relative rarity.

DICKIE, G. J. The Countermarked Spanish Dollar. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 422.

On two occasions (1797 and 1804), when domestic silver was in short supply, the Bank of England purchased large quantities of Spanish 8-real coins for counterstamping. The mark used on both series was an incuse head of George III, but because of extensive counterfeiting both issues were withdrawn after only a brief period of circulation. BPS

GALSTER, GEORG. *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles. Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, National Museum, Copenhagen. Part 1: Ancient British and Anglo-Saxon Coins before Aethelred II.* London, The British Academy, 1964. 116 pp., 30 pls., map, tab.

In two introductory chapters to this catalogue of ancient British and early Anglo-Saxon coins in the Copenhagen collection — the first of six proposed volumes — the author discusses (1) earlier research on the subject of Anglo-Saxon coins in Denmark, and (2) related hoards found in Danish territory; 110 such finds are included in an appended listing. The catalogue proper contains descriptions and illustrations of 833 individual coin specimens, followed by indices of kings, archbishops, mints and moneyers, and a useful map showing find locations. FDC

KAPP, O. Velká Británie přechází na decimální měnu. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), p. 26.

The writer provides an abstract (in Czech) of an article which appeared in *The Daily Worker* (Sept. 24, 1963). It relates to the decimal coinage proposed for Great Britain and tells something of the various systems and standards suggested.

KEAIN, M. B. The Coinage of Ireland, 1928-1963. In: *Numisma*, No. 8 (March, 1964), pp. 124-131.

The Irish Free State Coinage Act of 1926 authorized the issue of a distinctive coinage for the state, to include the denominations of half-crown, florin and shilling (silver, 750 fine), sixpence and threepence

(nickel), penny, halfpenny and farthing (bronze). Designed by Percy Metcalf, the coinage was struck at the Royal Mint (London). All issues show a harp on the obverse. The respective reverses, however, depict the following: Irish hunter (half-crown), salmon (florin), bull (shilling), Irish wolfhound (sixpence), hare (threepence), hen and chickens (penny), sow and litter (halfpenny) and woodcock (farthing). Dates of issue, denomination and quantities struck are shown in an appended listing.

LINECAR, H. W. A. The Hartford Find. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), p. 71.

Although identification is still incomplete, the 1,108 silver coins found at Hartford (Huntingdonshire) in August, 1964 are believed to cover a period of fifty-three years, 1450-1503 — an unsettled period in English history which may well account for the hoard's concealment. In addition to reporting the find, Linecar presents an explanation of the laws governing the finding of treasure trove, emphasizes the importance of reporting such finds, and indicates the type of remuneration which may be expected by the finder. **BPS**

LINECAR, H. W. A. Let's Look at a Coin. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 26-27, illus.

Linecar's study of the British half-crown includes an examination of the edge graining (broad on the silver issue of 1940, much finer on the cupro-nickel issue of 1948), as well as an explanation of the historical significance of the obverse and reverse designs. Reverses of the 1928, 1948 and 1950 series are illustrated. **BPS**

NORTH, J. J. *English Hammered Coinage. Vol. 1. Early Anglo-Saxon to Henry III, c. 650-1272*. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1963. 200 pp., illus., tabs., 16 pls.

A number of important re-classifications and discoveries, resulting from the extensive research carried out in the field of Anglo-Saxon coinage during the past decade, are incorporated in the above volume. The coinages of several reigns have been completely re-written, minor varieties are covered in greater detail than in the medieval and later periods, and because of the importance of contemporary mints the author has included a chapter, with accompanying map, devoted to mint towns. A listing of the coinage proper, main types of which are well illustrated on the sixteen plates, includes issuing authority, denomination, type, date, mint, moneyer and pertinent bibliographical references. For abstract of Volume II (London, 1960) see *NL* No. 58 (Jan., 1962), pp. 39-40. **FDC**

OWENS, T. The Bishops of Durham and Their Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 106-109.

Owens discusses briefly the coining privileges given to bishops Hugh

du Puisset (1153-95) and Philip Pictavia (1197-ca. 1208) at the Durham Mint, and describes various coins struck during the reigns of Henry II and Richard I. BPS

PRIDMORE, F. The "Ansell" Sovereign. 1859. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 258-259, illus.

Pridmore recounts the details of an experiment conducted by G. F. Ansell in 1859, which resulted in an amount of gold valued at £167,539 being saved from rejection by the Royal Mint. The sovereigns struck during the experiment can be distinguished by a small line in the center of the ribbon at the back of the Queen's head. FDC

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Coinages struck for the British Colonies. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 225-226, illus. Vol. 72, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 256-258, illus.

Listed and described are the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar anchor pieces issued by the Royal Mint for the government of Mauritius during the period 1820-22; the coins were eventually shipped to the West Indies where they were used in military transactions. Also discussed are the copper denominations of $\frac{1}{50}$, $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{200}$ of a dollar proposed (but never struck) for the West African colony of Sierra Leone. FDC

REMICK, J. H. The British Regal Coinage of Mauritius 1877-1962. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 232.

In presenting what is believed to be a complete listing of the regal coinage struck for Mauritius (Victoria to Elizabeth II) Remick points out that the five cent issue listed as having been struck at the South African mint in 1943 probably bore the date 1942. Thus far, no specimen of a 1943 issue has been reported. BPS

SEABY, H. A., ed. *Standard Catalogue of British Coins. I. England and the United Kingdom, excluding Scottish, Irish and the Island Coinages. 1964 edition.* London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1964. 224 pp., illus.

A considerable amount of new material has been included in this newest edition of the Standard Catalogue, with prices again given for coins in an average state of preservation. For summary of the book's general content see *NL* No. 66 (Jan., 1964), p. 45. FDC

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Angelsaksiske mynter — i Britisk mynthistorie og i Norske vikingtidsfunn. In: *Viking* (1962), pp. 81-119, illus. With English Summary, pp. 119-122.

The three thousand Anglo-Saxon coins found in Norway do not reflect the entire Anglo-Saxon coinage; the earliest known specimen, a sceatta,

was struck ca. 750/8; the latest, a penny, ca. 1062/5. In the writer's opinion, a study of the importation of Anglo-Saxon coins into Norway should provide much information concerning the relations which existed between Britain and Norway during the Viking period.

UNITED STATES

BARNESLEY, E. R. Miller's Connecticut Listings Updated. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1964), pp. 17-49.

It is calculated that since 1920 forty-three additions and fifteen deletions have been made to the Miller catalogue, resulting in a gain of twenty-eight new die combinations. Barnesley reviews each change in detail, and in addition presents a revised listing of the 340 accepted combinations arranged numerically by obverse and alphabetically by reverse according to the original Crosby-Miller classification.

BREEN, WALTER. Notes on U. S. Quarter Eagles. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 901-906, illus. Vol. 30, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 1235-1240. Vol. 30, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 1571-1574, illus. Vol. 30, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 2071-2074. Vol. 30, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 2120-2123, illus. Vol. 30, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 2625-2628. Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 2666-2669.

A number of sources, including the John H. Clapp notebook and the William W. Neil listings, are used by Breen in describing the U. S. quarter eagle series. With regard to the proposed publication of a standard work on the U. S. Gold coinages, the author solicits co-operation from collectors possessing (or having knowledge of) varieties which differ in any way from those already described.

BPS

JULIAN, R. W. The Harper Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 2370-2374.

References to letters written by John Harper, Albion Cox and Elias Boudinot, and to Walter Breen's monograph on the patterns of 1792, are included in the above discussion. It concerns additional information relating to the U. S. cents struck by Harper, and to his connection with the Philadelphia Mint.

BPS

JULIAN, R. W. Philadelphia Coinage Statistics: 1853-1873. The Half Dime. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 2945-2951.

For the half dime coinage, 1853-73, Julian provides daily mintage records and a table showing calendar year totals. Also discussed are various inconsistencies and errors encountered in *The Coiner's Silver Ledger*, *Snowden's Mint Manual* and the published calendar year reports.

BPS

JULIAN, R. W. Philadelphia Coinage Statistics: 1853-1873. The Silver Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 2124-2130.

Despite the fact that the Bullion Ledger fails to break down coinage by denomination, a careful study of all available sources has enabled the writer to furnish daily mintage records for the silver dollar during the above period. BPS

El "Kennedy" de Medio Dolar. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 21 (Jan.- March, 1964), pp. 325-327.

The Kennedy half dollar, fully described in the above note, forms part of the regular issue of United States coinage. It was authorized by Act of Congress (Dec. 30, 1963) and first struck at the Philadelphia and Denver mints on February 11, 1964.

NEWMAN, E. P. Auctori Plebis — But With No Authority Whatsoever. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 1492-1493, illus.

Newman furnishes description and illustration of a modern, die struck forgery of the Auctori Plebis Connecticut halfpenny token of 1787 which recently appeared on the London market. BPS

PORTER, R. S., Jr. The Standing Liberty Quarter. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 2961-2962, illus.

After describing several varieties of the Standing Liberty quarter, two of which are illustrated, Porter discusses briefly the controversy resulting from the coin's somewhat unpopular design. BPS

PRICE, E. C. The American Civil War 1861-1865 and some New Zealand Parallels. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964), pp. 101-106, illus.

In the course of a survey of the American Civil War and an elucidation of certain New Zealand parallels, the writer describes and illustrates the commemorative half dollar issued in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

SCHERF, P. W. U. S. Trade Dollar Varieties and Observations. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 2689-2692, illus.

After making a number of general observations relevant to the United States trade dollar series the writer lists thirty variations found on issues dating from the period 1873-1879. BPS

SHAFER, NEIL. The Morgan Silver Dollars of 1878-1921. A Study of Major Varieties. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 60-77, illus.

Foremost among the major varieties described in the above article is a newly discovered overdate, the first to have been found in the Morgan dollar series, which will henceforth be listed in the *Standard Catalogue* and the *Guide Book*. Among other things, Shafer discusses the background for the 1878 dollars, the known obverse and reverse varieties, the 1880-CC coinage, and the 1921 Morgan dollar, described as a major variety in itself. **BPS**

SWALWELL, I. V. *Research Variety and Oddity. Collection List of U. S. Coins.* Honolulu, 1964. 124 pp.

Preceded by an introductory section, which includes discussion of topics such as error terminology, varieties vs. oddities, hobbyists vs. investors, and the pricing and care of specimens, is a detailed listing of the author's extensive collection of varieties and oddities, accompanied by a brief explanation of the method of classification used. **FDC**

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List.* 22nd ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1964. 126 pp., illus.

This revised edition of the *Handbook* includes a detailed listing, with appropriate valuations, of every American coin type and major variety. Greater emphasis than usual has been placed on the current silver dollar market, and specific mention is made of the new Kennedy half dollar. **FDC**

CANADA

GILMORE, STARR. Canadian Dollar Variants. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 2907-2909, illus.

Since reporting the finding of a double variant of the Canadian "Voyageur" silver dollar in an earlier issue of the *Scrapbook* (March, 1964, pp. 601-603, illus.) the writer has learned of seven additional Northern Light varieties, most of which are owned by American collectors. **BPS**

The 1916 C Sovereign. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 410-413, illus.

A certificate signed by G. P. Warden, Senior Scientific Officer at the Royal Mint (London), establishes as genuine a specimen of the extremely rare 1916 Canadian sovereign which was recently acquired by J. McKay-Clements of Haileybury, Ontario. For purposes of comparison, enlarged photographs of the coin are shown in juxtaposition with those of a specimen in possession of the Royal Mint. **BPS**

AUSTRALIA

GARTNER, JOHN. The Sydney Deposit Bank. In: *Numisma*, No. 8 (March, 1964), pp. 121-123.

The above bank commenced business as a land banking company in 1885, and after being in operation four years suspended payment on January 29, 1892. Extracts taken from issues of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, covering a five-month period in 1891-92, trace the final details of the bank's history: namely, the sentencing to four years' penal servitude of Thomas Smith Richardson, late manager of the Sydney Deposit Bank, for having been found guilty of making a false statement, on oath, with reference to the bank's finances.

SKINNER, D. H., comp. *Renniks Australian Commonwealth Coinage Guide*. 1964 edition. Unley, South Australia, Renniks & Co., Ltd., 1964. 28 pp., illus.

Together with a complete, illustrated catalogue of the coinage struck for Australia (1910-1963), the author provides a history of the Australian Commonwealth coinage and offers advice to incipient collectors of the series.

NEW ZEALAND

Our Society in Retrospect. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964), pp. 118-122.

In the text of an address delivered at the 100th meeting of the Canterbury branch of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand (Sept. 14, 1963) Mr. Allan Sutherland pays tribute to the seventeen original members who were present at the society's inaugural meeting, held July 20, 1931 in the Alexander Turnbull Library (Wellington, N. Z.).

SUTHERLAND, ALLAN. New Zealand Coin Dies. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964), pp. 137-138.

The writer documents changes on the reverse dies for the following New Zealand denominations: Penny, halfpenny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, two shillings and half crown.

LATIN AMERICA

CLAVERIA, FEDERICO. Roman Numeral Nickel Coins of Mexico — 1882-1883. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (Fall, 1964), pp. 131, 136, illus.

The above mintage is described by the writer as "a very ill-advised experiment in the Mexican coinage . . . which almost caused the downfall of the government." Details relating to the history and recall of the series

are included in the above summary, together with an illustration of the two centavo denomination. BPS

CUNIETTI-FERRANDO, A. J. La Ley en las Monedas argentinas 1813-1815. Un interesante comunicación inédita. In: *Revista Numismática Argentina*, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 18-19.

Published here for the first time is an interesting letter written by the firm of Hullelt Brothers & Co., business representatives of the Argentine government in Great Britain during the early nineteenth century, in which it is noted that the standard of contemporary Argentine coinage, being below that of England and Spain, was a source of considerable damage to the Argentine economy.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Informe de la Presidencia de la Sociedad Numismática de Puebla (del 20 de febrero de 1961 al 20 de febrero de 1964). In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 21 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 331-340, illus.

In the Presidential report of the *Sociedad Numismática de Puebla* covering the above years Sr. Deana Salmerón reviews the society's growth and development, discusses the activities of its members and tells something of the various medals issued in commemoration of Mexican historical events (especially centenaries).

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Monedas de plata de Don Carlos Segundo de España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 22 (April-June, 1964), pp. 363-365, illus.

In a discussion of the silver coinage issued in New Spain during the reign of Charles II (1661-1700) the writer notes that the cob coins struck by this ruler are the rarest of all the cob pieces issued from the Mexico City Mint.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Monedas de Plata de Don Felipe Cuarto en la Nueva España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 21 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 341-343, port.

A discussion of the silver coinage issued by Philip IV in New Spain (1621-1665) in the denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 4 and 8 reales.

FERRARI, J. N. *Amonedación de La Rioja. II: 1838-1860*. Buenos Aires, 1964. 96 pp., illus.

Illustrations of the respective coin types and a numismatic history of the city are included in this descriptive catalogue of the coinage struck at La Rioja (Argentina) during the period 1838-1860.

HALLIDAY, J. E. Copias Chinas de monedas Mexicanas (?). In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 97-99, illus. With English Translation.

Although the reverse appears perfectly normal, the ruler's effigy as depicted on the obverse of an 8 real issue of Ferdinand VII struck at the Mexico City Mint in 1819 shows distinctly Chinese features. Also discussed and illustrated are four 8 real issues of the Republic (two struck in 1854, the others in 1850 and 1881) which, if not counterfeited in China, are known to have circulated there.

REMICK, J. H. The Coinage of the Dominican Republic 1844-1961. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 108.

In a listing of the coinage struck for the Dominican Republic during the above period the writer includes the known pattern pieces and comments on such features as mint marks and die varieties. FDC

SANCHEZ de ARZA, VICENTE. Los reales de a ocho contramarcados con caracteres chinos. In: *Numisma*, No. 64 (Sept.-Oct., 1963), pp. 9-20, illus.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are forty-one eight real issues countermarked with Chinese characters. The coins were struck at the mints of Mexico City, Lima and/or Potosí during the reigns of Ferdinand VI (1746-59), Charles III (1759-88), Charles IV (1788-1808) and Ferdinand VII (1808-1833).

SHIPLEY, J. C. The Pillar Dollar. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 35-39, illus.

Together with descriptions of the various types of Pillar Dollar issued from Spanish American mints during the period 1732-1771, the author provides four illustrations, a brief bibliography, and a table listing the coinage by mint, dates of issue and mintmark. BPS

STETTLER, HANS. Weiteres zur Sammlung mexicanischer Münzen Dr. Juan Kaiser. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 413-425, illus.

After discussing coinage in Mexico during the past three centuries the writer presents a descriptive listing of 278 gold and silver Mexican coins and medals in the collection of Dr. Juan Kaiser. Illustrations are provided for a number of distinctive specimens.

VERGARA, R. W. Relaciones del Eje de los Cuños en algunas monedas Uruguayas. In: *Revista Numismática Argentina*, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 14-16.

In a discussion of die positions on Uruguayan coins, Vergara devotes special attention to the series issued in 1843, 1854, 1857 and 1869.

ISLAMIC

HEDGES, KEN. The Arabic Republic of Yemen. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (Fall, 1964), pp. 118-122, illus.

Numismatic highlights such as the circulation of the Maria Theresa taler and the striking of modern coins at the Cairo mint supplement this historical sketch of the Republic of Yemen. Illustrations include a silver ryal struck at Cairo, a counterstamped Maria Theresa taler, and a 1948 ryal of Imam Yahya. BPS

LEVY, S. A Hoard of Abbasid Coins from Caesarea. In: *Eretz-Israel, Vol. 7: L. A. Mayer Memorial Volume* (Jerusalem, 1964), pp. 47-68, illus. In Hebrew. With English Summary, p. 168.

A hoard of gold and silver coins, discovered under a pavement of the Arab period at Caesarea in the course of excavations conducted in the Crusader part of the ruins, consisted of eighty-one pieces (five gold, the remainder silver) which had been stowed away in a glazed pottery jar; the presumed date of burial is "368 H./A.D. 988" (*sic*, read 978). The title is misleading: many of the coins are of minor dynasties (Sādjīd, Ikhshīdīd, Qarmāṭīd, Ḥamdānīd, Sāmānīd, Buyīd, etc.). Unfortunately, the descriptions of the coins contain so many inaccuracies that none of the attributions can be relied upon except where the half-tone illustrations are legible. GCM

AFRICA

MLADEK, J. V. Evolution of African Currencies. Part I: The Franc Area. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 2952-2956, illus., map.

Illustrations of pertinent coins and paper money, together with a useful map of the African continent, supplement a discussion of the changes brought about within the franc area of Africa since 1944. BPS

REMICK, J. H. East Africa. Second Edition. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 137-138.

On the basis of his own collection and specimens reported by correspondents, Remick presents a revised listing of the known coins issued for Mombasa, East Africa, the East Africa Protectorate, and the East Africa and Uganda Protectorate. A preliminary listing appeared in the March (1963) issue of the *Circular* (p. 52).

FAR EAST

ASAHI SHINBUN-SHA. *History of [Japanese] Money*. English translation of the original Japanese text, by Alan D. Craig, Yong-Joon Kim and Hitoshi Kozono. Berkeley, Calif., Alan D. Craig, 1964. 50 pp.

A useful translation, especially when used in conjunction with the illustrated Japanese edition, published in Tokyo (1954).

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on East Asian Numismatics. The 50 Sen Coin of 1874. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 1341-1342, illus.

In the Jacobs/Vermeule publication *Japanese Coinage* (New York, 1953) appears a statement to the effect that "Coins dated Meiji 7 and Meiji 8 are fabrications — usually coins of other dates with altered inscriptions. No authentic specimens have been seen . . ." While arranging and attributing the Smithsonian Institution's East Asian collection, however, Bowker reports finding a genuine specimen of the 50 sen issue of Meiji 7, leading to the conjecture that similar coins may well have been struck in Meiji 8. BPS

CHRISTY, S. F. Mintages of the French Indo-China Trade Piastre. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), p. 200.

A listing of the above issues includes yearly quantities struck, together with indication of rarity. FDC

COOLE, A. B. *Coins in China's History*. 3rd ed. Mission, Kansas, Inter-Collegiate Press, Inc., 1963. 159 pp., illus., tabs.

Except for additional pages and a number of new illustrations, the third edition of Coole's catalogue is reprinted by off-set process from the second, published in Tientsin in 1937. The author points out that a number of pieces included in the silver dollar section, which bear an identifying mark in the form of a heavy black ball, are actually medallions or memorial issues and as such are not to be confused with coins minted for general circulation.

GOONETILEKE, H. A. I. A Bibliography of Ceylon Coins and Currency: Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern. In: *The Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (July-December, 1963), pp. 187-242.

Except for newspaper articles and incidental minor references, the compiler has attempted to provide a complete bibliography of material relating to the coins and currency of Ceylon, from earliest times to the close of the British period. It includes a total of 273 entries, arranged under the following headings: General; Ancient and Medieval Ceylon; Portuguese coins and currency (1506-1658); Dutch coins and currency (1602-1796); British coins, currency and tokens (1796-1948); Miscellaneous (Medieval and Modern). An appended bibliography, relating to the coins of India, contains 101 entries.

PETRIE, A. E. H. *An Illustrated Guide to Chinese Cash Pieces of the Manchu Mint, A.D. 1662-1796*. Ottawa, Collectors Research Ltd., 1964. 31 pp., illus.

With this survey of the cash types issued by the three principal Manchu emperors, K'ang Hsi, Yung Chen and Ch'ien Lung (1662-1796), the author emphasizes the need for renewed study of China's imperial cash pieces. In addition to a brief history of the Manchu Dynasty, the work includes listings (a) of the Chinese provinces and their capitals, and (b) of the imperial mints, the locations of which are shown on an accompanying map. FDC

PRIDMORE, F. *The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the end of the reign of George VI, 1952. Part 2: Asian Territories*. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1962. 337 pp., illus.

Except for the coinage of British India, which is to be presented in a separate volume, this publication covers in considerable detail, and for the first time in one comprehensive volume, all coins issued for the British Asian territories up to and including the reign of George VI. It includes translations of numerous Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Javanese, Malayan, Persian and other oriental inscriptions, provides a brief history and bibliography for each of the areas represented, and furnishes detailed descriptions (weight, size, edge variety, mint, mint mark and quantities struck) for the pertinent coins. In addition to the normal issues, the author lists all known tokens, patterns, trial pieces, mules and other oddities, and incorporates a considerable amount of new information relating to series such as the Ceylonese and Singapore Merchants tokens. Several previously unpublished pieces are represented among the illustrations. HK

TOKENS

BARTLEY, H. C. Tokens of Pittsburgh. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 3230-3234.

After analyzing the meaning of the term "token" the writer describes a number of Civil War, transportation and parking tokens indigenous to the city of Pittsburgh. BPS

CARTER, B. Mail Coach Tokens. Brief description of the 18th and 19th century issues. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (July-September, 1964), pp. 14-16, illus.

Accompanying an illustrated, descriptive listing of the few known British mail coach tokens are a biographical sketch and portrait of John Palmer (1742-1818), the man chiefly credited with improving the country's mail coach service. BPS

FUNCK, WALTER. *Die Münzen und Marken der deutschen Gasautomaten und Stromzähler*. Neuenburg, The Author, 1964. 19 pp.

Approximately 200 German cities are represented in this extensive listing of the various tokens used in gas and electric meters. HG

GLUCKMAN, L. Holloway's Currency Tokens. Cures Cupidity and Currency. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964), pp. 108-115, illus.

In 1857, during a period of acute coin shortage brought about by the steady expansion of internal trade, two tokens related to pharmacy were introduced in New Zealand. One was issued by a chemist of Dunedin, the other by a London manufacturer of patent medicines: the self-styled "Professor" Holloway. These last-named issues, by far the more common of the two, depict the austere head of the "Professor" f.l.; on the reverse, encircled by the legend HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, appears a representation of Hygeia, surrounded by her attributes. First introduced in 1857, the tokens were re-issued in 1858 and are known to include several die varieties.

GREIG, R. M., H. ROBINSON and W. W. WOODSIDE. *Communion Tokens. The Australian, New Zealand and Miscellaneous Series*. Melbourne, The Hawthorne Press, 1964. 36 pp., 19 pls.

Illustrated and described in the catalogue are 148 tokens (Presbyterian, for the most part), used by communicants in churches located in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Africa, Asia, the New Hebrides, South America and the West Indies.

KALUS, J. Žeton na VIII. numismatické dny Slezska a severní Moravy 1963. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), p. 57.

Kalus describes in detail a token given to local members of the Czech Numismatic Society who arranged the eighth *Numismatic Days of Silesia and Northern Moravia* held at Ostrava (October 19-20, 1963).

KUKA, PAVOL. Núdzové mince sklárne v Hriňovej. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), pp. 17-19, illus. With German Summary.

Together with description and illustration of the emergency coins issued by the glassworks at Hriňová (Slovakia), the author provides an evaluation of their economic significance. Struck in an alloy of silver and brass, these tokens were issued in denominations of 1 frt, 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 koruns.

LeROUX, JOSEPH. *Le médaillier du Canada*. 2nd ed. [Montreal, 1892]. With Supplement [Montreal, 1898]. Reprinted by the Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, Winnipeg, Man., 1964. 470 pp., illus.

Reprinted in one volume, in addition to the above work and supplement, are the following: *The Canadian Bouquet-Sous* (Eugene G. Courteau, 1908); *The Coins and Tokens of Nova Scotia* (Eugene G. Courteau, 1910); *The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers* (Howland Wood, 1910); *The Copper Tokens of Upper Canada* (R. W. McLachlan, 1916); *The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada* (Eugene G. Courteau, 1915).

MITCHELL, RALPH A. and RUSSELL RULAU. Embossed or Shell Store Cards — Supplement. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 155-161.

A number of additional specimens supplement the listing published in the above *Journal* between April, 1961 and Nov.-Dec., 1962. BPS

Otro estudio sobre Numismática Potosina. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 103-105, illus. With English Translation.

Descriptions and illustrations of seven Hacienda tokens of the State of San Luis Potosí are taken from the pamphlet entitled *Las monedas de Hacienda del estado de San Luis Potosí*, published by José Francisco Pedraza in 1963.

ROBINSON, HARRY. Holland and Butler Tokens: How I Gained my Medal. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964), pp. 123-127.

After presenting brief biographies of Holland and Butler, who issued copper tokens from their shop on Victoria St. (Auckland, New Zealand) during the second half of the nineteenth century, the author reprints Holland's personal account of army life during the Maori War of 1863.

Sutler Token Rarities and Valuations. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 143-145, 154.

As submitted by a committee composed of James J. Curto, Dr. George Fuld and Alfred D. Hoch, valuations in the above token series are based principally on recent sale figures, other token listings, historical significance, rarity, interest, and demand. BPS

MEDALS

Argentina. Comision de Homenaje a la Campaña Naval de 1814. *Exposición histórica del Rio de la Plata. Museo de la Casa de Gobierno, 19 mayo-5 junio* [1964]. Buenos Aires, 1964. 75 pp., illus.

In connection with the 150th anniversary of the Naval Campaign fought on the Rio de la Plata in 1814 the above Commission sponsored an historical exhibition depicting the role played by the famed river in Argentine history. Among the artifacts displayed were a number of

medals (listed and illustrated in the above catalogue), issued in commemoration of the British invasions, the War of Independence and the war fought against Brazil.

"L'Aurea Numismatica" di Modena nelle Medaglie. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 98, illus.

Six medals produced by *Aurea Numismatica* of Modena are illustrated and briefly described. They commemorate: (1) Cardinal Rodolfo Pio di Carpi (1500-1564), (2) John F. Kennedy, President of the U. S. A. (3) Filippo Re (1763-1817), (4) Pope Paul VI, (5) Pope Paul VI and Athenagoras, and (6) the 50th anniversary of the Panama Canal.

BABELON, JEAN. Une médaille inédite de Germain Pilon. In: *Cahiers Numismatiques*, No. 1 (June, 1964), pp. 4-9, illus.

Described and illustrated is a hitherto inedited uniface bronze medal commemorating Elizabeth of Austria, executed during the second half of the sixteenth century by the distinguished French sculptor Germain Pilon.

BABELON, JEAN. Note sur un médaillon de Charles VII. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 126-129, pl. 13.

A lead medallion of Charles VII from the Munich collection, which Babelon discusses at some length, has been known in at least five specimens. It was previously published by W. Froehner (*Revue Numismatique*, 1906, p. 484, pl. XVI) with reference to J. D. Koehler's *Münzbelustigung*, published January 4, 1741.

BEISSER, JOSEF. Zur Geschichte der privaten Prägeanstalten in Wien. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 80 (1963), pp. 78-103.

A study of the written sources, combined with information obtained from oral research and investigation, has enabled the writer to identify thirty-one privately owned medallic art firms which have at one time or another existed in Vienna. The fact that thirteen of these are still in active operation is cited as evidence of the continuing popularity of the medal in Austria.

HC

BELL, F. The Hartz Mines. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 557 (Nov., 1964), p. 361.

An explanation of the symbolism incorporated is included in the writer's descriptions of two medals struck to commemorate the visit made by George II to Clausthal, a mining center in the Hartz mountains, in 1729.

FDC

BOR, J. K. Anglické plakety tří českých umělců. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), pp. 26-27.

Three bronze plaquettes which the writer discusses, all designed by the English sculptor, painter and medallist Percival Hedley, commemorate three Czech artists: Jan Kubelik, Emma Destinnova and Oskar Nedbala.

BOR, J. K. X. kongres FIDEM v Haagu. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), p. 56.

The writer presents a brief history of the *Fédération Internationale des Editeurs de Médailles*, stressing its aims, the biennial congresses sponsored, and the international exhibitions of medallic art held at Madrid (1951), Rome (1953), Stockholm (1955), Paris (1957), Vienna (1959), Rome (1961) and The Hague (1963).

Captain Cook Medals. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964), pp. 116-118.

Notes taken from a paper with the above title, read by Mr. Allan Sutherland at a meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand (Dec. 12, 1938), concern chiefly the distribution of the above medal to natives of various South Pacific islands visited by Cook in the course of his second voyage around the world (1772-75). The design of the medal is as follows: (obv.), effigy of King George III; (rev.), representations of Cook's two sailing ships, the *Resolution* and the *Adventure*.

The Carabinieri on their 150th Anniversary. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 22 (Oct. 26, 1964), p. 74, illus.

Illustrating the above summary of the long and distinguished career of Italy's renowned military group, the Carabinieri (founded in Sardinia and Piedmont, 1814), is a series of six commemorative medals recently issued by the firm of *Numismatica Ticinese* (Rome) on the occasion of the organization's 150th anniversary. BPS

CISNEROS MONTES, JORGE. Homenaje Póstumo a John F. Kennedy. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 21 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 328, 330, illus.

Described and illustrated is a medal issued by the *Central Numismática y Medallística* (Mexico City) in commemoration of the late president of the United States, John F. Kennedy. Specimens were struck in gold and silver.

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. La medalla de La Raza. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 22 (April-June, 1964), pp. 350-356, illus.

A gold medal, sponsored by the *Central de Numismática y Medallística* (Mexico City) in 1963, commemorates *La Raza*. It was designed by the

eminent sculptor and medallist Lorenzo Rafael and bears the effigies of Cuauhtemoc, last emperor of Anahuac (obv.) and Don Hernando de Cortés (rev.).

DEHAYE, PIERRE. La médaille abstraite. In: *Le club français de la médaille. Bulletin*, No. 3 (1964), pp. 2-4, illus.

Illustrations of a number of abstract medals recently struck at the Paris Mint supplement the writer's discussion of the various problems encountered in abstraction, particularly as it relates to the field of medallic art.

FAUCONNIER, PIERRE. Conseils aux amateurs de médailles. In: *Le club français de la médaille. Bulletin*, No. 3 (1964), p. 5.

Discussed briefly are various sources of damage (e.g., corrosion and neon lighting) against which collectors of commemorative medals must take precaution.

FERNANDEZ CURRO, A. Tierras asperas y campos de la fe. Arlanzon. In: *Numisma*, No. 64 (Sept.-Oct., 1963), pp. 47-50, illus.

A bronze medal, fully described and illustrated, was struck at the National Mint (Madrid) in 1962 in commemoration of the River Arlanzon. It was designed by Fernando Somoza and forms the second issue in the series devoted to Spanish rivers.

FLÉRON, J. A propos de la médaille de Mauger commémorant le siège de Limbourg par les Français en 1675. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 126-127.

From his study of a contemporary document containing an exact view of the city of Limbourg as it appeared in the late seventeenth century, the writer is able to confirm the accuracy of the monuments depicted on Mauger's well known medal commemorating the French siege of the city in 1675.

FRIEDENBERG, D. M., ed. *Great Jewish Portraits in Metal. Selected Plaques and Medals from the Samuel Friedenberg Collection of the Jewish Museum. Introduction by Cecil Roth*. New York, Schocken Books Inc. Published for the Jewish Museum under the auspices of the Theological Seminary of America, 1963. 143 pp., illus.

Some 200 medals and plaques from the collection assembled by Samuel Friedenberg (1886-1957) are illustrated and described within the following categories: Philosophy and Religion, Public Affairs, Law, Business and Finance, Science and Medicine, Arts and Literature, Music and Theater, Historical Medals.

GARAM, JENŐ. Sportérmeink a XIX. század második felében. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 73-77. With French Summary, p. 112.

A number of important medallists are mentioned by Garam in this discussion of Hungarian medals awarded to participants in sporting events during the second half of the nineteenth century. Among the artists named are Károly Gerl, Ede Mayer, Joseph Reisner, Ede Adler, Károly Exner, Ferenc Szarnovszky, Gyula Bezerédy, Joseph Dankó and Fülöp Beck.

Garfield Honored on PAM Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 235 (Oct. 14, 1964), p. 34, illus.

The fourteenth issue in the series commemorating presidents of the United States, currently being issued by Presidential Art Medals (Englewood, Ohio), honors James Abram Garfield (1831-1881). BPS

GODDARD, B. J. Vienna Siege Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 1189-1195, illus.

Following a detailed account of the Turkish siege of Vienna in 1683, Goddard comments on the medals commemorating the event and the various publications in which such pieces are listed. Illustrated and discussed at considerable length is one outstanding example which depicts Leopold I (obv.) and the Imperial Arms (rev.); it measures five and three-eighths inches in diameter and is described as a magnificent specimen of the medallist's art. FDC

GOLDENBERG, YVONNE. Hommage à Maurice de Bus. In: *Le club français de la médaille. Bulletin*, No. 3 (1964), pp. 6-7, illus.

Between May 8 and June 8, 1964, in continuation of its policy of sponsoring exhibitions devoted to the contemporary medal, the *Musée Monétaire* (Paris) displayed works by the distinguished sculptor and medallist Maurice de Bus (d. 1963). Included in the above article is a summary of the artist's career, with emphasis placed upon several of his outstanding pieces.

GOLDŠTEJN, V. I. and K. KOPEJTKO. Medaile vydané v SSSR na paměť dobývání vesmíru. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), pp. 173-174, illus. With English Summary.

In a descriptive catalogue the writers list ten Soviet medals issued in commemoration of the conquest of space (1958-1960).

GOLDŠTEJN, V. I. and K. KOPEJTKO. Sovětská medaile na paměť kosmického letu G. S. Titova. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), p. 57.

A Soviet medal, described in the above note, commemorates the cosmic flight made by G. S. Titov in the spaceship Vostok II.

GONZALES CONDE, J. M. Acuñaciones de la Sociedad "La Medalla." In: *Revista Numismática Argentina*, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 6-9, illus.

The chief aim of the society *La Medalla*, founded October 9, 1911, was to encourage the collecting and exchange of (a) Argentine military awards, and (b) medals issued in commemoration of military events. The above article includes a listing of specimen reproductions issued by the society during the period 1913-1925.

GRUSS, J. Medaile Světové výstavy poštovních známek PRAGA 1962 (V. Janoušek). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), p. 25.

Gruss describes a medal by V. Janoušek, issued in commemoration of the International Postage Stamp Exhibition held at Prague in 1962.

GRUSS, J. Medaile tělocvičné jednoty "Baník" k 60. výročí založení "Č.Š.K. Riegelu." In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), opp. p. 177, illus.

A bronze medal, issued by the Baník Athletic Society in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Czech Fencing Society (1902-1962), is described and illustrated.

GUREN, JAY. Intensive Research Sheds New Light on Centuries-Old Numismatic Quandary. In: *Coin World*, No. 235 (Oct. 14, 1964), p. 56, illus.

Contrary to the generally accepted reports of early historians that there exists no actual portrait of Christopher Columbus, Guren states that after intensive research, the European numismatist Richard Gaetgens identifies the portrait on a 50 mm. medal, attributed to the sculptor Guido Mazzoni (d. 1518), as that of the famed navigator. BPS

Hawaii Association Releases Capt. Cook Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 8 (August, 1964), p. 2358, illus.

A high relief medal, described and illustrated, commemorates both the 185th anniversary of the death of Captain James Cook and the first coin convention sponsored by the Hawaii State Numismatic Association (1964). BPS

HERBER, OTTO. Andrej Peter, nato nel 1912. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1964), p. 144, illus.

Illustrations of six outstanding medals are included in this summary and discussion of the art of the distinguished Czech medallist Andrej Peter, whose works were displayed at international exhibitions sponsored by the *FIDEM* in 1949, 1957, 1959 and 1961.

HERBER, OTTO. Jan Kulich, nato nel 1930. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 126, illus.

In a brief discussion of the work of the distinguished Czech medallist Jan Kulich, Herber devotes particular attention to the artist's style. Illustrating the article are four medals, the themes of which express Kulich's broad appeal to lovers of life, poetry and humanity.

HERBER, OTTO. Pamětní medaile Státní mincovny v Kremnici (Andrej Peter). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (1963), p. 178, illus.

Herber describes and illustrates a bronze medal issued in commemoration of the Kremnica Mint's 635 years of coinage and 400 years of medal production, celebrated in 1962. The designer was Andrej Peter.

HERBER, OTTO. Scultore accademico Jiri Prädler, nato nel 1929. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 75, illus.

With considerable attention given to style and interpretation, Herber discusses the work of the distinguished Czech sculptor and medallist, Jiri Prädler. Prädler's most important medals have been displayed at international exhibitions sponsored by the F.I.D.E.M. during the past decade.

HERBER, OTTO. Václav Adolf Kovanic nato nel 1911. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 95, illus.

Reference to several distinctive medals is made in Herber's summary of the career and work of the distinguished Moravian sculptor and medallist, Václav Adolf Kovanic.

HIBLER, H. E. and C. V. KAPPEN. *So-Called Dollars. An Illustrated Standard Catalog with Valuations*. New York, The Coin and Currency Institute, 1963. 156 pp., illus.

This work represents the first extensive volume devoted solely to the series of United States exposition, commemorative and monetary medals of dollar or near-dollar size. Approximately 1,000 varieties are catalogued and illustrated, retail values being given for specimens in extremely fine (or better) condition; but being far more than a mere price catalogue, the work reflects the great amount of research undertaken by the authors on the subject of fairs and expositions of the past, many of which paved the way for American growth and expansion. An example of the historical and economic significance of the book is to be found in the authors' treatment of the Gold and Silver controversy, which includes biographical notes on William Jennings Bryan and Thomas L. Elder. FDC

Israel State Medal. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 1, (July-September, 1964), p. 17, illus.

A medal by the sculptor Dodo Shanhav, described and illustrated, honors the S.S. *Shalom*, flagship of the Israel Navigation Company. BPS

JUCKER, HANS. Goldmedaillen der Balzan-Stiftung. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 49 (Nov., 1963), pp. 16-17, illus.

The above Foundation, affiliated since 1962 with the Nobel Foundation, has in the past awarded thirty-six medals to persons from twenty-one countries. On May 10, 1963, the award for peace and humanity went to Pope John XXIII; for scientific achievement, to Karl von Frisch (Biology) and Andrei Kolmogorow (Mathematics); for arts and letters, to Samuel Eliot [sic] (History) and Paul Hindemith (Music). Jucker suggests that someday a numismatist should number among the recipients. DR

KAPP, O. Medaile na L. N. Tolstého. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), pp. 153-154, illus.

Described in brief are a number of medals and plaquettes issued in 1960 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of L. N. Tolstoy (1828-1910).

KOPAČ, VIKTOR. Spomen zlatnik. In: *Numismatické Vijesti*, Vol. 10, No. 20 (1963), p. 1, pl.

A gold medal, issued by the Italo-Venezuelan Bank in 1958 in commemoration of Marshal Tito, is described and illustrated.

KORSKI, W. Medalion norwidowski. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1963), p. 130, illus.

Issued in commemoration of Poland's distinguished poet Cyprian K. Norwid (1821-83), the above medallion, designed by the Polish artist Maria Prószyńska (now a resident of Buenos Aires), shows the effigy of the poet f.l.

LIPINSKY, A. Associazione Italiana degli Amici della Medaglia. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 30-32, illus.

After stressing the aims and purposes of the recently founded Italian Association of Friends of the Medal, Lipinsky describes and illustrates the first medallic piece sponsored by the Association. It commemorates the Vajont Dam disaster of October 9, 1963 and was designed by the eminent medallist Francesco Giannone.

MATT, LEONARD von and HANS KÜHNER. *The Popes. Papal History in Picture and Word*. New York, Universal Books, 1963. 239 pp., illus., pls.

In illustrating the above work the distinguished Swiss photographer Leonard von Matt has selected a group of authentic and documented portraits, most of which are photographic enlargements of papal medals and commemorative coins issued under the aegis of the popes themselves. The accompanying text begins with St. Peter and ends with the election of Pope Paul VI in 1963.

Medaglisti italiani contemporanei: Francesco Giannone e Mattia Monassi. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 32-33.

In a discussion of the work of the above medallists special attention is devoted to Giannone's medal commemorating Maria Barontini Settempedana and to the medal executed by Monassi in honor of Aegidius de Adria, O.F.M.

Medals Mark 50th Year of the Panama Canal. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 12, No. 22 (Oct. 26, 1964), p. 90, illus.

Following a history of the canal, from the initial proposals to its completion, are descriptions and illustrations of the various medals struck in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary, celebrated in 1964. BPS

MEER, GAY van der. Martinus Holtzhey's eerste jaren in Nederland. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (April, 1964), pp. 17-19, illus.

Martin Holtzhey, Sr., born at Ulm in 1697, died at Middleburg in 1764, is remembered as a prolific engraver of medals. He was admitted to the Guild of Silversmiths in Amsterdam at the age of twenty-eight, received an appointment as mintmaster of Gelderland in 1749, and served as mintmaster of Zeeland in 1752. Until recently, nothing definite had been known concerning the exact year of Holtzhey's arrival in the Netherlands; a medal relating to the transfer of the Southern Netherlands from Spain to Austria was thought to have been executed by him in 1716, and his next known work appears in 1728. From the writings of van Loon, however, the writer now furnishes proof that the above medal was executed in 1733; and records preserved by the Lutheran Community of Amsterdam show that Holtzhey came directly to that city from Ulm in 1722. HJE

MEER, GAY van der. Natter-herdenking. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 8-9.

The 200th anniversary of the death of the gem cutter and medallist Lorenz Natter (d. St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1763) was the occasion of a special memorial exhibition held at his birthplace in Biberach, Upper Swabia. Dr. Elizabeth Nau, chief curator of the Wurttemberg Museum, is at present preparing a monograph on Natter, some of whose letters are preserved in the *Museum Meermano-Westreenianum*. In the present article the writer quotes from biographical notes contained in L. Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* and mentions an exhibition of eighteenth-century gems, planned by the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet for the Spring of 1964, at which Natter's works were to be accorded a place of honor. HJE

MÍKOVÁ, Z. Medaile Zofie Demkowské. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), p. 9.

A discussion of the medals executed by Poland's distinguished medallist Zofia Demkowska, specimens of whose work have been displayed at exhibitions held in Paris (1960) and Poznan (1963).

MÍKOVÁ, Z. Novoroční medaille inž. Eduarda Polívky (Cyril Bouda). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), p. 57.

Described, but not illustrated, is Cyril Bouda's 1964 New Year's medal depicting Eduard Polívka.

MOUNIER, PIERRE. Les monuments de Paris dans la médaille au grand siècle. In: *Le club français de la médaille. Bulletin*, No. 3 (1964), pp. 12-14, 17, illus.

With the establishment of religious peace at the end of the reign of Henry IV, architecture in Paris entered a very active phase; as a result, some forty convents, twenty churches and numerous residences were constructed during the period 1610-1660. Mounier discusses and illustrates a number of medals on which examples of these seventeenth century buildings are depicted.

Nuevas Medallas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 42 (Jan.-March, 1964), pp. 100-102, illus. With English Translation.

Descriptions and illustrations are provided for a group of medals recently issued in Mexico in commemoration of the following: The State of Hidalgo; the American restitution, to Mexico, of the El Chamizal territory; John F. Kennedy; Charles de Gaulle's visit to Mexico (1964).

NUIX ESPINOSA, JOSÉ M. Medalla del cincuentenario de la excavaciones de Ampurias (1908-1958). In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 24 (1962), p. 347, illus.

A medal by the sculptor Antonio Llopi, struck in silver and copper by the *Talleres Vallmitjana* (Barcelona) and issued by the *Diputación Provincial de Barcelona*, is fully described and illustrated. It commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the Ampurias excavations (1908-1958) and was inspired by the ancient Ampurian drachma: (obv.), Head of Arethusa; (rev), a galloping Pegasus.

Nuove emissioni. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1964), p. 94, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations of two medals are included in the above note. The first commemorates the second session of the Ecumenical Council (Vatican City); the second, No. 7 in the Kings of Spain series, was struck in honor of Charles III.

POLÍVKA, E. Bedřich Skrbek (1860-1918), český numismatik a spoluautor díla: *Mince království českého, pamětní medaile* (Karel Špánek). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), pp. 56-57.

Designed by Karel Špánek and issued in 1963, the above bronze medal commemorates Bedřich Skrbek (1860-1918), distinguished Czech numismatist and joint author of *Mince království českého*.

POLÍVKA, E. Pamětní medaile k 80. výročí znovuootevření Národního divadla v Praze 1963 (František David). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), p. 30.

A bronze medal by František David, described and illustrated in the above note, commemorates the eightieth anniversary of the restoration of Prague's National Theatre.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Tiroler Schützenketten. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 8 (1964), pp. 63-66, 2 pls.

Two unusual Tirolese marksman's chains which Probszt describes and illustrates are of numismatic interest inasmuch as medals have been included among the numerous ornaments with which they are decorated. The first shows a gold medal of 1669 commemorating the marriage of Maria Theresa to Joseph II. HG

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. *Die Kärntner Medaillen. Abzeichen und Ehrenzeichen*. Klagenfurt, Verlag des Landesmuseums für Kärnten, 1964. 214 pp., 41 pls.

The tardy development of an established medallic art form in Carinthia can be largely attributed to two main causes: the Austrian emperors' preference for Vienna, Prague or Innsbruck as a place of residence (which deprived Carinthia of the needed royal patronage), and the adverse effects exerted by popular interest in the counter-Reformation. The province's first struck medals, issued during the reign of Maximilian I, bear portraits of the emperor or of his nephews Charles V and Ferdinand I; at the same time, cast medals commemorating other Carinthian personages were being produced in Augsburg. The above well illustrated catalogue, covering a period from the reign of Maximilian to the present time, includes some 900 specimens (medals, plaques, amulets and insignia) pertaining to the history of Carinthia. HG

SOÓS, GYULA. Madarassy Walter éremművészete. In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 79-87, pls. 5-6. With French Summary, pp. 112-113.

Beginning in 1920, when Walter Madarassy first enrolled at the School of Decorative Arts under the direction of the distinguished Hungarian medallist, Joseph Reményi, the author outlines three distinct periods in the development of the artist's style. Madarassy is now represented by some eighty-nine medals in the National Gallery of Hungary.

STANKA, K. Pěvec Jan Píšek. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), p. 25.

A bronze medal, fully described in the above note, was designed by J. Lichtag and issued in 1934 in commemoration of the Czech opera singer Jan Píšek (1814-1873).

SUTHERLAND, ALLAN. John F. Kennedy — Vale. Presidential and Russell Consular Seals. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Feb., 1964), p. 100.

Prompted by the recent acquisition of a specimen of the John F. Kennedy inaugural medal, the writer discusses briefly official U. S. medals and seals. The first such seal to be used by the United States Consular Agency at Russell, New Zealand (ca. 1840) depicted an eagle with olive branch in the right talon, arrows in the left, similar to that shown on the reverse of the Kennedy medal.

Ultimas acuñaciones de medallas. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 22 (April-June, 1964), pp. 357-362, illus.

Included in a group of recently issued Mexican medals, all of which are described and illustrated, are specimens struck in commemoration of the recovery of the territory of Chamizal, and the recent visits to Mexico made by General de Gaulle and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

VRIES, P. C. de. Jubilaris. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Oct., 1963), p. 46, illus.

A bronze medal by V. D. Kellen which the writer illustrates and discusses was struck in 1863 to commemorate Nicolaas Jacobus Godron's sixtieth year as an employee of the Netherlands Mint. Included in the article is a brief biography of Godron, born in Utrecht (1786 or 1787), died there in 1874.

HJE

WEILER, A. C. von. Stichting "Nederlands Economisch Penningkabinet." In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 7-8.

In addition to a miscellaneous collection of medals, the late Dr. W. L. Groenveld Meijer owned a specialized collection pertaining to economic subjects. These he placed in a Foundation devoted to the collecting and preservation of such pieces, especially those designed or manufactured in the Netherlands since 1900. By September, 1961 the collection was reported to contain some 220 specimens. Shortly after Dr. Groenveld Meijer's death in September, 1963, the Foundation and its collection were offered to and accepted by the Netherlands Economic Academy, which at the celebration of its 50th anniversary in November, 1963 placed the collection on exhibition.

HJE

WEISS, ROBERT. Nota sugli esemplari plumbei di medaglie Rinascimentali. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 71-72.

Lead specimens of renaissance medals are by no means rare. After rejecting the theory that these pieces may be considered patterns, and after studying the available evidence, the writer concludes that such specimens were used during the period of the Renaissance in much the same way that plaster casts of coins and medals are used at the present time.

Wellings Releases Medal Honoring War Heroine Laura Ingersoll Secord. In: *Coin World*, No. 231 (Sept. 16, 1964), p. 46, illus.

A medal recently issued by the Wellings Manufacturing Company of Toronto commemorates the heroic journey made by Laura Secord in 1813 to warn British forces at Beaver Dams of an impending American attack. The medal is the sixth in the series commemorating events of the War of 1812/14. BPS

WYSS, R. L. Vier preussische Goldmedaillen aus altem Berner Privatbesitz. Die Medaillen Friedrichs I und Friedrich Wilhelms I. In: *Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern*, Vols. 41-42 (1961/62), pp. 403-412, illus.

Four Prussian gold medals which Wyss describes and illustrates were awarded by the above rulers to citizens of Bern. The two older pieces, presented in recognition of services rendered in connection with Prussia's right of succession (1707), are the work of the Swedish medallist Raimund Faltz, appointed court medallist at Berlin in 1688; the two remaining pieces, awarded by Frederick the Great, were executed by Ludwig Heinrich Barbier, a baroque artist employed at the Berlin mint. All four medals are illustrated. HG

PAPER MONEY

BARTUNEK, V. Soutěžní návrhy na novou 50 Kcs bankovku. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (1964), pp. 24-25.

Described and illustrated is the new fifty crown banknote issued by the government of Czechoslovakia in 1963. The designs, recto and verso, are by V. Fiala, selected from open competition.

CAPOZZI, F. Nota sulla moneta patriottica del Secondo Risorgimento Italiano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1964), p. 128, illus.

An emergency 50 lire note which the writer describes and illustrates was issued by the Garibaldi Brigade at Padua during World War II in support of the campaign then being waged for the liberation of Italy. After the cessation of hostilities, specimens of these notes were redeemed by the Bank of Italy.

Le cedole mantovane. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1964), p. 75, illus.

While under siege from French troops during the first Napoleonic campaign (1796) the city of Mantua issued emergency paper money printed in black on common white paper (8 x 7^{cm}). A listing of the denominations, one specimen of which is illustrated, includes the values of 10 soldi, 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, 45 and 135 lire.

GAYTAN, CARLOS and N. S. UTBERG. *The Paper Money of Mexico 1822-1964*. Edinburg, Texas, M. L. Eckhart Co., 1963. 170 pp., illus.

The authors provide an illustrated, descriptive listing of Mexican paper money issued during the above period, together with indication of current retail values. The country's first currency, with a projected issue of two million 1 peso, one million 2 peso and one million 10 peso notes, appeared during the brief reign of Emperor Iturbide (1822-24).

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les billets de confiance de Mâcon et d'Autun (1792). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 376-378.

On the basis of pertinent documents discovered in the libraries of Mâcon and Autun, Habrekorn discusses the emergency paper money authorized and issued by the municipal councils of the two cities in 1792.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND and MARCEL TESSIER. Émissions de nécessité en 1940 à Laval, à Angers et au Mans. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 6, Vol. 5 (1963), pp. 130-140, pls. 14-15.

Illustrations and descriptions are provided for the necessity paper money issued in the cities of Laval, Angers and Mans after the German occupation of France in 1940.

HOOBER, R. T. Financial History of Colonial New Hampshire. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 8 (August, 1964), pp. 1039-1042, illus. Vol. 77, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 1203-1213, illus.

Twelve specimens of New Hampshire colonial currency, including the only early example of a note printed on both sides, illustrate this interesting and well documented historical survey. BPS

HUTCHINS, F. H. Minor Variations in Goldbacks. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Spring, 1964), p. 35, tab.

Changes in the location of the plate number and differences in the size of the serial numbers are listed among the minor variations found on gold certificates. BPS

KUPA, MIHÁLY. Carta-moneta del regno Lombardo-Veneto (1796-1866). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 99-103, illus.

Supplementing a descriptive catalogue of the paper money issued in the Lombardo-Veneto Kingdom during the above period, which includes illustrations of a number of interesting specimens, are pertinent notes, indications of rarity, a listing of locations (private collections, as well as museums) and a bibliography of nine titles.

KUPA, MIHÁLY. *Die grösste Inflation der Welt in Ungarn 1945-1946*. Dortmund, 1964. 18 pp.

Hungary experienced what the writer refers to as "the world's greatest inflation" during the years 1945-46. As an example of the complete deterioration of the country's monetary system during the period he cites the issue of a bank note in the denomination of 1000 trillion pengo. HC

KUPA, MIHÁLY. Mád város papírszüksegei 1849-ben. In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vols. 62-63 (1963-64), pp. 93-94. With French Summary, p. 113.

Up to the present time, the only paper currency denomination known to have been issued by the city of Mád (Hungary) during a shortage of fractional currency in 1849 was the 2 kreuzer note. Recently, however, contemporary municipal documents have disclosed that 6 kreuzer notes were also authorized, although no specimens have yet come to light.

LLOYD, R. H. Some Suggested Revisions for the Currency Table — July N.S.M. Page 1852. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 2384-2386. Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 2662-2665.

Using as a guide the table prepared by Nathan Gold a few years ago, the author furnishes a revised and more complete version for the benefit of collectors of small-size currency. BPS

MATZ, A. C. Politics and Paper Money. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 13-16, illus.

Specimens of the paper money issued during the 25-year dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo Molina show a change in the name of the Dominican Republic's capital city, from Santo Domingo to Ciudad Trujillo. The name Santo Domingo, however, was re-instituted after Trujillo's assassination in 1961. BPS

MUELLER, BARBARA R. Photography of Paper Money (I). In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Summer, 1964), p. 72.

The writer presents a clear summary of the various legal requirements and restrictions to which photographers of paper money are subject. BPS

DECORATIONS

GRITZNER, MAXIMILIAN. *Handbuch der Ritter- und Verdienstorden. Aller Kulturstaat der Welt innerhalb des XIX Jahrhunderts.* [Leipzig, 1893]. Graz, Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, 1962. 618 pp., illus.

The *Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt* at Graz (Austria) fulfills a long felt need in reprinting Gritzner, the *sine qua non* handbook in the field of decorations.

HUBREGTSE, J. J. M. De medaille voor eerlijke en trouwe dienst voor militairen beneden de rang van officier. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Oct., 1963), pp. 49-50.

Under the terms of a Royal Decree issued November 3, 1953, the Netherlands gold medal awarded to enlisted military personnel for faithful service, which was then being issued in gilt silver, could no longer be exchanged for a gold specimen at a later date. Nevertheless, the medal was still being struck in 18 karat gold as late as 1955/56. The writer believes that these gold specimens continued to be struck and given out because the same Royal Decree had also provided that a bonus was to accompany the award of the medal, except in cases where the qualifying period of service had been completed before January 1, 1953. When a recipient was entitled to no bonus, he is believed to have retained the privilege of exchanging the gilt medal for a gold one. HJE

IRWIN, ROSS. The Canada Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), p. 367.

Awards of the above medal, approved by George VI in 1943 in recognition of meritorious services performed by civilians or members of the armed forces, number only fourteen. After describing the decoration, the writer notes that it may be revived on the occasion of Canada's centennial, to be celebrated in 1967. BPS

LANZL, HELMUT. Ehrenzeichen des Landes Vorarlberg. Landesgesetzblatt 8. Stück vom 21. June 1963. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (1964), p. 76.

A newly established decoration instituted by the Austrian province of Vorarlberg in 1963 is bestowed in two classes, gold and silver, in recognition of outstanding service rendered to the province. Although different in size, both decorations show a red and white enameled cross, with provincial coat of arms in center, suspended from a red and white ribbon. HG

MÁLEK, S. Sovětská medaile "Za odvahu při požáru." In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), pp. 154-155, illus.

Fully illustrated and described is a Soviet medal first issued in Moscow (1957) in recognition of bravery displayed at fires. The reverse (foreground) shows a fireman holding a child, with burning building depicted in the background.

SENIOR, R. Association Badges .In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 105-106, illus.

Encouraged by Joan Martin's article *Association Medals of Hong Kong* which appeared in earlier issues of the *Circular* (Jan.-April, 1964) the author presents an illustrated listing of his own collection of badges of the Yorkshire Miners' Association. The specimens described represent twenty coal mines in the Barnsley-Sheffield area of South Yorkshire. RDC

MINT REPORTS

Netherlands. Ministerie van Financien. *Verslag omtrent te toestand van het Nederlands muntwezen gedurende het jaar 1962*. [The Hague, 1963]. 35 pp.

Despite the fact that the Netherlands Mint operated at full capacity in 1962, it was not always possible to fulfill the heavy demand for coins below the denomination of one guilder. Plans are now being formulated for modernizing the mint machinery, and as a temporary measure quantities of bronze blanks have been imported from abroad. No new silver guilders were struck in 1962, and although relatively large numbers of rijksdaalders (2½ guilder coins) were put into circulation, they reduced by only a small amount the number of notes circulating in this denomination. In addition to the usual statistical tables covering all aspects of coin production and circulation in the Netherlands, the report notes that a number of counterfeit pieces were found in circulation during the year. HJE

PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN COIN REVIEW (The Hawthorn Press, 15 Guildford Lane, Melbourne). Vol. 1 (1964), Nos. 4 (Oct.), 5 (Nov.).

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 15, No. 3 (1964).

BOLETIN NUMISMATICO. Organo del Club Numismático de Bogota (Los Aptdos. Aéreo 11687, Nal. 4114). Vol. 2, No. 7 (Sept.-Oct., 1964).

BOLLETTINO NUMISMATICO (Luigi Simonetti, Piazza della Stazione, 1, Florence). Vol. 1 (1964), Nos. 5 (Nov.), 6 (Dec.).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 19 (1964), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.).

CAHIERS NUMISMATIQUES (191, rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1^e). Vol. 1, No. 2 (Sept., 1964).

CALCOIN NEWS (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 19, No. 1 (Winter, 1965).

- CANADA COIN NEWS (62 Richmond St. W., Toronto). Vol. 2, Nos. 12-17 (Nov. 14, 1964-Jan. 23, 1965).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Society, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 9 (1964), Nos. 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.), Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan., 1965).
- CERCLE D'ÉTUDES NUMISMATIQUES. BULLETIN. (5, rue du Musée, Brussels 1). Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964).
- CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine). No. 54 (Oct., 1964).
- LE CLUB FRANÇAIS DE LA MÉDAILLE (11 Quai de Conti, Paris 6^e). No. 5 (Oct., 1964).
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). NUMISMATIC REVIEW AND FIXED PRICE LIST (123 West 57th St., New York 19). Vol. 5 (1964), Nos. 5, 6.
- COIN WORLD (P.O. Box 150, Sidney, Ohio). Nos. 238-249 (Nov. 4, 1964-Jan. 20, 1965).
- COINS AND MEDALS (10-12, South Crescent, Store St., London, W.C. 1). Vol. 1, No. 3 (Jan.-March, 1965).
- THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER (P.O. Box 2014, Little Rock, Arkansas). Vol. 5, No. 4 (June, 1964).
- THE FARE BOX (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 18 (1964), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 14, No. 4 (Oct., 1964).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua). Vol. 15 (1964), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11/12 (Nov.-Dec.).
- JOURNAL OF THE TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY (P.O. Box 194, Iola, Wis.). Vol. 4, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1965).
- ŁODZKI NUMIZMATYK (Plac Wolności 14, Łódź). Vol. 4 (1964), Nos. 7-8 (July-August), 9-10 (Sept.-Oct.).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 13 (1964), Nos. 10, 11.
- DER MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLENSAMMLER BERICHTE (H. Kricheldorf, Freiburg im Breisgau, Günterstalstrasse 16). Vol. 4 (1964), Nos. 20 (April), 23 (Nov.).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). Nos. 9 (Nov., 1964), 10 (Dec., 1964), 1 (Jan., 1965).
- NUMISMA (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Jorge Juan 106, Madrid). Vol. 14, No. 67 (March-April, 1964).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 72 (1964), Nos. 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.), Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1965).
- NUMISMATIC NEWS (Iola, Wis.). Vol. 12, No. 24 (Nov. 23, 1964) — Vol. 13, No. 2 (Jan. 18, 1965).

- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 30, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), Vol. 31, No. 1 (Jan., 1965).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 19 (1964), Nos. 3, 4.
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 13 (1964), Nos. 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.), Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1965).
- THE NUMISMATIST (Box 3491, Chicago 54, Ill.). Vol. 77, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), Vol. 78, No. 1 (Jan., 1965).
- PAPER MONEY (P.O. Box 165, Glen Ridge, N. J.). Vol. 3, No. 4 (Fall, 1964).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Dortmund, Chemnitzerstrasse 145). October, November, December, (1964), January (1965).
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Rüttimeyerstrasse 12, Basel). No. 56 (Nov., 1964).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (B.A. Seaby Ltd., 65 Gt. Portland St., London, W.1). Nos. 557 (Nov., 1964), 558 (Dec., 1964).
- SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO. BOLETIN (Apartado Postal 29856, Mexico 18, D.F.). Vol. 5, No. 44 (July-Sept., 1964).
- THE WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Whitman Publ. Co., 1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis.). Vol. 1, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1965).

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- ADELSON, H. L. and G. L. KUSTAS. A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I. New York, 1962. Rev. by D. M. Metcalf in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 84 (1964), p. 237.
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GENERAL

BAUER, ANTUN. Numizmatičke zbirke u pokrajinskim i lokalnim muzejima (The Establishment of Numismatic Collections in Local and Provincial Museums). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 11, No. 21 (1964), pp. 37-42, pls. 6-7. With English and German Summaries.

In a discussion of various problems connected with the organization and establishment of numismatic collections in local and provincial museums, Bauer emphasizes that such collections should strive to maintain a local accent rather than attempt to compete with collections in the larger museums.

BLOCK, LAWRENCE. The Esperanto Patterns. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 21-27, illus.

Shortly after 1880 Dr. L. L. Zamenhof created Esperanto, the only international language to make a lasting impression upon the world. In the above article Block describes and illustrates a number of pattern pieces struck at various times in connection with the movement; they include 1, 2, and 50 spesmilo coins, the Bickford half dollar and ten dollar gold pieces, the Argentum Universale talent and one-fifth talent, and the 1959 10 steloj denomination.

BPS

BOWERS, Q. D. *Coins and Collectors*. Johnson City, N. Y., Windsor Research Publications Inc., 1964. 213 pp., illus.

Although the author makes no attempt to present a detailed history of the subject, he provides an entertaining narrative, augmented by numerous coin illustrations and reprints of periodical clippings, which gives an interesting insight into the men and institutions that can be said to have formed the backbone of American numismatics.

FDC

CAENESEM, R. C. van and F. L. GANSHOF. *Kurze Quellenkunde des westeuropäischen Mittelalters*. Göttingen, 1964. 365 pp. [Translated from the Dutch].

Included in the above manual are useful sections, presented in the form of concise bibliographies, relating to numismatics (pp. 317-20), sigillography (pp. 321-24) and heraldry (pp. 325-332). LL

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. *Annual Report for the Year ending 31 December 1963*. Cambridge, 1964. 9 pp., 20 pls.

Of the 1,762 items acquired by the museum's Department of Coins and Medals in 1963, approximately four-fifths were accounted for by benefactions. Foremost among these was a generous gift of 106 Roman and 316 Greek coins, the latter from mints in Pamphylia, Phoenicia, Cilicia, Palestine, Persia, and the Hellenistic kingdoms of Macedon and Syria. A second important bequest included 770 coins of Assam and North East India covering a period from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century.

DEAN, W. A. Aluminum — a New Approach to U. S. Coinage. In: *Coin World*, No. 251 (Feb. 3, 1965), pp. 32, 34.

Among the advantages cited in favor of an aluminum coinage are the following: Supply, fabricability, abrasion resistance, corrosion resistance, appearance, the difficulty of counterfeiting and the comparatively low cost of production. One major disadvantage, on the other hand, would be that since no conventional aluminum alloy can approach the density of present-day coins, the vast number of automatic vending machines now in use, which operate on the weight principle, could not accept aluminum coins without compensating adjustment being made. BPS

DONINI, AUGUSTO. L'Italia e la moneta commemorativa. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 82-84.

In commenting on Italy's poor showing in the field of commemorative coinage, Donini describes the relatively few issues struck. By contrast, he notes that commemorative coins have been extremely well received in recent years in Luxemburg, Austria, the Vatican, Panama, South Africa and the United States.

Frankfurt/Main. Historische Museum. *Das Münzkabinett*. Frankfurt/Main, 1964. [14] pp., 100 pls.

Although not widely known, the numismatic collection in Frankfurt's *Historische Museum* contains approximately 100,000 items; besides being extremely rich in the coinage of Frankfurt (formerly a Free City), several other series (the Greek, for example) are well represented. The above catalogue, prepared by the curator, Friedrich Friedmann, for an

exposition of coins and medals sponsored in 1964, contains detailed descriptions of individual specimens, complete with bibliographical references. In addition, the plate illustrations give an excellent impression of the quality and scope of the collection. HG

GEIGER, H. U. Die Eidgenössische Münzstätte im Jahre 1963. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 55 (August, 1964), p. 141.

Countries without minting facilities, for whom coinage was struck by Swiss mints in 1963, include Israel, Liberia and Syria. DR

GELDER, H. E. van. Portretten op munten en penningen. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 47-48, illus.

A discussion of portraiture upon coins and medals, from ancient times to the present day. Supplementing the text are illustrations showing the style of portraiture in use in the third century B.C., the fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

GERASSIMOV, T. S' 'krovishta ot moneti, namereni v B' 'lgaria prez 1960 i 1961 g. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 26 (1963), pp. 257-270. With French Translation.

Brief descriptions of contents are given for eighty-seven coin hoards found in Bulgaria during the years 1960 and 1961.

The Gold Franc of the League of Nations. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 42-43, illus.

The unique specimen struck to represent the "coin of account" of the now defunct League of Nations, now preserved in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at the United Nations (New York), is described and illustrated (enlarged size). The coin measures 11 mm. and weighs .3225805 of a gram of gold, struck at a fineness of .900. BPS

HENDERSON, KENNETH. Nickel — the Logical Alternate for U. S. Coinage Metal. In: *Coin World*, No. 251 (Feb. 3, 1965), pp. 78, 83, illus.

Should the use of silver in the manufacture of United States coinage be discontinued, nickel, the writer suggests, would constitute the ideal replacement. The metal is described as the world's most popular coinage material, having been used by no less than 140 different countries since 1850. As in the case of aluminum, however, one of the greatest problems to be faced would be the adjustments necessitated by the present wide use of vending machines designed to accept coins of heavier weight. BPS

KARAGEORGHIS, VASSOS. Chronique des fouilles à Chypre en 1963. VI: Monnaies. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 88, Pt. 1 (1964), p. 308, illus.

Among a number of coins acquired by the Cyprus Museum in 1963 the writer singles out for special mention a silver stater of Salamina issued by Evagoras I and four issues of Vespasian. Also reported is the discovery at Ayii Anargyri (1963) of a hoard containing 598 Islamic and medieval European silver coins.

MANCINI, MARIO. La monetazione in Foligno durante i secoli. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 10-12.

A brief monetary history of Foligno is arranged and presented under the following headings: Roman Period (200 B.C. to 476 A.D.); Byzantine Period and Barbaric Invasions (478-888); Feudal Period (888 to 1152); Papal Period (1439-1860).

MATHEWS, J. T. What Coin is This? In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (June, 1964), pp. 139-148.

The subject of coin identification and classification is examined in some detail under the following headings: Size, shape, composition, weight, edge, obverse and reverse designs, date.

MAZARD, JEAN. Reproduction de monnaies sur des timbres suisses. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (Nov., 1964), p. 399.

While reporting the recent issue of Swiss stamps on which coins are depicted the writer mentions similar French and Greek issues.

Nuova sistemazione del Medagliere della Smithsonian Institution di Washington. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 153-154, illus.

A report on the newly arranged exhibition of coins and medals in the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), with especial attention given to the new exhibition cases which have been installed. Two illustrations are included. One shows the five vitrines devoted to the history of money (from its origin to the Middle Ages), the other depicts the vitrine featuring the coinage of ancient Rome.

PORTEOUS, JOHN. *Coins*. New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1964. 128 pp., illus., pls.

Through his scholarly approach to the subject the author proves the value of numismatics, not only as a worthwhile field of study in itself but as an ancillary science for students of art, history and economics. In a richly illustrated volume, including a number of plates reproduced in full color, the coinages of the ancient, medieval and modern worlds are studied from a three-fold point of view: artistry of design and execution, iconographical value, and historical and/or economic importance.

Reference is made in a final note to coins of the Free City of Danzig and to a recent portrait issue of King Gustav VI of Sweden, the qualities of which clearly prove that "coinage can still achieve distinction in a city state or under the critical eye of an artistic monarch." FDC

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Osud numismatické sbírky A. Bočka. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1964), p. 74.

A brief description is given of the coin collection assembled by the Moravian historian and archivist Antonin Boček (1802-1847). Now part of the numismatic section of the Moravian Museum at Brno, the collection is described as being especially rich in bracteates, solidi and Czech grosh.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Der Begründer des Hauses Rothschild als Münzhändler. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (1964), pp. 81-85.

In an article based largely on a work by the late Egon Caesar Conte Corti, *Der Aufstieg des Hauses Rothschild, 1770-1830*, the writer traces the beginnings of the Rothschild fortune to Meyer Amschel Rothschild (born in Frankfurt, 1744), who at an early age developed an intense interest in coins. After establishing himself as a dealer, Rothschild came into contact with princes of the House of Hanau and Hesse and in time managed to secure an appointment as court purveyor to Prince William IX of Hanau, a position which quickly enabled him to gain the confidence of other contemporary ruling houses. HG

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Numismatische Lese Früchte. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 12 (1964), pp. 101-105.

The writer singles out a number of items of numismatic interest which appear in the eighteenth century diary of Duke Johann Josef Khevenhüller-Metsch. Especially interesting is the entry for March 15, 1752 in which the Duke describes a collection assembled by the Austrian emperor, consisting of 3,000 ducats and a cabinet of gold medals valued at more than 100,000 talers. HG

RUIZ, L. E. Paginas sueltas de un libro en formación: Las Colecciones Numismáticas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 43 (April-June, 1964), pp. 126-127. With English Translation.

In a brief discussion the writer names a number of distinguished collectors and numismatists and tells something of their publications and collections.

SCHWARTZ, DIETRICH. 50. Jahre freie Vereinigung Zürcher Numismatiker. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 109-111.

In the text of an address given before the numismatic society of Zurich (Jan. 30, 1964) the author recalls the group's inaugural meeting attended by Dr. Louis Naegeli, Dr. Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer, Mr. Johannes Blumer-Egloff, Mr. Emil Hahn and Dr. Felix Burckhardt on Jan. 28, 1914. Membership had reached a total of thirty-five by the winter of 1930/31, and since that time has been gradually extended to include areas outside of Zurich. Although no official dues are levied, contributions towards postal and other expenses are accepted from members. For some years, summer excursions have been arranged to various points of historical or numismatic interest and the group has stimulated and encouraged the depositing of valuable collections in the *Landesmuseum*. DR

Silver, the Queen of Metals. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (June, 1964), pp. 151-157, illus.

An article reprinted from the October (1962), issue of *Precision*, a house organ published by the Automotive Products Company Ltd. of Leamington Spa, England, recounts the wide use of silver throughout the centuries and makes specific mention of its use in coinage.

WENGER, O. P. *Les monnaies* [adaption française de E. Badoux]. Lausanne, Librairie Payot [n.d.]. 96 pp., illus., pls.

After presenting a brief history of coinage, studied in relation to the ancient, medieval and modern periods, the author provides information on the various technical processes involved and offers useful advice on collecting. The concluding portion of the work takes the form of an illustrated, descriptive catalogue of 236 coins spanning a period from ancient Greece to the present century.

YOUNG, R. A. Base Metals. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (March 1, 1965), pp. 94, 118, illus.

Numerous changes are evident in the composition of present-day coinage. Many coins that were once silver are now nickel, the old nickel values are bronze, and former bronze denominations may be anything from aluminum to zinc. Since nickel retains its appearance more easily and resists wear better than silver, it is said to have increased in popularity more than any of the basic coinage metals; but as the writer points out, advantages are to be found in certain others such as aluminum, stainless steel, zinc, iron and lead. BPS

ANCIENT

BREGLIA, LAURA. *Numismatica antica. Storia e metodologia*. Milan, Feltrinelli, 1964. 312 pp., 46 pls., diags.

This volume represents a study of the history and methodology of Greek and Roman numismatics. It deals with all aspects of the subject, from methods of striking ancient coins to the use of numismatics for the historian.

ILM

DAVIET, ROGER. Monnaies et datation archéologique. In: *Cahiers Numismatiques*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Sept., 1964), pp. 5-10.

The writer discusses at some length the proper use of numismatic evidence in archaeological dating, noting in particular the various precautions which must be taken.

DUPONT-SOMMER, ANDRÉ and LOUIS ROBERT. *La Déesse de Hierapolis Castabala (Cilicie)*. Paris, Adrien Maisonneuve, 1964. 104 pp., 30 pls.

André Dupont-Sommer publishes and comments upon an Aramaic inscription (fifth or fourth century B.C.) from Bahadırli in Cilicia which mentions the goddess Kubaba (Cybele) of Castabala; Louis Robert discusses the goddess and her cult during the Greco-Roman period. The name of the city is Hierapolis, the sacred city, not Hieropolis, the city of the sanctuary. On the basis of the literary, epigraphical and numismatic evidence, the authors discuss the goddess, her cult, and the actual site of Hierapolis Castabala. This is followed by a catalogue of the city's coins — all of bronze — which extend from the time of Antiochos IV to the third century A.D.

ILM

GERASSIMOV, T. Edin Falshiv Medal'on s Imeto na gard Deultum. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 26 (1963), pp. 275-277, illus. With French Summary.

A medallion in the numismatic collection at Plovdiv, bearing the name of the Thracian city of Deultum, is readily identified as a false specimen from the careless manner in which numerous details of the reverse design have been executed. The counterfeiter had attempted to reproduce a sacrificial scene which appears on a sestertius of Domitian.

GERASSIMOV, T. Podrazhaniia na tetradrachmite na peonskii tsar Patrai (335-315). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 26, (1963), pp. 270-272, illus. With German Summary.

Four coins, imitations of tetradrachms issued by Patraios, King of Paeonia, are described and illustrated. The author notes that imitations of this type, struck by the Paeonian tribe of the Agriani, are normally found in territory occupied by the Agriani along the upper course of the Strymon.

HAAK, A. C. *Gold Coins of the Royal Netherlands Academy*. Amsterdam, North-Holland Publishing Company, [1964]. 51 pp., illus.

Together with a descriptive catalogue of the gold coins in the Netherlands Academy, most of which are of Greek or Roman origin, the author provides a useful history of the collection.

HAATVEDT, R. A. and E. E. PETERSON. *Coins from Karanis. The University of Michigan Excavations 1924-1935*. Ann Arbor, The Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, 1964. 399 pp., 11 pls.

Although many pieces were illegible, more than 30,000 coins were brought to light in the course of the above excavations. Included in the catalogue are the 26,796 specimens now in the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, exclusive of some 4500 corroded and illegible pieces and 200 well preserved coins which were kept by the Egyptian government. Some 282 specimens are of Ptolemaic origin (Ptolemy II to Cleopatra VII), 24,257 are Alexandrian (Augustus to 296 A.D.), 1321 are Roman Imperial (Domitian to Theodosius II) and 2 are Byzantine (Justinian I and Heraclius). There are, in addition, 13 nome coins and 11 lead tokens. Of the catalogued specimens, 24,747 were contained in 38 hoards of varying size deposited between 86-84 B.C. and the first half of the fifth century.

ILM

HANSON, R. S. Paleo-Hebrew Scripts in the Hasmonean Age. In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 175 (Oct., 1964), pp. 26-42.

The conclusions reached by Hanson after study and examination of the paleo-Hebrew scripts as they appear during the Hasmonean Age are summarized as follows: "On the Hasmonean coins we see a script developed beyond the scripts of the sixth century B.C. The Hasmonean coin scripts are not merely an archaizing revival of the pre-exilic scripts. It is obvious that the old Hebrew script was preserved in some circles, that many letter forms had undergone change, and that the Hasmonean coin engravers had as their model a Hebrew script which was in use in their day . . . The scripts of the Qumran fragments in paleo-Hebrew and the Hasmonean coin scripts are definitely related. In fact, there are many instances where one can see the form of an individual letter in evolution and see that evolution paralleled in both scripts . . . In conclusion we can say that, despite the overwhelming influence of the Aramaic script among Jewish scribes from the Persian period onward, the old Hebrew script was preserved and continued to pursue its own unique development on into the Christian era."

JENKINS, G. K. and R. B. LEWIS. *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins*. London. The Royal Numismatic Society, 1963. 140 pp., 38 pls.

The whole body of Carthaginian gold and electrum, which began early in the fourth century and continued until the eve of the destruction of the city, is here assembled and analyzed. While the authors do not claim to have included every existing specimen, it is unlikely that anything of real importance has been omitted. Sections pertaining to metal content, types and metrology precede the systematic discussion of the eighteen groups into which the coinage is divided. Most of them are attributed to Carthage, but VII is Sicilian, XI is coinage of the military revolt, XII was issued by the Barcids in Spain, XVI is Hannibal's Campanian coinage and XVII is Sardinian. Various kinds of internal evidence are relied upon, and comparison is made with the silver and bronze, pertinent specimens of which are illustrated on three of the plates. Following a listing of hoards, die statistics, tables relating to metal content and a concordance with Müller is the catalogue proper, in which descriptions of varieties are superseded by schematic representations of the type and its odd distinguishing pellets. ARB

KLIMOWSKY, E. W. Sonnenschirm und Baldachin. Zwei Sinnbilder der irdischen und himmlischen Würde, insbesondere auf antiken Münzen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 55 (August, 1964), pp. 121-134, illus.

The parasol, man's defense against the sun, denotes the rank of the person shaded, when held by another. The roof, man's defense against the elements, is epitomized by the baldachino. The two are used almost interchangeably in representations (mostly on coins), yet are basically very different. The parasol appears mostly on Indian coins, as early as the fourth century of the present era. The "mushroom" shape symbolizes the curve of the sky (and therefore has affinities with the baldachino), while the "flat-top" is for practical use only. In the east the parasol is always held over royalty; or, in the provinces, over representatives of royalty; in the case of Assyrian and Persian kings, it marks the position of authority from which justice was dispensed. Thus Herod Agrippa, after achieving the rank of king, placed a parasol on his coins.

The baldachino, a schematized building, was used on Persian royal monuments and on Byzantine ivories. In India, the chhatra (royal umbrella) type on coins begins with Chandragupta (A.D. 375-414), but is also used on reliefs representing the Buddha. The baldachino is placed over the thrones of popes and of Cardinals elsewhere than in Rome; when the papacy is vacant, a parasol is substituted. DR

LAFaurie, JEAN. Trésor de Ville-Dommange (Marne). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 8 (Oct., 1964), pp. 391-392.

Seven silver coins from the Anatole de Barthélémy collection which were recently acquired by the French Cabinet formed part of a small hoard discovered in a tomb at Ville-Dommange at the end of the nineteenth

century. Issued during the period 500-520, the coins are described as crude imitations of solidi, tremisses and siliquas bearing the names, more or less distorted, of Valentinian III, Avitus, Julius Nepos and Anastasius. Weights of the seven specimens vary between .20 and .35 gr.

PEGAN, EFREM. Najdba numisijskih novcev iz okolice Obrovca v srednji Dalmaciji. In: *Bulletin d'archéologie et d'histoire dalmates*, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 154-155, pl.

Although dispersed soon after discovery, a hoard of Numidian coins found at a site between Obrovac and Starigrad (Central Dalmatia) in 1958/59 is known to have contained more than forty specimens. Four of these, which the writer was able to obtain, are described in full with bibliographical references to Mazard (*Corpus Nummorum Numidiae Mauretaniaeque*, Paris, 1955).

PIRON, DANIEL. Découvertes de monnaies isolées à Jarnac (Charente). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (Nov., 1964), pp. 400-401.

A listing of twenty-three coins found at Jarnac (Charente) includes three Gallic bronze pieces, as well as bronze issues of Augustus (6), Tiberius (2), Vitellius (1) and Vespasian (1).

SEYRIG, HENRI. Antiquités syriennes. 83: Dieux de Tyr. In: *Syria*, Vol. 40 (1963), pp. 19-28, pl. 2, illus.

The great gods of Tyre were Baalshamen (Zeus), Astarte (Asteria or Astronoë) and Melqart. The writer discusses their relationship on the basis of a passage in Eudoxus of Cnidus. ILM

SOUTOU, ANDRÉ. Les relations transpyrénéennes aux deux premiers siècles avant Jésus-Christ d'après les documents numismatiques. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 15, Fascs. 4-5 (July-Sept., 1963), pp. 324-330, pls. 66-68.

With the aid of maps, the author describes find-spots (in France) of certain Celtiberian issues and discusses the coins' source of origin. To show the respective areas in which such pieces circulated, various sectors north of the Pyrenees are designated: for example, coins from the western part of Spain travel to the southwestern corner of France and those from eastern Spain to the areas directly to the north. No Gallic coins penetrate into Spain. A postscript presents some additions to an earlier study of the coins with the legend NMY (*Ogam*, 1962, 131-142). ILM

WALKER, JOHN. A New Katabanian Coin from South Arabia. In: *Eretz-Israel*, Vol. 7: L. A. Mayer Memorial Volume (Jerusalem, 1964), p. 127, illus.

A scyphate silver piece of the usual type but with a new name, which

Walker transliterates Damar'alay Dubyān. The mint name is Ḥarfb. The coin is to be assigned to the 1st-2nd centuries A.D. GCM

WEAR, T. G. *Ancient Coins. How to Collect for Fun and Profit*. New York, Doubleday, 1965. 152 pp., illus.

The author recounts the story of coinage in the ancient world, giving descriptions of the denominations issued by Greece and Rome during a period beginning in the sixth century B.C. and ending in A.D. 476. Interesting chapters are devoted to the gods and rulers depicted on the coinage, and there is a discussion of forgeries (both official and unofficial) which includes an account of the activities of the notorious counterfeiter Carl Wilhelm Becker. An appended list of valuations will be of use to collectors of the ancient series. FDC

WILLEY, R. C. The Coins of Palestine in Biblical Times. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (1964), pp. 287-293, illus.

The fact that Greek, Roman and Jewish coins were all circulating in Palestine at the time of the birth of Christ leads the author to speculate on the identity of various pieces mentioned in the Bible (e.g., "the denarius shown to Christ" and "the thirty pieces of silver"). FDC

Winterthur. Stadtbibliothek. Münzkabinett. *Antike Kleinkunst in Winterthur. Ausstellung . . . vom 12. Juni bis 25. Oktober 1964. Teil II: Münzen*. Winterthur, 1964. [58] pp., [12] pls.

Included in a detailed catalogue are the contents of the sixteen vitrines displayed at the above exhibition: (1) A series of coins depicting the history of coinage in antiquity; (2) Southern Italy; (3) Sicily; (4) Syracuse; (5) Thrace and the northern coast of the Euxine; (6) Macedonia; (7) Thessaly and Central Greece; (8) Peloponnese and Cyclades; (9) and (10) Asia; (11) Hellenistic Rulers; (12) Greek coins of Roman times; (13) Roman Republican coins; (14) Early Empire; (15) High Empire; (16) Late Empire. Selected specimens are illustrated on the plates. ILM

GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. Philippi in Macedonia. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 29-52, pls. 6-11.

Krenides, settled by Thasians in 360/59 B.C. and resettled by Philip in 357 B.C., minted civic gold and silver until 345 B.C. when Thessaly lost her independence. On the basis of new evidence furnished by the Drama hoard, Bellinger suggests that Philippi continued to strike civic bronze, in addition to royal Macedonian bronze, after 345. JMB

BLOESCH, HANSJÖRG. Noch einmal Skione. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 59-61, illus.

Four small coins of Skione (obv., head of youth; rev., cluster of grapes) illustrate the difficulty of establishing precise nomenclature for such issues. The two inscribed specimens show the Protesilaus head l.; the anepigraphic pieces show the head r. Since later types also have the same change, and are stylistically in accord, these can safely be assigned to Skione. Bloesch dates the coins to the period 470-420. DR

Boston. Museum of Fine Arts. *Greek Coins, 1950 to 1963*. Boston, The Museum. 1964. 78 pp., 30 pls.

An illustrated catalogue of all Greek Coins acquired by the above museum between 1950 and 1963. Three plates are devoted to the Greek west, three to Macedonia, Thrace and Olbia, two to mainland Greece, three to Crete with Melos and Paros, ten to Asia Minor with Cyprus, three to the Seleucids, one to the Near East, one to the Far East and one to Egypt and Cyrenaica, clearly showing the eastern interest of the museum. Completing the work are a plate showing five enlargements, a list of surviving lead trial pieces (two of which are among the museum's acquisitions) and a listing of the coins in the regular Museum Catalogue which have been sold. ILM

BREGLIA, LAURA. Presentazione di uno statere incuse di Poseidonia. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 3-7, illus.

On the basis of style, and the ethnic POSEIDANI, an incuse stater of Poseidonia in southern Italy is dated to ca. 500 B.C. and is thus among the last issues of this coinage. ILM

CHRIST, KARL. Die Griechen und das Geld. In: *Saeculum*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (1964), pp. 214-229.

Among the ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean world, the Greeks undoubtedly did most to spread the use of coinage. They can be credited with the development of numismatic art, and were the first to recognize the economic and social aspects of money as a medium of exchange. By the use of extensive reference to the classical texts, the author further demonstrates the Greeks' awareness of the power of money as a political weapon. HG

DODSON, O. H. and W. P. WALLACE. The Kozani Hoard of 1955. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 21-28, pls. 3-6.

The authors analyze a hoard of twenty-seven coins (Chalkidian drachms, Athenian tetradrachms, and tetradrachms of Ptolemy I and II) from southern Macedonia, placing the date of burial at ca. 240-230 B.C. JMB

FRANKE, P. R. and MAX HIRMER. *Die griechische Münze*. Munich, Hirmer Verlag, 1964. 173 pp., illus., 20 pls.

Following a brief introduction are 220 black and white and twenty colored illustrations of outstanding quality, depicting a wide variety of Greek coins. The specimens selected range from Spain to Bactria (from the seventh to the first century). They are nearly all of gold or silver, and were chosen in illustration of the high artistic standards achieved by the early die engravers. Together with a detailed catalogue of the specimens illustrated (most of which are shown in enlarged size), the work includes brief essays relating to Greek coin values and to the methods of striking used in ancient times.

ILM

HOLLOWAY, R. R. Damarete's Lion. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 1-11, pls. 1-2.

From his analysis of the Syracusan Damareteion Holloway concludes that the lion in the exergue refers not to Africa but to Damarete's Emmenid father, the tyrant of Akragas, and to the Emmenid clan of Leontinoi. Syracuse and Leontinoi are thus represented as the victors of the battle of Himera. The work of the Damareteion Master, it is suggested, was brief and probably ended with his death in 479.

JMB

KRAAY, C. M. Hoards, Small Change and the Origin of Coinage. In: *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 84 (1964), pp. 76-91.

The evidence of hoards shows that the coins from sixth and fifth century Greek mints did not travel far, with the exception of two silver producing areas: Thrace and Macedonia in the sixth century, and Athens in the fifth, the Athenian "owl" type being widely dispersed throughout the eastern Mediterranean. Athens, Aegina and the Ionian cities minted a considerable range of minor denominations which were elsewhere so rare that they cannot have fulfilled the function of modern currency in serving local trade. Neither local trade nor international trade explains the invention of coinage. It was presumably a device instituted by governments to insure the receipt of value due and to facilitate the payment of their obligations. Trade was assisted by coinage but did not cause or control it.

ARB

KRAAY, C. M. Kunstwerke der Antike. Sammlung Robert Käppeli, Basel. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 55 (August, 1964), pp. 135-136, illus.

From the Käppeli collection of ca. 100 Greek coins, some of which have already been described in Schefold's *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*, Kraay singles out the following: F 8, a Macedonian twelve-drachma tribal piece, the closest parallel to which is a coin of Derronians in the Paris collection; it was probably found in Egypt, since it had at one

time been in the Dattari collection; F 12, from Stagira, with lion attacking another animal, in early style; F 13, an archaic stater of Poseidonia, restruck on one of Metapontum; the weight of this Olynthian piece is wrongly given (11.30 instead of 17.30); de Luynes 524, from similar dies, is a similar restrike; F 77, a stater of the Lycian dynast Pericles (380-362) from the Almaly treasure, struck over a head of Herakles in lion's skin; Kraay suggests that the original was a stater of Euagoras I (411-374) of Salamis; another such coin, in the ANS collection, was overstruck by Aspendus. DR

KRAAY, C. M. Zu einigen stempelgleichen Tetradrachmen aus Panormos. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 61-65, illus.

A series of nine die combinations from two obverses and eight reverses show successively the names of Panormus and Syracuse, and finally a Punic inscription. The second obverse die had been damaged and repaired, with (finally) *ziz* added; the reverse shows the end of the Syracusan ethnic. No. 7 in the list, dated between 425 and 413, with reverse copied from a Syracusan tetradrachm and inscription reading *EYMEHOY*, must have been struck shortly before the Carthaginian invasion of 410/9 since its reverse die is used with A2b, with *ziz* added.

While Panormus seems to have used types borrowed from Syracuse, Catana and Selinus, the palm on nos. 1 and 2 points to Carthaginian influence. If the Greek ethnic, Panormus, indicates that Greek was generally understood, it is surprising that the next group should bear the names of Syracuse and Syracusan die-cutters, which are meaningless for Panormus. Did the invasion of 409 eliminate all Greek elements? If one assumes that all these coins were struck at Panormus, then it is not easy to understand why the ordinary, partly used obverse A2 should have gone to another city after nos. 4 and 5 were struck. The writer makes no attempt to clear up the mystery of *ziz*. DR

KROLL, JOHN. The Late Hellenistic Tetrobols of Kos. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 81-117, pls. 18-24.

The writer analyzes a series of Koan tetrobols, dated ca. 145-88 B.C., which witness a distinct change from the conventional drachm-hemidrachm system to a bi-standard convertibility; i.e., to tetrobols in the Koan-Rhodian standard and hemidrachms in the Attic. The names on the reverses are thought to refer to individuals who contributed to the cost of minting and thus received recognition for their service. JMB

LEOGRANDE. Locri. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1964), pp. 215-216, illus.

A descriptive listing includes the principal Greek coin types struck at

Locri (4th century B.C. to 268 A.D.) in gold, silver and bronze.

MERKER, I. L. Notes on Abdalonymos and the Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 13-20.

Merker reviews the studies by E. T. Newell on the Alexandrian coinage of Sidon and Ake, both in relation to other studies and in correlation to a Sidonian issue with Ptolemais types which, dated 312 B.C., confirms Newell's dating. He then raises the question as to which era the Sidonian coinage is to be dated, and reviews the case for Alexander's establishment of Abdalonymos as a local ruler. JMB

MILDENBERG, LEO. Von der Kunst der griechischen Kleinmünzen. In: *Festschrift für Dr. Erich Madsack zum 75. Geburtstag* (Hanover, 1964), 20 pp., 4 pls.

Illustrations of fifteen litrae and obols from the author's own collection supplement this discussion of the artistry incorporated in the designs of the smaller Greek silver coins. HG

MISSERE, GIANLUIGI and ALDA MARIA MALAGOLI. Una moneta di bronzo di epoca imperiale per Tralles Lydiae. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 3-4, illus.

A hitherto unpublished Greek imperial bronze, described and illustrated in the above note, was struck by Valerian for Tralles in Lydia.

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. The Accession of Antiochos IV of Syria. A Numismatic Comment. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 63-76, pls. 14-16.

Regarding the identification of the boy's portrait which appears on Seleucid coinage, 173-170 B.C., the writer suggests that it represents the son of Seleukos IV, named Antiochos, who was adopted by Antiochos IV as son and co-ruler. A further suggestion made is that the coins of the child Antiochos antedate the coins of Antiochos IV by several months. JMB

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. Seleucid Coins from Cilicia ca. 220-150 B.C. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 53-62, pls. 12-13.

In revision of Newell's *Western Seleucid Mints* (Nos. 1251-1270) Mørkholm assigns tetradrachms of Antiochos III to the mint at Soli, Cilicia (gained by Antiochos in 197 B.C.) rather than to Tyre. JMB

NASTER, PAUL. Une série aberrante de créséides. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 364-365.

Four gold staters (and one trité) are distinguished from the general run of heavy gold croeseid staters. It is suggested that they represent the first coins of Croesus' new gold and silver coinage which replaced the older electrum coinage. ILM

SCHEFOLD, KARL. Herakles in Stymphalos. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 112-113, illus.

The writer suggests that the Herakles depicted on the reverse of the stater struck at Stymphalos in 362 — after its freedom from Spartan control — is not the one who disposed of the birds but who posed as one of the Tyrannicides of Antenor; the pose of the figure recalls the Harmodius of the group and the club pictured on the coin is not the weapon Herakles used against the birds. Herakles as a symbol of freedom regained, and the laurel crown for Artemis on the obverse, have not only a victorious significance but also show the supremacy of Athenian artistic inspiration. DR

SEYRIG, HENRI. Antiquités syriennes. 82: Une idole bétylique. In: *Syria*, Vol. 40 (1963), pp. 18-19, pl. 1.

A baetylic idol from Alexandretta which Seyrig publishes, now in Beirut, appears very similar to the baetyl of Zeus Kasios as represented on coins of Seleucia-in-Pieria. ILM

SEYRIG, HENRI. Antiquités syriennes. 84: Zeus de Bérée. In: *Syria*, Vol. 40 (1963), pp. 28-30, illus., pl. 2.

The cults of ancient Beroea are unknown, except for that of Zeus mentioned in a letter of the Emperor Julian. In the above note Seyrig publishes a coin of Beroea bearing a representation of the cult statue; the specimen dates from the time of Trajan and is preserved in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris). ILM

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Zur Interpretation von Cistophoren mit Gegenstempeln. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 92-94.

Sutherland takes issue with Thirion in his Group III on letters of the countermark, reading NC instead of AVG. The date for coins given by Thirion as 71 (or shortly after) at Ephesus is contradicted by an exemplar in the Ashmolean Museum dated 74. The only possible reading for a specimen in the American Numismatic Society's collection (published by the author in *Museum Notes VIII*, 1958, pp. 75-78) is IMPRES NC; possibly RES is for VES, but NC reveals Nicomedia as the mint. DR

TABARRONI, GIORGIO. Le due Aquile di Agrigento. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 3 (May-June, 1964), pp. 7-15, illus.

A brief discussion of the beautiful silver coinage issued by Akragas during the period 412-406 B.C. ILM

THOMPSON, MARGARET. A Hoard from Thessaly. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 77-80, pls. 17-18.

A hoard of more than 100 coins found near Tricca in Thessaly, dated by the writer to the period of the Third Macedonian War, is believed to have been buried not much later than 168 B.C. It contains Athenian New Style tetradrachms (196-169) as well as tetradrachms of Perseus (178-168), Philip V (186-179) and others from Thasos (early second century B.C.). JMB

THOMPSON, MARGARET. Ptolemy Philometor and Athens. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 119-129, pls. 25-27.

In a discussion of the relationships existing between royal patrons and Athens, especial attention is given to Ptolemy II Philometor and the bronze equestrian statue on the Acropolis (his gift to Athens in the mid-second century B.C.) commemorating the Ptolemaion. Evidence rests on *I.G. II²*. 983 and Athenian New Style coins minted in 152/1 B.C. under the magistrate Aphrodisios. JMB

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Die verstümmelte Emission des M. Mettius mit der Legende CAESAR IMP und den Münzbuchstaben G-H-I-K-L. Zur Auswertung der Münzquellen der Geschichte des Jahres 44 v. Chr. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 65-76, 4 pls.

The above series includes 151 specimens, struck from thirty-seven obverse and forty-five reverse dies marked with control letters G-L. Since all obverse dies are used with all reverse control letters, it is unlikely that letters A-E are casually missing. Plans for this series unquestionably included reverse dies A-E, but although not used here they were not destroyed; they were employed a month later, after Caesar's death, at which time the obverses were no longer usable. These Mettius coins must be compared with later issues. The reverse dies of both groups (A-E and G-L) were done by the same artists. Alföldi suggests that the course of events must have been as follows: The first obverse die of the G-L series is very close to the first Mettius issue with CAESAR DICT QUART; next follows L. Aemilius Buca with CAESAR IM.P.M, with crescent below the head. The emission following that of Buca was that of P. Sepullius Macer with CAESAR IMP and star behind the head. The inference is that the obverses with crescent and star were planned to be coordinated; these two were subsequently issued with the inscription CAESAR DICT PERPETUO.

Then the remaining reverses (A-E) of the Mettius coin were used with new, hastily prepared obverses after Caesar's death. These obverses are quite unlike those with the G-L reverses; at the same time, the whole reverse series A-L is homogeneous. The writer conjectures that the abandoned obverses read REX for IMP and that the head had a crown of some sort. The attitude of the people at the Lupercalia made such a type unusable. DR

ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. *Signum Deae. Die kaiserzeitlichen Vorgänger des Reichsapfels.* In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 11 (1961), pp. 19-32, illus.

In the *Panegyrici Latini* (IX, 25, 4 = XII) there is a passage telling of the honors accorded Constantine after his victory over Maxentius. Bachrens amended one part of the description to indicate that the Senate gave the Emperor a *signum dei*, but Mme. Alföldi now demonstrates conclusively that the text should actually read *signum deae*. The statue in this text is shown to differ from that mentioned by Eusebius. From the Trier solidi of 313 which show two female figures giving a statuette and a laurel wreath to the Emperor it can be seen that the *signum deae* was a statue of Victoria. On the coinage of the Constantinian period such a Victory is regularly shown standing on an orb. The size of the representation is always consistent with the size of the Emperor, and it is possible to estimate the size of the globus and the statuette which surmounts it as approximately 30 cm. From other coins it can be shown that this was a real statuette and not merely an artistic convention. Its representation spread to eastern mints as they fell into Constantine's hand. The connection of the statuette with Rome and the Senate is clearly established in the coinage of 325-6 A.D. on which Constantine is represented in consular dress or parade armor with the statuette. The type of the emperor with the globus surmounted by Victory with palm branch and wreath goes back in unbroken series to the reign of Pupienus (238 A.D.). Earlier representations of a similar figure of Victory without globus are known for Alexander Severus and Julia Domna, but these are not copies of a real statue. The fact that Pupienus, who was elected by the Senate without assistance from the soldiers, is shown with this statuette is further proof of the connection with the Senate. Such a statue stood in the Curia, and it is likely that the Senate presented similar small statues to Pupienus and Balbinus as part of their ceremonial adoration. The statue in the Curia, the *Romana Victoria*, stood on a column placed on a base at the rear of the podium. In front of it were the *sellae* of the consuls or that of the *princeps senatus*. The statue was probably placed there in 29 B.C. at the same time that the altar of Victory was placed near the entrance to the Curia. According to Dio Cassius, the statue was made

in Tarentum and was modeled on the Nike of Samothrace in commemoration of the victory at Actium. Since it was carried at the funeral of Augustus it must have been a bronze statue, but was probably gilded at a later date. A coin representation of the Curia shows such a statue on the pinnacle of the pediment, and the excavations in Rome confirm the location of the base within the Curia. After the death of Constantine the statuette was shown with the emperor only when he was dressed in his so-called parade armor; the orb alone was shown with the consular attire. The statuette had become part of the imperial insignia and is sometimes shown held by the personifications of Rome and Constantinople. The debate in 382-4 over the removal of the altar of Victory from the Curia permits an insight into the Christian attitude toward this symbol. The Christians held that it could be used purely as a symbol as long as it was not believed to have divine power. The statue was not withdrawn from the Curia at the same time that the altar of Victory was removed. It was only in 395 that the orb surmounted by a cross replaced the statuette as an imperial symbol. HLA

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Trésor de monnaies de bronze de Magnence et Décence. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 49-65, pls. 2-4, tabs.

A group of 458 coins which the writer describes, part of a hoard of 10,000 issues of Magnentius and Decentius, includes six new mintmarks for the Lyons series. The regular issues (327) show a weight of 4.47 gr. The imitations (131) do not exceed 3.17 gr., hence the moneyer made a gain of more than one gram per specimen; these coins appear to be from one atelier and show an axis which betrays fixed dies. The hoard indicates intense and well ordered activity in clandestine Gallic mints during the reign of Magnentius. GLK

BOERSMA, J. S. De Romeinse muntvondsten in de provincie Noord-Brabant. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 50 (1963), pp. 1-75, maps, diagrs.

In a descriptive catalogue the writer includes all the known Roman coin finds (both collective and single) which have come to light in the province of North Brabant. Supplementing the study are maps indicating the various find spots and graphs showing the pattern of Roman coin circulation within the province.

BRENOT, CLAUDE. Une "cassette" de monnaies constantiniennes provenant des fouilles de Novem-Craris. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (Nov., 1964), p. 402.

A brief discussion concerns twenty-six small bronze pieces, issues of Constantine and his sons, which were found in the course of the archaeological excavations recently conducted at Novem-Craris. Legible exergues

on eight of the coins show three as having been struck at Arles, two at Trèves, and one each at the mints of Rome, Lyons and Siscia.

BROZ, P. K. Nalaz rimskog carskog novca III stoljeća n.e. Kurilovec kraj Vel. Gorice godine 1944 (Hoard of Roman Imperial Coins found at Kurilovec, near Velika Gorica, 1944). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 11, No. 21 (1964), pp. 12-21. illus. With English and German Summaries, p. 22.

Issues from the reigns of Alexander Severus (222-235) and Gallienus (254-268) continue the descriptive listing of the hoard of Roman Imperial coins found at Kurilovac, near Velika Gorica (Croatia) in 1944. The writer notes that 980 additional specimens from the hoard, as yet undescribed, are in the Archaeological Museum at Zagreb.

BRUUN, PATRICK. *Studies in Constantinian Chronology* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 146). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1961. 116 pp., 8 pls.

On the basis of the numismatic evidence the Battle of the Milvian Bridge can be referred not to the generally accepted year of 312, but to 311. The coins also support the year 316 for the *Bellum Cibalense* against the traditional 314. The chronology of the gold coins of Constantine is worked out in impressive detail by relating the numismatic report to the entries in the literary documents — particularly the *Codex Theodosianus* — thus making it possible for the author to reconstruct the imperial itinerary and to prove the existence of a traveling mint. The study has as a major thesis the view that gold and silver minting under Constantine was closely connected with the Emperor and his court, and that consequently the imagery and legends on the coins take on added significance through being under close imperial supervision. The bronze is of special value in illuminating the relations with Licinius; it tends to be more explicit since it was struck continuously (in contrast to gold, which was struck only sporadically). A valuable table (p. 102) gives the emperor's itinerary, as well as the specific date and location of each gold mintage. An extensive appendix analyzes a hoard of 3797 Constantinian bronzes found in Delos at the turn of the century. The hoard shows the importance of the recreated province of Achaea to Constantine's strategy and is particularly valuable for the evidence it yields on the internal order of the mintmarks.

GLK

CAHN, H. A. Trésor d'argenterie et de monnaies en argent à Kaiseraugst. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), pp. 42-45, illus.

Included in an inventory are the contents of the hoard of Roman silver coins and artifacts discovered in 1962 at Kaiseraugst, a small village on the Rhine situated some 10 km. east of Basel. The listing includes seven-

teen medallions, five small medallions and 163 denarii, issued by Diocletian, Constantine I, Constantius II and Constans.

CARTER, G. F. and W. H. CARTER. Chemical Analysis of a Plautia Denarius. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 560 (Feb., 1965), pp. 58-60.

While analyzing a group of twenty Roman Republican denarii by X-ray fluorescence the authors discovered a denarius of A. Plautius composed primarily of a tin-antimony alloy. Because of the coin's composition, and the fact that it was purchased from a reliable source, they discount the possibility of its being a post-Roman counterfeit and consider it either a skillful contemporary forgery or one struck from the original dies. FDC

CIRAMI, GIACOMO. Consecratio. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), p. 169.

The writer discusses briefly the post mortem deification of Roman emperors, the attendant rites and ceremonies, and the legend CONSECRATIO which appears upon the coinage.

FLÉRON, JOSEPH. Nouvelles recherches sur le trésor de monnaies romaines de Petit-Rechain. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 271-284.

A hoard of fifty-five antoniniani, ranging from Pupienus to Valerian II, carefully catalogued. The total absence of coins of Postumus suggests that the hoard was probably buried (ca. 259/260) in reaction to his inroads into the province. Twenty-two other hoards are known from this same period. GLK

Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland. Abteilung 2, Baden-Württemberg. Band 2: Südbaden, bearbeitet von Karl Christ. Berlin, Verlag Gebr. Mann, 1964. 258 pp., map.

Under the arrangement and descriptive system established for the six preceding volumes of the above series, the plan of which was fully outlined in Vol. 7 of the *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* (1956, pp. 9-71), the author presents a listing of 335 hoards and finds of Roman coins discovered in the southern part of Baden. HG

Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland. Abteilung 2: Baden-Württemberg. Band 3: Südwürttemberg Hohenzollern. Bearbeitet von Karl Christ mit Beiträgen von Peter R. Franke. Berlin, Verlag Gebr. Mann, 1964. 274 pp., maps.

The extensive corpus of Roman coins found in German territory is continued with a listing of 344 hoards discovered in the counties of Southern Württemberg, bibliographical references being given to the *British Museum Catalogue* and Mattingly & Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage*.

HACKENS, TONY. Considérations sur le poids du denier romain vers la fin de la République. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 29-47, diagsr.

The author applies detailed metrological analysis to two late Republican series, the denarii of M. Volteius M. f. and those of Petillius Capitolinus. The results show the great care with which the coins were minted and reveal an interesting precision in weights as compared with the time of Sulla. The "normal" weight of the denarius appears to have varied from one period to another. GLK

JUCKER, HANS. Porträtminiaturen von Augustus, Nero und Traian. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 81-92, illus.

In contrast to coins, which are representative of whole populations, ancient cameos can be viewed as historical documents representing small groups of people. Their symbolism is bolder, and the glorification exceeds the bounds possible for coins and medals. The apotheosis of a living Caesar had already appeared in cameos by the time of Claudius and Nero, and its use on official documents is first known after the death of Titus. Most of the early gem cutters have Greek names, and most are known from the first century of our era. Dioscurides, who engraved a portrait gem of Augustus, was in the service of the latest Hellenistic kings, perhaps the Seleucids, the last of whom, Philippus II Philorhomaïos, was subjugated by Pompey in 63 B.C. Henceforth, Asia Minor failed to provide a climate of work for such artists, thus ending a long tradition which went back at least to Polycrates of Samos. Dioscurides helped shape the Augustan classicism with clear, precise form, soft modeling and elegantly restrained chiaroscuro which were his eastern heritage.

Among the specimens described and illustrated are two gems with portrait likenesses of Augustus, a damaged sardonyx in the University Museum, Philadelphia, depicting a young Augustus, a blue glass medallion from Ephesus in the Smith Collection (actually an Augustus of the Prima Porta type, but wrongly attributed to Tiberius), a portrait of Nero on an Indian sardonyx (from the Gans Collection), a graffito from a wall at the base of the Palatine, "signed" by Tullius Romanus Miles, and a portrait sardonyx of Trajan probably found near Carthage. DR

KURZ, KAREL. Nález římského solidu v Praze 6. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 219.

Kurz describes a Roman solidus struck at Ravenna by Valentinian III (425-455) which is now in the collection of the National Museum (Prague). The coin was found at Prague in July, 1962.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Une petite pièce d'argent frappée à Trèves. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), pp. 39-40, illus.

A Roman small silver coin, illustrated and described in the above note, bears the effigy of Rome, helmeted and draped, f.l.; the reverse shows the number X, within a wreath, and the mintmark TR. The coin is from the mint of Trèves and is now in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Brussels).

LIGOTA, C. Constantiniana. In: *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. 26 (1963), pp. 178-185.

Against the theory proposed by Maria Alföldi (*Signum Deae* . . . *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, 1961, pp. 19 ff.) that the *signum* mentioned by the pagan panegyrist is a statue of Victory, not of the Emperor, Ligota cites numismatic evidence to prove that it is the Emperor. ARB

MAGAIN, PIERRE. Variante d'un follis à la legende VRBS ROMA. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), p. 26, illus.

Magain describes and illustrates a variety of a follis with the legend VRBS ROMA found at Roche-à-Lomme (Dourbes, Namur), the reverse of which shows only one star above the wolf instead of the customary two. The coin bears the mintmark of the Rome mint, RBQ, and was struck between 330 and 335 during the reign of Constantine I.

MILLIAU, EDMOND. Denier hybride de Trajan trouvé à Liberchies. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), p. 28, illus.

A hybrid denarius of Trajan, found at a site known as Bons-Villers (Liberchies) in 1960, is described and illustrated. Although not previously recorded, the obverse is similar to *RIC* 242 and the reverse to *RIC* 166.

PEKÁRY, THOMAS. Zum Datum der Konsekration der Iulia Maesa. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 55 (August, 1964), pp. 137-139.

The date for the consecration of Julia Maesa, during 225 but shortly before her death (as suggested by Carson), is attractive but hardly probable. The *Acta* of the Arval Brethren (218-224) give only the number — not the names — of the persons consecrated, and consequently furnish no assistance. Herodian's statement need not mean that she died before Alexander's marriage to Orbiana. Coins from Marcianopolis indicate at least a likelihood that she lived until 229. DR

PICOZZI, VITTORIO. Alcune monete di Galerio Augusto comunemente attribuite a Massimiano. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 3 (May-June, 1964), pp. 3-6.

The eleven coin types described, formerly attributed to Maximianus, are now re-assigned to Galerius (as Augustus).

POCHITONOV, EUGEN. Nález mincí z doby stěhování národů v Turnově. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 219-220.

Seventeen Roman and Byzantine issues (including ten illegible small bronzes) are listed in a descriptive catalogue, together with relevant bibliographical references. The coins were found in the environs of Turnov in 1961 and are attributed to Gratian, Arcadius and Justinian.

RAHMANI, L. Y. Description of the Coins. In: *Excavations at Ramat Rahel. Seasons 1959-1960* (Rome, 1962), pp. 93-100.

In the course of excavations conducted at Ramat Rahel (1959-60) under the sponsorship of the University of Rome and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, forty-five ancient coins were brought to light. Sixteen additional specimens, the author reports, were too worn to permit exact identification, although on the basis of size and shape twelve of these can probably be assigned to the Roman Imperial coinage of the 4th-5th centuries.

RAHMANI, L. Y. Description of the Coins. In: *Excavations at Ramat Rahel. Seasons 1961 and 1962* (Rome, 1964), pp. 107-117.

Forty-nine ancient coins were discovered during the above two seasons of excavation at Ramat Rahel. Seven specimens, although too worn to permit precise attribution, are identified with the Roman Imperial coinage struck during the fourth and fifth centuries.

RAVETZ, A. Neutron Activation Analysis of Silver in some Late Roman Copper Coins. In: *Archaeometry*, Vol. 6 (1963), pp. 46-55, tabs.

When a group of Roman copper coins (including a denarius of Caracalla, twenty-four radiates from the third century and 122 issues of the fourth century) was analyzed by neutron activation, small amounts of silver were found in most specimens. Up to 364 A.D., the majority of coins contained small quantities of silver, but after this date the amount was so small that it seems unlikely that the state could have offered them as "silvered" or billon coins. A decline in the amount of silver used is apparent during the period 330-346; the amount increases slightly after 346 but after the space of a few years shows an abrupt decline. ILM

SACHERO, LUIGI. Sui "Contorniatii." In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 8-17, 4 pls.

After discussing the place of the contorniate in Roman numismatics, and

the varied interpretations of its use, Sachero provides a descriptive catalogue of the known types based on information taken from the writings of Eckel, Sabatier, Froehner, Gnecci, Cesano and Alföldi.

SALVATORE, GUILLAUME de. Ancora su Uranio Antonino. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1962), pp. 64-65.

In a letter to the editor of *Numismatica* the writer argues strongly against the view set forth by Remo Capelli, based on an earlier work by S. L. Cesano, that the aurei attributed to Uranius Antoninus are not authentic. Capelli had gone so far as to deny the existence of any authentic issues of Uranius Antoninus in either billon or bronze. De Salvatore cites a number of authorities, from Mionnet (1811) to Mattingly, Sydenham and Sutherland, who have accepted the aurei as authentic. Such pieces are to be found in the great collections of Berlin, Paris, London and Vienna. In the case of a specimen in Berlin (Cohen, No. 2) a note points out that it was originally acquired, together with a tetradrachm from the time of Uranius, from a peasant of Emesa. The author holds that there are authentic coins in gold, billon and bronze which can clearly be attributed to Uranius and that such pieces have been sold at various times by reputable dealers.

HLA

SCHLÜTER, MARGILDIS. *Kataloge der Münzsammlung des Kestner-Museums, Hanover. II: Goldmünzen der römischen Kaiserzeit.* 104 pp., illus.

Published in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Kestner Museum in Hanover, this work forms an excellent introduction to the gold coinage of the Roman Empire. The forty-six specimens illustrated comprise a valuable gallery of Roman portraiture, from Augustus to Theodosius II, and the descriptions of individual coins are enhanced by the addition of useful biographical notes on the various emperors and empresses represented. Among the topics discussed are: (1) The relationship between the standards of the gold and silver coinages, (2) minting privileges, (3) mint organization and striking techniques, (4) the purchasing power of Roman money, (5) legends and portraits on the coinage, and (6) the use of propaganda, especially as seen in the reverse designs. A useful bibliography is included.

HG

SCHWARTZ, JACQUES. La monnaie d'Alexandre et la réforme de Dioclétien. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 98-102.

The date of the first issue of the follis inscribed GENIO POPULI ROMANI is indefinite; but in the west, the mints which have been studied (Lyons, Trier and London), periodically cease to strike antoniniani — presumably to issue folles. In the east, where the antoniniani continued as fractional currency, the date is less easily established. The mint of

Alexandria is important because the tetradrachms preceding the folles were dated; so it may perhaps be possible to work from there to other mints. The beginning of the reform in Egypt coincided with the revolt of L. Domitius Domitianus, who struck both tetradrachms and folles. This revolt lasted from August (the beginning of the Egyptian year) 296 to the following March. For three years, 291-294, four officina letters had been used, but these disappeared in August, 294. Schwartz argues that there were two groups of officinae, one for Diocletian and Maximian, the other for the Caesars. At Alexandria, he suggests, the usurper found mints which had just commenced striking folles. He allowed three officinae to continue, but issued tetradrachms from the others for propaganda purposes since the folles were new. In the restoration which followed the revolt, western die-cutters were called in to make official portraits for five officinae then in service; thus it would seem that Diocletian's coinage reform, in Alexandria, should be dated to August of 296. DR

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Some Political Notions in Coin Types between 294 and 313. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 53 (1963), pp. 14-20.

In the first tetrarchy, down to 305, the Genius type stressed unity through the concept of *Romanitas*. Later, the growing competition among the rulers is seen in the appearance of a more personal genius (*Augusti, Caesaris, Fil Augg, Imperatoris*). The coinage of the years 294-313, although appearing sterile and rigid, shows subtle changes which reflect directly the shifting political realities of the day; thus it contrasts sharply with the issues of the previous generation which were so frequent as to be often devoid of meaning. GLK

THIRION, MARCEL. Le denier de la république romaine. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 33-34.

The history of the denarius during the period of the Roman Republic is summarized under the following headings: First Period (ca. 211 B.C.-A.D. 155); Second Period (155-124); Third Period (123-191); the Social War (91-79 B.C.); the period 79-31 B.C.

THIRION, MARCEL. Le monnayage d'Émilien et un antoninien retrouvé. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 17-18, illus.

In discussing the coinage of Aemilianus (252-253) Thirion describes an antoninianus and various sestertii which are either not mentioned — or at best, poorly described — in the *RIC*.

THIRION, MARCEL. Saint-Mard: Trésor (?) de pièces romaines en argent de la République. In: *Pays gaumais* (1963-64), pp. 109-116, illus.

The contents of a parcel of seven Roman coins found at Saint-Mard — one Imperial and six Republican issues — are described and illustrated. The Republican pieces are preserved in the *Musée Gaumais* at Virton (Belgium); the Imperial coin, issued by Augustus, is known from a note which appeared in *Antiquité Classique* (30, 1961, pp. 168-169).

THIRION, MARCEL. Trésor de Meux: bronzes de Vespasien à Commode. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 235-271, illus.

Thirion describes a hoard, mainly of sestertii, found in the region of Namur ca. 1919. From an original 800 pieces, 443 which were available for study are catalogued in detail. Among the more interesting specimens are a Greek imperial of Sabina and a "sestertius" of Crispina, probably a local imitation from a non-existent Roman original. Since bronze money of the first two centuries still circulated freely in Gaul after the middle of the third, the exact time of burial cannot be established with any degree of certainty; in this case, the closest estimate must be the first quarter of the third century. GLK

THIRION, MARCEL. Variante du denier à la comète d'Auguste. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), pp. 37-38, illus.

A hitherto unpublished variant of the denarius with the comet of Augustus, described by Thirion, was contained in the hoard discovered at Saint-Mard in 1963. The coin was struck at Caesaraugusta (Saragossa).

ULRICH-BANSA, OSCAR. Alcune monete commemorative di Cesare e di Augusto. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 87-98, illus.

An illustrated, descriptive listing of fifteen coins includes thirteen issued in commemoration of Caesar, two issued in commemoration of Augustus. No. 15 in the group is the famous *augustalis* issued by Frederick II in 1231.

VOLLENWEIDER, MARIE-LOUISE. Principes Iuventutis. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 76-81, illus.

Gems and coins display the care which Augustus took to secure the proper succession. Representations of Marcellus are difficult to identify, but portraits of Gaius and Lucius Caesar on gems may be recognized when such pieces are compared with coins; an intaglio in the South Kensington Museum shows the heads of both, exactly as portrayed on the coins of C. Marius of 13 B.C. A sard in Florence depicts the young Gaius galloping r., as on a coin of 8 B.C.; between the standard and legionary eagle, and directly behind the head of Gaius, stands a lance with the shield of the *princeps iuventutis*; Augustus, recognizable through various sym-

bols, sits on a lofty podium facing Gaius. A carnelian from the Medici Collection, also in Florence, portrays the two standing and facing as on the coins of 2 B.C.; the inscription CAES AUG appears at right, and the absence of titles hints at future possibilities. The style of the gems, which in composition and technique appears Italian rather than Greek, is inferred by the writer to be purposeful, reassuring the people of Italy of their essential unity. DR

WIEDEMER, H. R. and HUGO DOPPLER. Römische Münzfunde aus Zurzach. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 95-98.

From the Bronze Age to the Roman period, when it constituted a bridgehead at the Rhine and was on the line of the Roman advance under Claudius, Zurzach occupied a unique place in the early history of Switzerland. Among a group of coins received in 1962 by W. Basler, president of the Historical Society of Zurzach, were twenty-two Roman coins discovered during the Kirchenbuck excavations of 1905/06 — probably a foundation deposit. The coins fall into two groups, nine being from the imperial period, twelve from the fourth century; the remaining specimen is a dupondius of Antoninus Pius. The first group includes eight coins of Augustus (five from the mint of Lugdunum, three, with countermarks of Tiberius, from the mint of Rome) and one issue of Claudius, also from Rome. Such coins, paralleled by others found in the vicinity, indicate that Zurzach was probably founded at the same time as Vindonissa: i.e., near the beginning of Tiberius' reign. In the second group, eight coins belong in the Constantinian period, the others in the second half of the fourth century; there is a curious absence of coins of the tetrarchy. The probable conclusion, supported by other finds from the area, is that the reinforcement of the outpost of Zurzach did not take place until the time of Constantine. The authors provide a complete catalogue of the twenty-two Roman coins. DR

ZMAJIĆ, BARTOL. Rudnički novci rimskog carstva (Mining Coins of the Roman Empire). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 11, No. 21 (1964), pp. 1-10, pl. 1. With English and German Summaries, pp. 10-11.

During the period 98-180 A.D. a number of coins were struck for use in the Roman mines located in the Illyrian provinces of Noricum, Pan-
nonia and Dalmatia. The writer discusses the significance of these pieces and provides an illustrated, descriptive catalogue giving bibliographical references to Cohen.

BYZANTINE

BABELON, JEAN. El cristianismo en la moneda del Bajo Imperio. In: *Numisma*, No. 65 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 17-33, illus.

Babelon traces the Christianization of pagan symbols and legends — and the gradual use of Christian symbols proper — on the coinage of the later Roman Empire.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. La cronologia della monetazione consolare di Eraclio. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 99-102.

In an earlier article (NC, 1950, 71-93) the author attributed the consular coinage to Heraclius and his father the Exarch of Africa during the period of the revolt against the Emperor Phocas in 608-610. A. Cumbo (*Numismatica*, 1962, 3-9) has since attributed this coinage to Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantine in 613-615, 622-624 and 627-628. Grierson now defends his earlier position by citing three papal letters which show that Heraclius Constantine was made consul not in 613 but in 632.

ILM

HSAN NAI. A Byzantine Gold Coin Discovery from a Sui Dynasty Tomb near Sian, Shensi. In: *Studies in Chinese Archaeology* (Peking, 1961), pp. 172 ff.

The find included a solidus of Justin II, also an imitation of Heraclius with busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine. There is literary evidence for the circulation of Byzantine gold and Sasanian silver in China during the sixth century.

ARB

KOVÁŘ, BERNARD. Nález dvou byzantských mincí na Žďársku. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 220.

Two bronze Byzantine coins found ca. 1925 at the above place are described in full. The first was struck by Anastasius I (491-518), the second by Justinian I in 553.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Sous d'or byzantins de poids faible aux VI^e et VII^e siècles. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 29-31.

With reference to the relevant publications of H. L. Adelson (1957) and E. Leuthold (1960), Mlle Lallemand discusses the Byzantine light weight solidi issued during the sixth and seventh centuries. Included in a descriptive listing are eight such pieces acquired by the Brussels Cabinet since 1959.

SHAW, A. B. New Type Antiochene Follis of Justinianus I. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 1197-1198, illus.

A hitherto unknown follis struck at Antioch in the name of Justinian I is fully described and illustrated.

VISIGOTHIC

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Les monnaies visigothes: une variante inédite. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 19-21, illus.

From a group of six trientes issued by Visigothic kings of Spain the writer singles out for special mention an issue of Suinthila which varies slightly from previously published specimens. The six coins were recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Brussels).

EUROPEAN

BAERTEN, JEAN. Un gros au lion inédit de Pietersheim. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 21-22.

A hitherto unpublished *gros au lion* which the writer discusses in some detail is shown to be of considerable importance both historically and numismatically. The coin was struck at Pietersheim and was acquired by the Brussels Cabinet in 1962.

BAERTEN, JEAN. Le royal d'or attribué à Louis de Crécy et à Louis de Male. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 31-33, illus.

Chiefly on the basis of metrological evidence, a unique specimen of the *royal d'or* in the Brussels Cabinet is attributed by Baerten to Louis de Crécy and the period 1326-30. Although some numismatists had made a similar attribution, others had ascribed the coin to Louis de Male, Count of Flanders (1346-84).

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Nález mincí v Gemerskom Jablonci. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 241-242.

From a hoard of 645 coins found at Gemersky Jablonec (District of Rimavská Sobota) in 1940, 633 pieces were acquired by the Gemersky Museum at Rimavská Sobota. As shown in the descriptive catalogue, most of the coins were struck at Hungarian mints during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Nález mincí vo Vrbovciach. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 239.

A hoard discovered under unknown circumstances in the village of Vrbovka (District of Rimavská Sobota) in 1952 contained 145 sixteenth and early seventeenth century silver coins, struck for the most part at mints in Hungary and Bohemia. A descriptive catalogue is provided.

BEALS, E. The Von Gortz Dalers. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Winter, 1965), p. 12.

Struck at a time of economic depression, during the period which followed Sweden's defeat at the hands of Poland, Denmark and Russia in 1709, the Von Gortz copper dalers (known as "Calamity Coins" or "Money of the Poor") were very unpopular with the Swedish people since they could purchase commodities only at wildly inflated prices. Following the assassination of the Swedish king, Charles XII, in 1718, parliament proclaimed the redemption of the coins for 16 öre (one half their face value) in silver. Tens of thousands lost their savings in the debacle, and the instigator of the coinage, Baron von Gortz, was beheaded after a summary court trial.

BPS

BENEUT, GUY. Trésor de Dampart (S.-et-M.). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (Nov., 1964), pp. 401-402.

Together with a discussion of the coins, Beneut provides an inventory of forty-one florettes and guénars discovered at Dampart (Seine et Marne) in 1902.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Lippstädter Geld im Wandel der Jahrhunderte. In: *Klockaw, Helmut, ed. Stadt Lippe — Lippstadt* (Lippstadt, 1964), pp. 361-384, pls. 1-7.

The first coins struck in Lippstadt (Westphalia), during the reign of Hermann II (1196-1226), were imitations of the Cologne pfennig; when this coinage ended in 1528 it was followed by the issue of a large silver taler, now very rare, depicting the bust of Duke Simon V. Later, in 1622, coins known as *Pfaffenfeindtaler* were struck by Christian of Halberstadt — apparently for propaganda purposes — from silver plundered from the cathedral at Paderborn. Berghaus provides a listing of pertinent hoards, with accompanying map, together with illustrations of the known types struck at Lippstadt.

HG

BIANCHETTI, A. Vicende Storiche e Numismatiche del XV e XVI secolo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 189-190, illus.

With some attention given to contemporary papal coinage (Eugenius IV, Sixtus IV, Alexander VI, Leo X and Clement VII), the writer deals briefly with the religious crises, culminating in the Reformation and the Council of Trent (1545-1563), which plagued Europe during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

BUCZEK, R. Drogoradz, pow. Szczecin. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), p. 61.

A two grosh issue of Augustus II (1697-1733), found at the above place in 1960, is similar to Czapski 4597 but bears the date 1707 and the initials EPH. The coin is now in the *Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego* at Stettin.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Drobné příspěvky k soupisu nálezů mincí v Čechách a na Moravě. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 282-285.

Brief descriptions of find circumstances (when known) and content are included in the above listing of eighteen hoards found in Bohemia and Moravia.

BUZZO-MARGARY, PIERO. Le lire dai Savoia. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 13-18, illus.

Beginning with Emanuele Filiberto, the writer provides a monetary history of the lira issued by the House of Savoy up to and including the reign of Vittorio Emanuele III (1900-1946). Accompanying the text are illustrations of the principal types.

CABALLERO ALCARAZ, JUAN. Dineros de Alfonso VI. Una corrección de Heiss. In: *Numisma*, No. 65 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 9-16, illus.

Because of the large number of dineros of Alfonso VI which have come to light in recent years the writer is able to make various additions and corrections to Heiss: *Descripción general de las monedas hispano-cristianas* . . . (Madrid, 1865-69, 3 vols.).

CALCHERA, GIOVANNI. Le monete di acmonital hanno un quarto di secolo. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Nov., 1964), pp. 12-17, illus.

Illustrated, and discussed at some length, are distinctive specimens of acmonital coinage issued by Italy, the Vatican, Turkey and France during the period 1939-1964.

CHRISTENSEN, A. E. Birka-Hedeby myntene som kilde til skipets historie på 800-tallet. In: *Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum 1914-1964* (Oslo, 1964), pp. 7-12, illus.

The author's main concern is the historical value of the ship illustrations which appear on the Birka-Hedeby coins. Kolbjørn Skaare's numismatic study of these pieces, published on pp. 1-6 of the above work, will be found abstracted elsewhere in this issue of *Numismatic Literature*. LL

DANIEL, TADEUSZ. Czesłochowa-Zacisze. Skarb szelagów Jana Kazimierza. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 60-61, illus.

A group of 484 coins, acquired by the Czestochowa Museum in 1961, had originally formed part of a large hoard of seventeenth century pieces discovered at the above place in 1938. As shown in the listing, the group included 482 copper szelags of John Casimir (1648-1668) and two half-halers issued by the Bishopric of Wirtemberg.

DANIEL, TADEUSZ. Konopiska, pow. Czestochowa. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 61-62.

According to information supplied by the older inhabitants of the above village, an enormous hoard of silver and copper coins was found there during World War I but was soon completely dispersed. Seventeenth century copper pieces are still reported being found in the environs of the village.

DANIEL, TADEUSZ. Mstów, pow. Czestochowa. Dwa skarby monet z XIV-XV w. (Two Hoards from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries discovered at Mstów, District of Czestochowa). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 54-55, illus. With English Summary, p. 56.

The first hoard, found in a clay pot in 1961, contained 553 coins and 115 fragments. Among the Polish issues were 54 grosze of Wladyslaw Jagiello (1384-1434), together with 318 denars and 115 fragments struck during the period 1384-1444. The find also included 161 Prague grosh: 11 of Charles I (1346-1378) and 150 issued by Wenceslas IV (1378-1419).

The second hoard, discovered in 1963, contained 109 Bohemian grosh, 26 issued by John of Luxembourg (1310-1346) and 83 by Charles I (1346-1378).

DANIEL, TADEUSZ. Zabieniec, pow. Czestochowa. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), p. 62.

Although dispersed soon after discovery, a hoard unearthed some years ago at the above place yielded sixty-two coins, issues of the Principality of Warsaw, which were acquired by the Czestochowa Museum in 1963.

DIVO, J. P. The Coinage of Zug. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 1179-1186, illus.

In a descriptive listing the writer classifies the coinage issued by the town of Zug (Switzerland) between 1564 and 1805 under the various mintmasters responsible. Earlier listings had included only denominations and dates.

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. A propos du deux tiers de gros au cavalier d'Eudes de Bourgogne. II: Le trésor de La Rochelle. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (Nov., 1964), pp. 399-400.

In the first of two notes the author reports that the above denomination, as well as its subsequent imitations, were of light weight. The date of issue is placed at ca. 1317.

Note II contains a description of a small hoard discovered in January, 1964 in an old house located in the village of Longpeau (now part of La Rochelle). The contents included 2 demi-écus and 4 quarts d'écus of Louis XIII (1610-1642), 28 écus, 126 demi-écus and 8 quarts d'écus of Louis XIV (1643-1715).

DVORSKÝ, JIŘÍ. Druhá část nálezů mincí ve Zhoři u Polné. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 233-234.

Part I of a hoard discovered in 1905, during the rebuilding of a threshing floor at the above place, was published in 1957. A descriptive catalogue now provided by the writer includes the contents of Part 2, consisting of 233 halers issued by Vladislav II (1471-1516).

ERLANGER, H. J. A Hoard of Leeuwendaalders from Aintab. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 245-260, pls. 43-44.

A group of 115 lion-dollars, acquired by the American Numismatic Society in 1959, formed part of a hoard of 1300 coins found at Aintab (Turkey) while foundations were being dug for a new school building. Several hitherto unknown specimens found among the coins are included in the listing compiled by H. Enno van Gelder and published in the above volume of *Museum Notes* (pp. 261-281). Erlanger suggests that the hoard was probably concealed in the late eighteenth century. HG

FUCHS, RENATO. Monete dell' "Anschluss." Cenni orientativi sulla monetazione della Repubblica Austriaca con particolare riguardo alla serie monetale dell' "Anschluss" (1938-44). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 165-167, illus., tabs.

In a discussion of the coinage of the Austrian Republic the writer gives special attention to the period of the *Anschluss* (1938-1944) during which twelve denominations were struck. Illustrations, together with bibliographical references to Jaeger, are provided for the twelve types.

GEIGER, H. U. Geldwechsel im Jahre 1500. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 113-114.

A letter written by Erasmus describes a circumstance which is almost anticipatory of modern traveler's checks, inflation and Gresham's Law. Returning from their first visit to England, he and his company stopped at an inn which was apparently something of a "robber's roost" and when paying their bill found themselves short of local coin. When summoned to make an exchange of currency, the inn keeper refused some pieces as

short-weight, others as base metal. Eventually a scale was brought in for the purpose of verifying the values of the proffered coins. After half an hour of argument Erasmus, unnoticed, picked up the inn keeper's test piece and found it to be of more than current legal weight. Against this false piece, all of Erasmus' coins had appeared to be of light weight.

DR

GEIGER, H. U. Neue Schweizer Gedenkmünzen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 55 (August, 1964), pp. 139-141, illus.

Four recent Swiss commemorative issues are described and illustrated: (1) The memorial piece struck for the Swiss National Exposition held in Lausanne in 1964; the obverse was designed by the *École des Beaux Arts* in *La chaux de Fonds*; the reverse is by Gianfranco Bernasconi; (2) the memorial issue of the Swiss Non-Commissioned Officers Association, with obverse depicting Brandenburger's 1939 monument to Military Preparedness; (3) a commemorative honoring the 150th anniversary of Geneva's entry into the Confederation, struck from dies by Michel Schuepfer; (4) Winterthur's commemorative, marking the 700th anniversary of her acquisition of Civil Rights; the design, by E. Saluz of Winterthur, shows the seal of the grantor, Rudolph of Hapsburg, with appropriate inscription and dates.

DR

GELDER, H. E. van. Munten van de Republiek der Verenigde Nederlanden 1575-1808. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 49-50.

In a brief summary the writer outlines the history of the coinage of the Republic of the United Netherlands for the period 1575-1808.

GELDER, H. E. van. A Provisional List of Dutch Lion-Dollars. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 261-281.

Lion-dollars (obv., standing warrior, rev., lion rampant) were first issued in the Netherlands in 1575. Some ten years later, imitations were struck by a number of provincial mints, the only changes evident being in the coat of arms and the mint mark; by 1606, the lion-dollar coinage was accepted by the States General as a universal coinage for all the Dutch provinces. Included in the above listing are more than 600 varieties of dollars and half dollars issued during the period 1575-1713, arranged by county and city under the respective dates of issue.

HG

GERASSIMOV, T. Narodni nazvaniia na moneti. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Ethnographique Bulgare*, Vol. 6 (1963), pp. 319-332.

A listing and explanation is given of the various names which Bulgarians

have bestowed upon the Dutch, Austrian, Spanish, Polish, Prussian, Venetian, Ottoman and Russian coins which circulated in the eastern section of the Balkan Peninsula from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

GLUCK, HARRY and C. G. HESSELBLAD. *Artalsförteckning över svenska mynt med värderingspriser. Gustav Vasa — Gustav V 1521-1950 jämte förteckning över Gustav VI Adolfs mynt 1952-1964*. 6th ed. Stockholm, 1964. 128 pp.

This popular listing of Swedish coins, from 1521 to the present time, now appears in its sixth edition in ten years. The lists have been revised, enlarged and completed up to 1964, and valuations have been re-checked and brought up to date. It comprises a useful work for both scholars and collectors.

LL

GUIBOURG, E. Un atelier à Landévennec. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 8 (Oct., 1964), p. 391.

On the basis of an amended reading of a single letter (L, rather than H or V) which appears on an issue of John IV of Brittany (Caron, *Monnaies féodales* . . . p. 38, no. 59, pl. 3, no. 3) the writer believes the coin may be attributed to a mint at Landévennec.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Refrappes de pièces d'or étrangères de 32.36 g. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 8 (Oct., 1964), pp. 392-393.

Habrekorn discusses the restriking of two gold coins: a Spanish 100 peseta issue of 1897 and an Italian 100 lira denomination dated XIV-1936.

HÁSKOVÁ, JARMILA. K otázce plzeňské mincovny za knížete Jaromíra. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), pp. 97-105, illus. With German Summary.

In a discussion of the Pilsen Mint and its activity during the rule of Prince Jaromir (1004-1037) the writer devotes special attention to the chronology of the coinage. Seven denars issued during the period are included in an appended, descriptive listing.

HÁSKOVÁ, JARMILA. Postřekovský poklad z třicetileté války. (Coin Hoard from the Period of the Thirty Years' War found in Postřekov). In: *Časopis Národního Muzea*, Vol. 83, No. 1 (1964), pp. 3-9, illus. With German Summary.

Reported, but not described, is a hoard of 503 coins found in the village of Postřekov in 1961. As indicated by the date of the latest coin, 1622, burial is believed to have taken place during the period of the Thirty Years' War.

HG

HAUPT, WALTHER. Hornolužické urbáře 16. století prameny poznání oběhu peněz. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1964), pp. 65-70. With German Summary.

The author stresses the importance of rent books as helpful sources for an understanding of monetary circulation in Oberlausitz during the sixteenth century. Sixteen rent registers, with indications of archival location, are included in an appended listing.

HELMFRID, BJÖRN. Hertig Johan myntverk. In: *S:t Ragnhilds Gille i Söderköping, årsbok 1964* (Söderköping, 1964), pp. 5-19.

Helmfrid describes the coinage issued by Duke Johan of Östergötland, the younger son of King Johan III of Sweden and cousin of the then reigning monarch, Gustav II Adolf. From 1611 to 1614 (or 1615) the Duke's mint was located in Vadstena, where, for a short time in 1587, his father had struck coins; from there the mint was moved to Söderköping, where the coinage ended with the duke's death in March, 1618. A number of hitherto unknown archival documents which the writer examined were of considerable help in studying the coinage of Duke Johan, particularly since most of the known small (one öre) issues lack dates. In the larger denominations, the Duke struck 4-mark pieces (1613, 1614 and 1617) and Riksdalers (1617). LL

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález dukátů z Kozlově u Jihlavy. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 229.

A ducat which the writer describes, found under unknown circumstances at the above place, was struck at Kremnica during the reign of Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490).

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález měděných mincí v Humpolci r. 1908. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 275.

Except for one specimen, eighty-two eighteenth and early nineteenth century copper coins found under the floor of an old house at Humpolec in 1908 were presented to the Humpolec Museum. Countries represented in a descriptive catalogue of the find include Bohemia, Lower Austria, the Tyrol, Hungary and Transylvania.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí u Humpolce r. 1896. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 249-250.

Although previously reported, a hoard of eighty sixteenth and early seventeenth century European gold and silver coins found in a forest in the environs of Humpolec in 1896 was never fully published. The writer provides a descriptive catalogue of forty-eight pieces from the find, now in the Humpolec Museum, most of which were struck at mints in Bohemia, the Tyrol, Hungary, Saxony and the Low Countries.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Čejově u Humpolce. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 261-262.

A hoard of undetermined size found in the garden of an estate at the above place in 1924 consisted chiefly of coins struck at mints in Bohemia, Silesia, Lower Austria and the Tyrol during the seventeenth century. Included in a descriptive listing are 440 specimens from the hoard, all of which are in the Humpolec Museum.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Jihlavě r. 1958. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 257.

A hoard discovered in the courtyard of a house at Jihlava in 1958 contained twenty-eight fractional silver coins and a Central European taler issued during the seventeenth century, all of which are preserved in the local museum. A descriptive catalogue attributes the coins to mints in Bohemia, Silesia, Lower Austria, Styria and the Tyrol.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v lese "Na Vopálený" u Dudína, okres Pelhřimov. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 238-239.

Although previously reported, portions of a hoard of ca. 2000 Central European silver coins found buried in a forest at Dudina (Pelhřimov District) in 1908 have remained unpublished. A descriptive catalogue which the writer provides includes thirty-nine hitherto unknown specimens, now in the Humpolec Museum, most of which were struck at mints in Bohemia, Hungary, Saxony and Poland during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález zlatých a stříbrných mincí z doby třicetileté války ve Vodicích u Pacova. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 255-256.

A hoard found in the garden of a house at the above place in 1959 contained forty silver and sixteen gold coins, struck for the most part at mints in Bohemia, the Tyrol, Flanders, Holland, Spain and the Low Countries during the late sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth century. A descriptive catalogue is provided for the fifty-six coins, all of which are preserved in the local museum at Pacov.

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález mincí v Hlbokom, okres Senica nad Myjavou. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 260-261.

Two issues of Leopold I, a Silesian 15 kreuzer piece of 1662 and an Austrian 6 kreuzer coin of 1680, are the earliest and latest specimens included in a small hoard of seventeenth century Central European coins found in a private courtyard at the above place in 1947. The issuing countries include Hungary, Moravia, Austria and Silesia.

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález toliarov vo Velkom Trní, okres Bratislavavidiel. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 258.

While digging the foundations for a house at the above place in 1962 workmen unearthed a small hoard of ten seventeenth century talers, including five struck at Kremnica (Hungary) during the reign of Ferdinand II. The coins are preserved in the Slovak National Museum at Bratislava.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Der Bindenschild auf österreichischen Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (1964), pp. 80-81.

The origin of the *Bindenschild* (arms with ribbon) which appears on the Austrian coinage can be traced back to a seal of Friedrich II the Valiant dated 1230, or possibly to the time of the Third Crusade (1189-1192). The writer's contention that the design is symbolic of Austria's lands, rather than her rulers, is supported by the fact that it still continues to be used on the coinage. HG

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Mängel der Haller Talerprägung um 1764. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 12 (1964), pp. 97-99.

In discussing the irregularities of the taler coinage struck at Hall in 1764, as noted in the report of the Vienna Mint for that year, Holzmair points out that the main fault lay in the use of poorly prepared planchets. Being somewhat below the normal diameter, these resulted in a weak edge lettering. HG

JAEGER, KURT. *Die Münzprägungen der deutschen Staaten vor Einführung der Reichswährung. Heft 8: Hannover und Braunschweig nach 1813*. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen A.G., 1964. 104 pp., illus.

Part 8 of Jaeger's study on the coinages of the German States (prior to the introduction of the imperial standard) is devoted to the somewhat complicated series issued by Hanover and Brunswick. After a brief, historical introduction, the author provides a well illustrated, descriptive catalogue of the coins which circulated in these territories after 1813, included in which are listings of mints and mint marks and numerous references to the older, standard works. HG

KARCZEWSKA, T. VIII Numizmatyczne Dni w Ostrawie. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), p. 72, illus.

Members of the Polish and Czech numismatic societies attended the Eighth Numismatic Conference held at Ostrawie (October 19-20, 1964) at which important Polish and Czech coins were displayed. A token, issued in honor of the occasion and presented to those in attendance, is illustrated.

KARYS, J. K. Išskiriamieji ženklai lietuviškoje numizmatikoje (Coats of Arms and other Symbols in Lithuanian Numismatics). In: *Aidai*, No. 7 (1964), pp. 306-314.

In a methodically prepared and fully illustrated study the author lists and describes the various coats of arms, personal and other marks, initials, monograms and numerals which appear on the coinage of Lithuania. The period covered begins with the fourteenth century and ends with the coinage of the Independent Republic (1918-1940).

KAZIMÍR, ŠTEFAN. Vývoj reálnej hodnoty drobných strieborných mincí na Slovensku v rokoch 1526-1711 (The Evolution of the Actual Value of Silver Fractional Currency during the Period 1526-1711). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 171-215. French Summary, p. 216.

For the period beginning with the advent of the Hapsburgs to the throne of Hungary (1526) and ending with the Peace of Szatmár (1711), Kazimír traces the actual value of the fractional silver currency circulating in Slovakia.

KEYMEULEN, ANDRÉ van. Les marques de l'atelier de Bruxelles. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 23-25.

The first use of a mintmark by the Brussels mint, in the form of a letter B, occurred in 1488 during the reign of Philippe le Beau (1482-1494). Except for the period 1612-1794, during which time it was replaced by a head of St. Michael, the B mintmark was used through various periods of activity until 1830, in which year all marks were discontinued. After a lapse of 130 years the head of St. Michael was re-introduced, being used in 1960 and again in 1964. An appended chronological listing shows the various periods in which each mark was in use.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Bnin, pow. Śrem. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), p. 54.

The finding of a denar (Cross Type V, Gumowski, *CNP* 588) is reported from the excavations conducted at the above site in 1961/62.

KOLNÍKOVÁ, EVA. Nález mincí z Cabaja. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 263, illus.

The digging of a well in the courtyard of a house at the above place in 1962 brought to light a hoard of twenty-eight seventeenth century silver coins, struck by Leopold I (1657-1705) at mints in Hungary and Austria. All are included in a descriptive catalogue.

KOLNÍKOVÁ, EVA. Nález strieborných mincí v Ludaniciach, okres Topolčany. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 245-247, illus.

A pot discovered during the demolition of an old house at the above place in 1962 was found to contain 288 Central European coins struck during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, all of which are preserved in the local museum at Topolcany. A descriptive catalogue of the coins is provided.

KOLNÍKOVÁ, EVA. Poklad mincí z Velkého Zálužia, okres Nitra. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8, (1963/64), pp. 270-271.

From a hoard of seventeenth century Central European coins unearthed during the ploughing of a field at the above place in 1962, eighty-two specimens issued between 1661 and 1696 were recovered for examination and study. The composition of the hoard, as shown in the above descriptive listing, indicates that the contents were probably concealed toward the end of the seventeenth century, during the reign of Leopold I.

KRASKOVSKÁ, LÚDMILA. Druhý nález mincí pri Hlohovci, Slovensko. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8, (1963/64), pp. 244-245.

A parcel of twenty-seven late sixteenth century Central European silver coins, acquired by the Slovak Museum (Bratislava) in 1958, formed part of a dispersed hoard discovered during the building of a road at the above place in 1943. The writer provides a descriptive catalogue of the coins, most of which were issued from Hungarian and Polish mints during the reigns of Ferdinand I (1526-1564), Stefan Bathory (1575-1586) and Zigmund III (1587-1632).

KRASKOVSKÁ, LÚDMILA. Nález mincí pri Hlohovci, Slovensko. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 243-244, illus.

A hoard of 3446 Central European fractional silver coins, deposited in the Slovak Museum at Bratislava in 1951, is presumed to have been discovered during the building of a road at the above place in 1943. A descriptive catalogue of the contents reveals that the majority of the pieces were struck during the sixteenth century at mints in Hungary and Poland.

KREPS, MILOŠ. Nález dvacetníků v Poděšíně, okres Ždár nad Sázavou. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 277-278.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are the contents of a hoard of 380 silver coins discovered during the repair of a house at the above place in 1962. The pieces are predominantly Austrian twenty kreuzer issues struck during the period 1754-1845.

KUČERA, JOZEF. Nález mincí ve Dvorech u Nymburka. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 251.

Ten coins from the writer's collection, all of which are described, were part of a dispersed hoard of early seventeenth century Bohemian silver coins found at the above place in 1918.

KUKA, PAVOL. Nález grošov Karola IV. a Václava IV. vo Zvolene. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 227-228.

A recent inventory of the numismatic collection in the National Museum at Zvolen brought to light an unpublished hoard of twenty-three Prague grosh — one issued by Charles IV, 1346-1378, the remainder by Vaclav IV, 1378-1419 — which according to municipal records had been discovered during the digging of a street drain at Zvolen in 1937. The writer provides a descriptive catalogue of the coins.

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Les caracteristiques des monnaies capetiennes. II. In: *Cahiers Numismatiques*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Sept., 1964), pp. 13-14.

A brief, descriptive summary of the principal characteristics of the coin denominations circulating in France during the reigns of the Capetian kings Charles VI, Henry VI and Charles VII.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Trésor d'esterlins trouvé à Ypres. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), pp. 27-28.

Included in a descriptive listing are nine English esterlins issued by Henry III (1216-1272), the contents of a small hoard found in the ruins of the Abbey of Saint Martin (Ypres) in 1919. The coins were recently donated to the *Cabinet des Médailles* in Brussels.

LINDBLOM, C. A. Mynten på regalskeppet Wasa. In: *Samlarnytt. Organ för Samlarförbundet Nordstjärnan*, No. 9 (Oct., 1963), pp. 3-4, illus.

Lindblom presents a short survey of the coins — mostly copper — found on the Swedish man-of-war *Vasa* which sank in Stockholm harbor in 1628. The vessel was recently raised and has now been converted into a museum.

LL

LIPINSKY, A. La provenienza dell'argento per la zecca di Napoli. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 59-61.

Lipinsky discusses the source of the silver used at the Naples Mint from the Middle Ages to the end of the eighteenth century, noting particularly the exploitation of the silver mines at Longobucco (Calabria).

LIPPENS, JAN. Les monnaies et les médailles trouvées dans le socle de la statue de Charles de Lorraine. In: *Cercle D'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), p. 21.

When the statue of Charles of Lorraine (1744-1780) was temporarily removed during the renovation of the old *Bibliothèque Royale* at Brussels, there was discovered at its base a small lead box containing four medals and five coins. Three of the medals, designed by Constantin Jehotte, were issued in commemoration of the dedication of the statue (November 16, 1848); the coins, all contemporary Belgian issues, were struck in the same year.

MAGAIN, PIERRE. Les essais de Bonnetain de 1948. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), pp. 41-42, illus.

In 1948, anxious to replace the zinc coinage issued during the war years, the Belgian government appealed to the engravers Rau and Bonnetain for designs. The patterns submitted by Rau were eventually accepted, and are seen on the current Belgian coinage. In the above note the author describes and illustrates those submitted by Bonnetain for the denominations of 20 francs, 1 franc and 20 centimes.

MAGAIN, PIERRE. Essais de la pièce de 25 ct 1946 du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), pp. 38-39, illus.

Four pattern pieces designed and struck for Luxembourg's 25 ct. issue of 1946 (including the one finally accepted by the government) are described.

MALÝ, ZBYNĚK. Proběfská činnost krumlovského mincmistra Víta Fridricha Scheiblhofera (1644-1659) (Veit Friedrich Scheiblhof, Mintmaster at Český Krumlov, and his Work as Controller of Precious Metals). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 149-169, illus. French Summary, p. 170.

Annotations written by Veit Friedrich Scheiblhof in his copy of Adam Berg's *New Müntzbuch* (Munich, 1597) provided the writer with much of the source material used in this discussion and evaluation of Scheiblhof's work as mintmaster at Český Krumlov (South Bohemia) and controller of precious metals for the Kingdom of Bohemia (1644-1659).

MANCINI, MARIO. La monetazione dei Papi nelle zecche dell'Umbria. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Nov., 1964), pp. 18-20.

A discussion of the papal coinage struck at the Umbrian mints of Foligno, Spoleto, Perugia, Orvieto, Gubbio and Terni during the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

MEIXNER, IVAN. Nepoznati srednjevjekovni novac s natpisom Croacia (Unknown Medieval Coins inscribed CROACIA). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 11, No. 21 (1964), pp. 22-24, pl. 2. With English and German Summaries.

Coins issued by Austro-Hungarian emperors seldom carried the names of those countries which today comprise the territory of Yugoslavia. The

oldest pieces bearing the inscription *Croacia* are the fifteenth century Slavonian coins known as Banovci (*moneta banalis Sclavoniae*) which were struck during the Interregnum (1444-1446).

MEY, JEAN de. Les écus de Louis XIV. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), p. 23.

A descriptive listing of the distinguishing characteristics encountered in the eleven types of écu issued by Louis XIV during the period 1643-1715.

MEY, JEAN de. Les monnaies belgo-luxembourgeoises de Charles III à Guillaume I (1705-1830). Supplément. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), p. 38.

A number of new pieces are added to the author's catalogue of the above coinage, published in Brussels (1963).

MILDENBERG, LEO. Florinus Mildenbergensis. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 106-108, illus.

A hitherto unpublished gold florin, struck by the Archbishop of Mainz, Gerlach of Nassau, bears the name Mildenberg. Pieces somewhat similar, from a find at Idstein buried ca. 1370, are now in Wiesbaden and were published by Hess in 1927. The coin is described as follows: (obv.), Florentine lily; inscription, FLORI MILDEB, preceded by a cross; (rev.), John the Baptist, with mounted cross in right arm; inscription, also preceded by a cross, IONT HHESB; seated dog. The spelling MILDEB, instead of MILTEB, seems to be older than the MILTENBERG of the Idstein pieces; the dog, as a symbol, is not characteristic of Mainz and is perhaps that of a mint official. The coin must be dated after 1354 and before ca. 1365 — probably between 1355 and 1360. DR

La monetazione dell' "Anschluss," Austria, 1938-1940. Zecca "B." In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 197.

A listing arranged by denomination, year, metal, diameter, rarity and Jaeger reference, completes the tabulation of the coinage struck in Austria for the Third Reich during the *Anschluss* period (1938-1940).

Le monete e le medaglie alla Mostra del Barocco Piemontese. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 154-155.

At the Exhibition of Piedmontese Baroque, held recently at Turin, a small section on the first floor of the *Palazzo Reale* was reserved for sixteenth and seventeenth century coins and medals. Included in the display, and listed in the Exhibition Catalogue by Anna Serena Fava,

were 193 coins of Savoy (Carlo Emanuele I to Carlo Emanuele IV), fifty-four coins from Piedmontese mints active during the above centuries, and one hundred medals commemorating members of the House of Savoy.

MUTHSAM, JAN. Dosud nepopsaný malý groš Rudolfa II. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 112, illus. With German Summary.

Although the coin's obverse is similar to that of previously known specimens, several differences are noted in the reverse ornamentation on the above, newly published variant of a small grosh issued by Rudolf II.

NAU, ELISABETH. *Die Münzen und Medaillen der oberschwäbischen Städte*. Freiburg, Kricheldorf Verlag, 1964. 186 pp., illus., 36 pls.

In what constitutes a synopsis of all the city coinages of the Circle of Constance, the author provides a detailed monetary history as well as an illustrated corpus of some 1300 coins and medals issued by the fifteen cities of Upper Swabia. Included in the descriptions are weights, bibliographical references to the earlier literature, and mention of pertinent sales catalogues. Minting privileges were acquired by Constance in 1367, by Ulm in 1398, and were granted to most of the remaining thirteen cities during the reign of Emperor Maximilian, who favored the cities which gave him financial support. HG

ORDANO, ROSALDO. Amedeo IX nella monetazione sabauda del sec. XVII. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Nov., 1964), pp. 3-6, illus.

Illustrations of the principal types are included in this discussion of the seventeenth-century coinage issued by the House of Savoy in honor of the saintly Amedeo IX (d. 1472).

ORLANDONI, MARIO. Una rettifica al Corpus Nummorum Italicorum. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Nov., 1964), pp. 7-8, illus.

After studying an identical specimen in his own collection the writer reattributes a real which in the *CNI* (Vol. 2, p. 452) is assigned to Philip II (1556-1598) and the mint of Cagliari. The coin is now identified as an issue of Philip III of Aragon (1598-1621) struck at Saragossa.

PARØ, CHRIS. Den gängen då det fanns en skandinavisk myntunion. In: *Svensk Sparbankstidskrift*, No. 9 (1964), pp. 433-437.

In a brief survey the author deals with the Scandinavian monetary union, instituted in 1873, which included the countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Although never officially annulled, the union, for all practical purposes, ended in 1924 when the higher value of the Swedish currency led to unfair speculation, making it necessary to strike

new coins in Denmark and Norway which were not exchangeable in Sweden. LL

PEGAN, EFREM. Nachamungen von Talern auf dem Balkan. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (1964), pp. 88-91, pl.

Two distinct classes are recognized among the series of taler forgeries which emanated from the Balkan area after the seventeenth century. Those of Italian origin are close to the original issues, but the second and cruder series, with which the present writer is chiefly concerned, show noticeably incorrect legends and are struck from a lower than standard alloy. On the basis of hoard evidence, these pieces are believed to have been manufactured at Dubrovnik (Ragusa). Five specimens are illustrated. HG

PEGAN, EFREM and M. ZUPANCIC. Najdba novcev iz druge polovice 16. stoletja. In: *Kamniski Zbornik*, Vol. 9 (1963), pp. 115-132, illus., 8 pls. With German Summary.

In 1956, one of the richest sixteenth century hoards ever found in Slovenia was discovered in the village of Cesnjice, Kamnik County; from a total of more than 1600 coins, 909 silver and 69 gold pieces were recorded and deposited in the National Museum at Ljubljana. The hoard appears to have been buried shortly after 1554 and is described as especially rich in coins of Hungary, Spain and Venice (gold), Tyrol, Salzburg, Carinthia and Styria (silver). HG

PESCE, GIOVANNI. Un rolabasso inedito di Michele Antonio di Saluzzo (1504-1528) per Carmagnola. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1964), pp. 22-24, illus.

A hitherto unknown *rolabasso*, for which the writer provides illustrations and full description, was issued by Michele Antonio di Saluzzo and struck at Carmagnola.

PETRÁŇ, JOSEF. K problémům tzv. "cenové revoluce" ve střední Evropě (Problems related to the "Price Revolution" in Central Europe). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 47-72. French Summary, pp. 73-74.

A number of new interpretations, replacing several of the older theories, are advanced by Petrání in this discussion of the "Price Revolution" which affected the countries of Central Europe during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

PETRÁŇOVÁ, ALENA. Nález v Horním Ostrovci, okres Písek. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 242.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are the contents of a small hoard of

sixteen Central European coins struck during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, eight of which are of Bohemian origin. The hoard was discovered at the above place and is now preserved in the District Museum at Pisek.

PETR TYL, JOSEF. Nález bavorského tolaru v Chrudimi. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 274.

The finding of a Bavarian taler is reported from Chrudim (1957). The coin was issued by Maximilian Josef III in 1767 and is now in the District Museum at Chrudim.

PETR TYL, JOSEF. Nález grošů Ferdinanda II. v Chrudimi. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 251-252.

Six groshes issued by Ferdinand II (1620-1637), found during the demolition of a house at Chrudim in 1958, are included in a descriptive catalogue. The coins are preserved in the District Museum at Chrudim.

PETR TYL, JOSEF. Nálezy mincí na hradě Lichnici v letech 1934-1938. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 280-281.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are twenty Central European coins issued by Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Salzburg, etc. during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, all of which were found during the restoration of Lichnic Castle (Caslav) during the period 1934-38. The coins were presented to the Caslav Museum in 1948.

PETR TYL, JOSEF. Nálezy mincí z hradu Lipnice. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 281.

Preserved in the Caslav Museum is a collection of Central European coins (thirteenth to nineteenth centuries) for which the writer provides a descriptive catalogue. The coins are reported to have been found at Lipnice Castle in 1948.

PEUKERT, KAREL. Nález mincí v Maršovicích u Jablonce nad Nisou. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 229.

A descriptive catalogue is provided for a small hoard of five fifteenth century Central European silver coins found at the above place in 1895 and now preserved in the Turnov Museum. Issuing mints include Leuchtenberg (Hals), Ingolstadt (Bavaria), Salzburg and a mint of Lower Austria.

PEUKERT, KAREL. Nález pražských grošů ve Starém Dubu. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 226-227.

After discovery at the above place in 1955 a large part of a hoard of 129 Prague grosh was delivered to the numismatic section of the National Museum (Prague) for examination and study. Seven specimens, however, one issued by Charles IV (1346-1378), the remainder by Vaclav IV (1378-1419), were acquired by the Turnov Museum.

PEUKERT, KAREL. Nálezy mincí v okolí Turnova. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 279-280.

Brief descriptions of contents are given for ten previously unpublished hoards, now in the Turnov Museum, containing Central European coins issued during a period from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The hoards were discovered at or in the vicinity of Turnov.

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Neznámá varianta konvenčního zlatníku Františka Josefa I. ročník 1852 a. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), pp. 113-114, illus. With German Summary.

The writer notes the distinguishing characteristics seen on a newly discovered variant of the convention gulden struck at Vienna in 1852 by Franz Joseph I.

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Soutěž na pamětní 10 Kčs k dvacátému výročí Slovenského národního povstání. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 117 [illus. p. 2 of cover].

Three patterns, illustrated in the above article, were chosen in a competition, the purpose of which was to select a design for the new 10 Kčs piece which will be issued in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary (1944/1964) of the Slovak National Uprising.

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Základní katalogy českých mincí a medailí. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (1962), pp. 1-4.

In a descriptive bibliography which includes works by Killian, Donebauer, Montenuovo, Windisch-Grätz, Unger, Berger, Horský, Lanna, Chaura, Enzenberg and Hollschek, the writer lists sixteen numismatic catalogues which he considers of utmost importance to the study of Czech coins and medals.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Použití spektrální kvalitativní analýzy v numismatice. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1964), pp. 74-75.

In a discussion of the use of spectrographic qualitative analysis in numismatics the writer devotes particular attention to analyses of three Prague grosh, issued by Vaclav II, John Luxemburg and Charles IV, respectively.

ROSS, J. F. M. Bronze Coins of the First French Republic. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 559 (Jan., 1965), pp. 16-17.

A tabular listing, compiled on the basis of contemporary mint reports, includes year, mint and denomination for the bronze coinage issued during the period of the First French Republic. FDC

SAMMUT, JOSEPH. The Maltese Silver Four Tari of Verdala with the Cardinal's Hat and the Ducal Coronet. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 559 (Jan., 1965), pp. 14-16.

Sammut discusses the origin of the ducal coronet and cardinal's hat which surmount the arms of Verdala depicted on the coins of the Grand-masters of the Knights of Malta. FDC

SANTAMARIA, LIVIO. "Errori" nella monetazione del regno italico. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 103-106, illus.

Following a study and examination of the coinage struck in Italy during the Napoleonic era the author is able to list three recognizable mint errors or irregularities: (1) The 40 lira issue of 1808 struck at Milan without the mintmark M (the obverse is that of the 1 soldo); (2) the 1 lira coin struck at Bologna in 1810 with head f.l. (the obverse is that of the three centesimo piece); (3) the 20 lira issue of 1814 struck at Milan with head f.r. (the obverse is that of the 15 soldo denomination).

SCHWARZENBERG, CHARLES. The Sovereign Order of Malta Today and its Coinage. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (1964), pp. 276-278, illus.

More than just a form of distinction given by the Church to Catholic laymen, the Order of Malta is endowed with independent sovereignty. Through this it functions in matters of diplomacy and receives the right to issue coins — a tradition which was revived in 1961 after having been discontinued in 1798. Included in a descriptive listing is the coinage issued by the Order in 1964. FDC

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Nález pražských grošů Karla IV. a Václava IV. z Kojetic u Třebče. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 224-226.

A descriptive catalogue is provided for a hoard of 221 Prague grosh found in a forest on the outskirts of the above village in 1954. The coins were issued by Charles IV (1346-1378) and Vaclav IV (1378-1419).

SIMONETTI, LUIGI. I francesconi di Pietro Leopoldo di Toscana. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, No. 6 (Dec., 1964), pp. 3-15, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are provided for the types and principal varieties of the francesconi (= 10 paoli) issued during the reign of

Pietro Leopoldo of Tuscany (1765-1790). Appended to the article are brief accounts of the Order of Saint Stephen and the Order of the Golden Fleece.

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Myntfunn fra kirker — hvem er eier? In: *Museumsnytt*, Nos. 3-4 (1964), pp. 40-42, illus. With English Summary, p. 44.

Coins discovered in churches constitute important material for the numismatic history of Norway, especially for the last three centuries of the Middle Ages. During the past one hundred years, archaeological excavations and casual finds have accounted for more than 7000 such pieces; they not only indicate the denominations in circulation during the period but provide evidence of the increasing number of foreign coins in use in Norway during the late Middle Ages. Because of their scientific importance, the writer considers that such pieces rightly belong in museums.

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Skipsavbildingar på Birka-Hedeby mynter. In: *Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum 1914-1964* (Oslo, 1964), pp. 1-6, illus.

The writer deals here with the representations of ships which appear on the disputed coins struck during the Scandinavian Viking Age (ninth century A.D.) at either Birka or Hedeby. The earliest issues copy the coins struck by Charlemagne in Dorestad, except that the barbarized inscription *Carolus* is found in combination with one motif, depicting a ship in varying forms. In some instances the coin reverses show a deer or, as in two cases, two birds facing each other. Although it is difficult to determine a source of issue during this period of lively trade connections, the find circumstances would appear to favor Birka, where eight of the fourteen known coins have been discovered. Little is known concerning the actual years of issue, and since the coins bear no inscriptions no individual mintmasters are known. Skaare himself would place them in the first half of the ninth century, suggesting that the coinage probably commenced ca. 800-814. With regard to the ship motif, prototypes can be found in the areas of France and Frisia which in turn can probably be traced to Roman coins. On the Birka-Hedeby pieces, however, the vessels are depicted in an original manner. LL

SKIBINSKI, STANISŁAW. Horodysko pow. Chelm. Skarb monet z XVII w. (Seventeenth Century Hoard from Horodysko, District of Chelm Lubelski). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, No. 1-2 (1964), pp. 56-58. With English Summary.

A descriptive listing includes 2,690 silver coins found at the above place in 1947; the majority are grosze and half-grosze of Zygmunt III (1587-1632), with a smaller representation of 3, 6, and 18 grosze pieces. Most numerous among the non-Polish issues are groschen and 1½ groschen

of Gustavus Adolphus (1611-1632) and Prussian 1½ groschen of George William (1619-1640). The find also included two Dutch guilders and a Tyrolean taler issued by Leopold I in 1621.

SKUTIL, JOSEF. Falschmünzerwerkstätten in Höhlen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (1964), pp. 91-93.

Many of the clandestine mints operated by forgers between the Middle Ages and the early nineteenth century were hidden in caves, where they were reasonably safe from detection by the authorities. The writer mentions a number of such mints which have been discovered in Moravia, Poland, and (particularly) France. HG

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Le poids des monnaies de Charlemagne émises après la réforme. In: *Dona Numismatica. Walter Hävernich zum 23. Januar 1965 dargebracht* (Hamburg, 1965), pp. 43-50, diags.

After a brief summary of past efforts made to determine the weights of the post-reform coinage of Charlemagne and a discussion of the difficulties encountered by earlier scholars, Suchodolski explains the statistical method which he himself uses. His frequency table is based on ninety-six coins which can with certainty be attributed to Charlemagne and the post-reform period. With these pieces he establishes three frequency tables with step intervals of 0.05, 0.01 and 0.1 gr., respectively. Among these, he finds that the step interval of 0.05 gr. yields the most satisfactory results. In the table, twenty of the coins fall into the modal step of 1.66-1.77 gr., their average weight being calculated at 1.68 gr. If the weight loss were 1%, the theoretical weight of these coins would then be 1.7 gr.; if 2%, 1.714 gr. On this basis the writer suggests that the Carolingian pound was not lighter than ca. 410 gr. and not heavier than 430-440 gr. HLA

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Serock, pow. Nowy Dwór Maz. Skarb monet z XVI w. (Sixteenth Century Hoard from Serock, District of Nowy Dwór). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 58-60. With English Summary.

Although partly dispersed soon after discovery, a hoard found in a clay pot at Serock (district of Nowy Dwór) in 1958 is believed to have included two separate series: (a) Grosze and half grosze issues from the period 1501-1550 and (b) grosze and three grosze coins struck during the years 1578-1601. The preserved portion of the find, for which the writer provides a descriptive catalogue, includes 53 Polish coins, 11 Prussian groschen from the period 1532-1596, a Brandenburg grosch of 1545, three Silesian coins (1520-1544) and four groschen struck at the mints of Hervorden, Minden and Hildesheim.

SUHLE, ARTHUR. *Deutsche Münz- und Geldgeschichte von den Anfängen bis zum 15. Jahrhundert*. 2nd. ed. Berlin, Deutsche Verlag der Wissenschaften, 1964. 259 pp., illus., maps.

The revised, second edition of this useful introduction to the monetary history and coinage of medieval Germany has been considerably improved by the inclusion of additional illustrations as well as four maps indicating mint sites and find locations. Although the author makes no attempt at completeness (for example, only sixty-three mints are listed for Carolingian Europe, whereas at least ninety are known for Charles the Bald alone), the work and its bibliography will be found virtually indispensable to students of the medieval German coinage. **HC**

ŠULA, JAROSLAV. Nález mincí u Štěnkova, okres Hradec Králové. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 273-274.

A hoard discovered at the above place in 1960 contained 160 Central European fractional silver coins. As shown in the above catalogue, ninety per cent of these pieces were struck at mints in Silesia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

SVOBODOVÁ, DANA. Nález v Kosárovicích u Písku. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 226.

Seven Prague grosh of Vaclav IV (1378-1419) which were recently presented to the Pisek District Museum were described as having been found under unknown circumstances at the above place in 1922. The writer, however, suggests that the coins may have been part of a hoard of 523 pieces, found at the same site ca. 1836, which is known to have contained fourteen Prague grosh issued by Vaclav IV.

TEMPESTINI, MARCO. Monete inedite della serie Medicea. In: *Bollettino Numismatico*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Nov., 1964), pp. 9-11, illus.

Three previously inedited coins of the Medici are published and illustrated: (1) A testone issued by Cosimo I in 1574, (2) a tollero of Cosimo II dated 1613, and (3) a giulio struck by Cosimo III in 1674.

TURNWALD, KRISTIAN. Další chebský feník z konce 12. století. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 111. With German Summary.

Described and discussed in some detail is a pfennig struck at Eger (Bohemia) toward the end of the twelfth century.

VESELÝ, STANISLAV. Nález v Jarošově nad Nežárkou — Příspěvek k chronologii grošů Václava IV (Coin Hoard from Jarosov nad Nezarkou — Contribution to the Gros Coinage of Wenceslas IV). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 19-45, pls. 3-4. French Summary, p. 46.

Vesely establishes three principal types in this detailed study of the chronology of the gros issued by Vaclav IV (1378-1419). Much of the material for the article was extracted by the writer from the data derived from the hoard discovered at Jarošov nad Nežárka (Southern Bohemia), containing 900 gros issued by Charles IV and Vaclav IV.

VIAN, P. C. Circulation monétaire en Basse-Provence au XVI^e siècle. La trouvaille de la Tour d'Aigues. In: *Cahiers Numismatiques*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Sept., 1964), pp. 15-16.

A hoard discovered under unknown circumstances at Tour d'Aigues (Vaucluse) in 1950 or 1951 consisted for the most part of French silver and billon coins issued during the period of the Renaissance (Charles VII to Henry II). Approximately three-quarters of the coins found are included in the above inventory.

WEISS, ROBERT. La data di emissione del grosso e doppio grosso coi ritratti di Papa Sisto IV (1471-84). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), p. 167, illus.

The denominations of grosso and double grosso issued with portraits of Pope Sixtus IV (1471-84) are of especial interest inasmuch as they are the first papal coins to bear true portrait likenesses. On the basis of a passage in the Roman Diary of Gaspare Pontani the writer is able to establish that the two denominations were put into circulation for the first time on Feb. 3, 1483.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Königsmünzen aus Breisach a.Rh.? In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Nos. 51-54 (May, 1964), pp. 103-106, illus.

Amidst the confusion and conflict of authority in medieval Breisach the control of the mint remains uncertain. Both Breisach and Zurich, however, were mint cities of the Herzog of Swabia, possibly in association — or partnership — with the emperor. In the course of the eleventh century the town came under the control of the Bishop of Basel. There is no reference to imperial authority in Breisach, but after the fortress there was reinforced under the terms of a contract between Bishop Henry I (of Horburg) and the emperor Henry VI, the city became a trading center and a court for the collection of fees. Listed and illustrated are ten varieties attributable to Breisach, which the writer believes may have issued coins during the period 1185-1197 and again after 1218. DR

YVON, JACQUES. Deux pièces de Lons-le-Saunier. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 8 (Oct., 1964), p. 393.

Two rare coins recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris) are described. Both specimens are immobilizations of Carolingian types

and were struck at Lons-le-Saunier at the end of the eleventh or during the first half of the twelfth century.

ZAVATTI, SILVIO. Monete Groenlandesi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), pp. 168-169, illus.

An illustrated, descriptive catalogue of the coinage and paper money issued for circulation in Greenland.

GREAT BRITAIN

BLOCK, LAWRENCE. The Coinage of Anarchy. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 99-104, illus.

The fact that weak kings and troubled times have frequently served to provide a wealth of interesting numismatic material is well illustrated by the reign of the English king, Stephen (1135-54); no less than fifty distinct coin types were introduced during the period, including official and unofficial issues, coins of the Angevin party, and private coins of seven English barons. Together with an illustrated discussion of this varied coinage, the writer provides a useful summary of the contemporary background of English history.

BPS

BULL, HORACE. Cnut, 1016-1035. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 189-191, illus.

The author gives an historical account of Anglo-Danish relations during the reign of Cnut and compares the monarch's coinage with that of his Saxon predecessors.

FDC

CLARK, J. W. The "Specimen" 1935 Great Britain Crown: a Fourth Type. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), p. 508, illus.

The type to which the writer refers is of the "Specimen" crown struck to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King George V. It differs from the regular proof and specimen 22 carat gold pieces in that it was struck by hand from polished dies.

FDC

HARRIS, E. J. Notes on Irish Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 558 (Dec., 1964), pp. 406-408, illus.

Descriptions and classifications are given for the penny, halfpenny and farthing coinages issued for Ireland by Henry III (1216-1272), Edward I (1272-1307) and Edward III (1327-1377).

FDC

HARRIS, E. J. Notes on Irish Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 559 (Jan., 1965), pp. 8-14, illus.

Included in a descriptive listing, supplemented by line drawing illustrations, are the coins issued for Ireland during the last year of the reign of Henry VI (1422-1460) and in seven periods during the reign of Edward IV.

FDC

LAING, L. R. William Camden, Father of British Numismatists. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Jan.-March, 1965), pp. 124-126, illus., port.

In a biographical sketch the writer emphasizes Camden's contribution to the study of numismatic typology, describing him as the first Englishman to make a serious, scientific approach to the study of British coins. This early scholar, it is pointed out, deserves an honored position in the annals of numismatics, particularly since he laid the foundation for the important work later contributed by Stukeley, Akerman, Evans and their successors.

BPS

UNITED STATES

BOOSEL, H. X. The 1873 \$20 Gold Pieces. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 614-617, illus.

Two months after the publication of his treatise on the 1873 coinage (Chicago, 1960) the author discovered a "closed 3" (non-proof) \$20 gold piece issued at the Philadelphia Mint, a specimen of which had been the object of a ten year search. Enlarged photographic illustrations of both the "closed" and "open" 3 issues are included in the above article, together with a listing of the mintings of each (for all denominations) at the branch mints of Carson City and San Francisco.

BPS

BREEN, WALTER. The United States Peace Dollar. Its Role in History. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 25-33, illus. Vol. 1, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 41-48, illus.

Breen offers a consideration of the history and iconography of the Peace Dollar in the context of the larger history of the American silver dollar in general.

BPS

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, V. The Future of U. S. Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 1673-1675, illus. Vol. 78, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 39-41.

With regard to the current United States coin and silver shortages, the author feels that silver should be eliminated from coinage and the present reserves stockpiled for industrial use. The resulting change to a substitute metal, nickel being mentioned as the most suitable candidate, would then

be governed by: (1) The subject criteria, (2) the wear characteristics, (3) the production properties, (4) the adaptability to coin acceptance tests, and (5) economic considerations. The article forms the text of an address delivered by Dr. Clain-Stefanelli before the American Society for Metals (Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1964). **BPS**

JULIAN, R. W. The Copper Coinage of 1795. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 3294-3297, illus.

Because of the pressure exerted on the United States Mint to produce gold and silver coinage in 1795, the minting of copper cents and half cents did not get under way until September of that year. A letter from which the writer quotes, written to President Washington by the newly appointed mint director, Elias Boudinot, mentions the poor quality of the available copper supply, notes the high price of this much needed metal, and informs the president of the losses which the mint would sustain were not smaller amounts of copper used in the coinage. **BPS**

NEWMAN, E. P. The James II 1/24th Real for the American Plantations. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 319-322, pl. 56.

The identification of a new major variety of the James II 1/24th real struck for the British Dominions in America prompted the author to re-study this unusual series and to revise his earlier article on the subject (*The Numismatist*, July, 1955, pp. 713 ff.). After a discussion of the coin's economic and historical background, its chemical composition, and the known varieties and restrikes, the conclusion reached is that it was struck in 1688, with a sterling equivalent of one farthing, for general use in the British Plantations in America as a whole. Because Spanish currency circulated and was accepted there it was given Spanish nomenclature. **FDC**

SCHLAG, FELIX. The Story of the Jefferson Nickel. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 11-14, illus.

The designer of the Jefferson nickel recalls the circumstances surrounding its execution and acceptance in 1938, and comments on the upsurge of interest being shown in the coin as a result of the current, widespread interest in numismatics and collecting in general. **BPS**

CANADA

GIBBS, J. Sir Isaac Brock and the Brock Half-Pennies. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 13-15.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist* (November, 1902). Following a brief history of Sir Isaac Brock, known as "The Hero of Upper Canada,"

the author describes the half-pennies which commemorated his fall at the Battle of Queenstown Heights in 1812 (Breton nos. 723, 724 and 725).

BPS

STRUTTER, G. Why the Canoe on the Canadian Dollar? In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (June, 1964), pp. 148-150.

Emanuel Hahn's design for the first Canadian silver dollar, struck in 1935, was executed in accordance with a Royal Proclamation specifying the following: A canoe, manned by an Indian and a voyageur, with an islet in the background. In connection with the design the author describes the construction of a canoe and gives an account of its use in Canadian waters during the early period of discovery and exploration.

LATIN AMERICA

LAMB, R. A. Guatemala and the Quartilla [sic]. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 3277-3283, illus.

In illustration of the fascination and satisfaction which are to be derived from a collection of very small silver coins, the author points to the Guatemalan $\frac{1}{4}$ real series, struck in varying degrees of fineness during the period 1795-1900 (but in copper-nickel during the years 1900 and 1901). Unfortunately, such pieces are frequently lost to collectors because of their extensive use in the manufacture of jewelry.

BPS

LÓPEZ CHAVES, LEOPOLDO. Nuevos datos acerca de las acuñaciones precilíndricas de onzas en la ceca de Santa Fe de Bogotá. In: *Numisma*, No. 65 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 35-38, illus.

A number of pre-cylindrical onzas which the writer describes, struck at the mint of Santa Fe de Bogota, were not included by Calicó in his *Aportación a la historia monetaria de Santa Fe de Bogota* (1953).

RUIZ, L. E. Se hicieron en México reales de a ocho de Carlos y Juana? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 44 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 144-149, illus.

Numerous problems exist concerning the possible striking of eight real coins at the Mexico City mint during the reign of Charles and Johanna. Although the known specimens are all believed to be counterfeits, the fact that the denomination was actually struck is borne out by contemporary statements which note that considerable difficulty was experienced in the striking.

SALAZAR BONDY, SEBASTIAN. *Lima. Su moneda y su ceca*. Lima, Novagrafica S.A., 1964. 24 pp.

The history of the Lima Mint and its coinage, to which the author appends a bibliography of twenty-nine titles, is presented under the following headings: The Colonial mint; Personnel and minting technique during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; The Mint during the nineteenth century; The introduction of the decimal system in 1863; The Mint in the twentieth century.

SELLSCHOPP, E. A. *Las acuñaciones de la Ceca de Lima*. Lima, Novagrafica S.A., 1964. 132 pp., illus.

In an illustrated, descriptive catalogue the writer includes all known coins struck at the Lima Mint from the sixteenth century to the present time.

ISLAMIC

BROWDER, TIM. Counterstamps of the Qu'aiti Sultanate. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 44-47, illus., map.

Counterstamps of the above Sultanate have been found on silver and copper coins of fifteen different countries. Two types of stamp — large and small — were used; illustrations show both types as they appear on Maria Theresa crowns, and the larger as seen on a copper half anna issued by the British East India Company. With regard to the Sultanate's own coinage, the writer notes that previously incorrect listings under Aden or the Sultanate of Mukalla have been corrected in the sixth edition of R. S. Yeoman's *Catalog of Modern World Coins* (Racine, Wis., 1964). BPS

GURNET, ROBERT. Un dinar d'un des derniers califes Umayyades d'Espagne: Muḥammad III. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), pp. 45-47, illus.

A hitherto unknown dinar, fully illustrated and described, was struck at Al-Andalus in 415 A.H. by Muḥammad III, one of the last Umayyad caliphs of Spain.

SMITH, J. M., Jr. A Notice Concerning Coins of the Later Ilkhanid and Jalā'irids in the Iraq Museum. In: *Sumer*, Vol. 18, No. 1 & 2 (1962), pp. 83-84, pl.

A brief note on the extent of the late Mongol, etc., collection in the Iraq Museum, including mention of two hoards, one of more than 2000 coins of the late Ilkhānids, the other of approximately 600 coins, mostly Jalā'irid. The dirhems illustrated in the plate, and their captions on pp. 83-84, relate not to this article but to the one by the same author abstracted immediately below. The author's name is mistakenly given as

"John Hasson Smith, Jr."; for "Hasson", read "Masson."

GCM

SMITH, J. M., Jr. A Supplement to Later Ilkhanid History from Baghdad Mint. In: *Sumer*, Vol. 18, No. 1 & 2 (1962), pp. 85-86.

The coin evidence contributes to the clarification of political complexities among the Jalā'irids and the Chupanids and their "protégé-sovereign" Ilkhānids in the period between 739 and 757 H./1338-1356 A.D. Nine dirhems, all but one in the Iraq Museum, are illustrated in a plate mistakenly associated with the note of which an abstract is given immediately above.

GCM

SASANIAN

HSLA NAI. Persian Sasanian Coins Recently Discovered in China. In: *Studies in Chinese Archaeology* (Peking, 1961), pp. 170-172.

Finds of silver of Shapur II (309-379), Ardashir II (379-383), Shapur III (383-388), Firoz (459-484), Chosroes I (531-579) and Chosroes II (590-628), together with imitations of Chosroes types and coins of the Arab governors. The most important find, from Wu-ch'ia (Sinkiang) in the Pamir region, consisted of thirteen gold bars and 947 silver coins, including 567 issues of Chosroes II and 281 of the Arab governors. ARB

ISRAEL

LINECAR, H. W. A. Palestine 1927. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Jan.-March, 1965), p. 135, illus.

Having encountered an apparently insignificant 5 mils issue of Palestine, with inscriptions in English, Hebrew and Arabic, the author embarked upon research into the coinage of this "vanished country." As a result he is able to list the denominations and approximate quantities struck during its twenty-year period of existence, 1927-47.

BPS

FAR EAST

KROMAS, J. A. From Bu's to Shu's. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Jan.-March, 1965), pp. 116-118, illus.

In 1871, realizing the need for a new and more suitably designed coinage, the Japanese mint at Osaka installed modern minting machinery and employed a number of European staff members; the inferior Bu's and Shu's were replaced and a system of decimal currency was introduced. On the basis of the official mint reports, the writer provides tables for the

gold, silver and copper coins struck at Osaka between 1871 and 1875, together with illustrations of the following denominations: 1 yen, 1 rin, ½, 5, 10 and 20 sen. BPS

PETRŤYL, JOSEF. Nález svazku čínských mincí v Jevanech. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 279.

Petrŭyl reports and discusses a hoard of seventeenth and eighteenth century Chinese brass coins, issued under the Ching dynasty, which was discovered at the above place in 1945.

VALDETTARO, CARLO. Current Coins of Nepal. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 169-173, illus.

In explanation of the devices and legends which appear on the modern coins of Nepal the writer describes and illustrates the series of seven denominations issued in 1964. The article also includes a discussion of Nepalese dating systems. FDC

VROOM, W. de. The V.O.C. Coins of the Netherlands. In: *The Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (1964), pp. 150-152, illus.

Together with an interesting historical sketch of the *Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie* (United East India Company) the writer provides an account of its coinage struck for circulation in the East Indies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. During its period of operation the company obtained the right to strike coins bearing the letters v.o.c., which first appeared on ducatoons and doysts issued in 1726.

VUM KO HAU. Coins and Medals found in Pegu and Tennaserim. In: *Vum Ko Hau. Profile of a Burma Frontier Man* (Bandung, Indonesia, 1963), pp. 257-259, pl.

After describing various coins and medals of lead-tin composition found in the above territories the author provides a listing of the Arakanese coins in his collection. FDC

VUM KO HAU. East India Company (British). King William IV (Bolsai), 1835. In: *Vum Ko Hau. Profile of a Burma Frontier Man* (Bandung, Indonesia, 1963), pp. 260-262, pl.

Descriptions of the first coins issued for Burma by the East India Company — the "Bolsai" of William IV dated 1835 — are followed by a discussion of the coins of Siam, Cambodia, India and Japan in the writer's collection. Specimens of other currencies (French, Dutch and Indonesian) to which the author was introduced while serving as Burmese ambassador are illustrated on a separate plate. FDC

VUM KO HAU. The Gold Coinage of King Mindon. In: *Vum Ko Hau. Profile of a Burma Frontier Man* (Bandung, Indonesia, 1963), pp. 248-250, pls.

The author lists and discusses specimens of the gold coinage, with lion emblem, issued by King Mindon Min after ascending the throne of Upper Burma in 1852. Mention is made of the problems encountered when the coinage was eventually replaced by that of the East India Company, and of the "hare" lead coin, considered the rarest of the Mindon issues.

FDC

VUM KO HAU. My Burmese and Asian Coin Collection. In: *Vum Ko Hau. Profile of a Burma Frontier Man* (Bandung, Indonesia, 1963), pp. 251-256, pls.

Discussed in some detail are the various media of exchange used by the Burmese prior to King Mindon's introduction of a coinage similar in size to that later used by the East India Company. Specimens of the Mindon issue, and two earlier coins believed to be of Indian origin, are described.

FDC

INDIA

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Copper and Bronze Coinage of British India, 1874-1947. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 286-287, illus. Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 6-8, illus.

This discussion of the copper and bronze coinage of British India centers on the continuous, dated series of 1/12, 1/4, 1/2 anna and 1/2 pice denominations struck during the period 1874-1947. The author describes each successive issue and identifies the mints involved as Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Pretoria (South Africa). The article includes a discussion of mint marks as well as a table listing quantities struck for each type.

FDC

TOKENS

BINGEN, F. J. The History of Danish Prison Tokens. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1965), pp. 21-22.

The earliest pieces listed in the above series are 1 skilling tokens from the Christiana Tugthuus convict prison dated 1730, 1769 and 1780. In addition to various later issues from other penal institutions the writer also describes (by denomination, metal, size and number) a set of tokens manufactured in the State Prison at Vridsløselille ca. 1949.

BPS

BOWMAN, FRED. Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 11 (Nov., 1962), pp. 542-547 [and various issues to] Vol. 9, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 518-519, illus.

In his introduction, Bowman explains how metal objects came to be used as articles of religious identification in the early Christian Church and how they were later adopted by the Protestant churches of Britain and her colonies as communion tokens. The above illustrated, descriptive listing includes 278 such pieces issued by the Presbyterian Church in Canada, presented under the following geographical or subject classifications: Quebec, Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Foreign Missions, Stock Tokens. FDC

BOWMAN, FRED. The Tokens of A. D. Porcheron. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 51-54, illus.

In connection with a tobacco business which he operated in Montreal in the 1880's, A. D. Porcheron issued a series of metal tokens, mostly of lead, marked with his name and the name of the city; the reverse designs were struck from a varied assortment of dies in the maker's possession. Thirty-one specimens of the Porcheron tokens, illustrated by line drawings, are included in the above descriptive listing. BPS

FUNCK, WALTER. *Deutsche Privatnotmünzen ab 1916 sowie Münzen und Marken der Konsumvereine, der militärischen Ausgabestellen usw.* 3rd ed. Neuenburg. The Author, 1964. 106 pp.

This corpus lists more than 1300 necessity coins (including 100 encased postage stamps) issued by private German firms to help alleviate the shortage of small change encountered during World War I and the ensuing inflationary period. Predominantly round or octagonal in shape, and seldom dated, these pieces were struck in denominations ranging from one pfennig to one mark. HG

GUREN, JAY. Political Token becomes Memorial to Canada's First Prime Minister. In: *Coin World*, No. 245 (Dec. 23, 1964), p. 41, illus.

Supplementing a biographical account of Canada's first prime minister, Sir John Alexander MacDonald, are illustrations of a political token issued in support of his campaign during the hotly contested election of 1891. Following Sir John's death, which occurred three months after the election, the token was used as a memorial piece by effecting a change in the reverse legend. BPS

KALUS, J. Žeton na IX. numismatické dny Slezska a severní Moravy 1964 (Hilar Šlosar). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 119 [illus. p. 3 of cover].

A token which the writer describes and illustrates, designed by Hilar

Šlosar and struck at the National Mint in Kremnica, was presented to members of the Czech Numismatic Society who attended the numismatic conference held at Opava (June 6-7, 1964).

KAPPEN, C. V. California's Token and Medal Manufacturers. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1965), pp. 12-18, illus.

Notes of historical interest relate to the activities of a number of California firms which have struck tokens and/or medals during the past seventy-five years. Among those mentioned are the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Co. (later the Los Angeles Stamp & Stationery Co.), the Southern California Rubber Stamp Co., The Chipron Stamp and Stationery Co., the Acme Metal Die and Stencil Co. and the American Pacific Stamp Co. Several token specimens are illustrated. BPS

LINDESMITH, R. J. The Business Card Civil War Die. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1965), pp. 24-28, illus.

Lindesmith speculates as to whether the 575 obverse die used to strike some of the small cent-size tokens listed by Hettrich & Guttag (*Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards*, Kutztown, Pa., 1924) may have been used during the years 1857-59. Since an Act of February 21, 1857 provided for the coinage of small cents, and because some numismatic sources actually list these tokens as having been struck prior to 1859, the writer sees a strong possibility of error in the period of issue given by Hettrich & Guttag as 1861-64. FDC

LIPPENS, JAN. Un jeton d'inauguration en or d'Albert et Isabella. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept., 1964), pp. 40-41.

Concerning the above gold jeton, issued for the inauguration of Albert and Isabella in 1599 and 1600, the writer notes that some doubt exists as to whether the piece is an official issue or merely a *pièce de fantaisie*.

LIPPENS, JAN. Les jetons d'inauguration des archiducs Albert et Isabelle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109, (1963), pp. 95-102, pl. 8.

The various festivities connected with the inauguration of Archduke Albert and Isabella in 1599 have furnished an excellent collection of gold and silver jetons, identical in legend and type but different in size, which were in all probability issued from the mint of Antwerp. In the above article the author discusses and describes specimens of these jetons which were distributed in Louvain, Malines, Gand, Lille, Tournai, Douai, Arras, Valenciennes and Mons during 1599 and 1600.

MENON, P. L. Comptables et jetons de compte au Moyen Age. In: *Le Club Français de la Médaille. Bulletin*, No. 5 (1964), pp. 20-21, illus.

Together with illustrations of a French accounting table and three jetons, the author reprints extracts from his article relating to medieval accountancy and accounting jetons which appeared in the publication *Bulletin de l'Administration centrale des Finances* (No. 26, May-June, 1964).

NEWMAN, E. P. An Elephant Token Never Forgets — Forgery. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 163-168.

An Elephant token forgery which recently appeared on the U. S. market, presumably fabricated in London, is compared with the genuine issue, Peck No. 503, both specimens being illustrated. For the interest and protection of collectors, Newman discusses various methods employed by modern counterfeiters, particularly the use of forged impact dies. BPS

PEDRAZA, J. F. *Las "Monedas de Hacienda" del Estado de San Luis Potosí. Signos de cambio de las haciendas de "San Juan de Banegas," "Santiago," "Sierra Hermosa" y "Peñon Blanco." (Con un estudio preliminar).* San Luis Potosí, Universidad Autónoma, 1963. 51 pp., illus.

After explaining the function and use of Hacienda tokens in nineteenth-century Mexico, especially within the State of San Luis Potosí, the writer describes and illustrates specimens used at the Haciendas of San Juan de Banegas, Santiago, Sierra Hermosa and Peñon Blanco.

TRICOU, JEAN. Le jeton de Philibert de la Chambre, 1548. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (Nov., 1964), pp. 398-399.

The writer describes a jeton designed and executed by Nicolas Emery for Philibert de la Chambre in 1548, which although mentioned in the written sources was not known until recently.

VLACK, R. A. Payable at the Franklin Press — or is it? In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 16-17, illus.

In reporting a modern, die-struck forgery of the Franklin Press token (apparently of English origin) which recently appeared on the U. S. market, the writer notes its several distinguishing features, particularly those found in the lettering. Illustrations show both the forgery and a genuine specimen of the token. BPS

MEDALS

American Hall of Fame Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), p. 205, illus.

The newest addition to the above medal series, designed by Thomas G. Lo Medico, honors Alice Freeman Palmer, former president of Wellesley College. The obverse bears the effigy of this pioneer in the field of advanced education for women; the reverse depicts a theme representing woman's contribution to progress and the betterment of mankind. BPS

Associazione italiana amici della medaglia. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), p. 109.

A brief report on the founding of the above society includes mention of its aims and purposes: namely, to develop feeling for the modern medal, to promote and organize congresses and exhibitions, and to sponsor the striking of an annual medal.

BELAUBRE, J. L'avènement du balancier dans l'histoire de la médaille française. In: *Le Club Français de la Médaille. Bulletin*, No. 4 (1964), pp. 8-9, illus.

Belaubre discusses the coming of the coinage press to sixteenth century France and its use in the production of medals — rather than coins — because of the bitter opposition encountered from the moneyers.

BELL, F. John Maitland, 1616-1682. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 559 (Jan., 1965), pp. 19-21.

Although still viewed with opprobrium in his native land, John Maitland, second earl and first duke of Lauderdale, was the subject of two outstanding portrait medals, both of which the writer describes. The first, produced by the brothers Abraham and Thomas Simon, was issued in 1646 and bears the legend IO.METELLANVS.LAVDERLAE.CO. The second, engraved by the eminent medallist John Roettier, commemorates Lauderdale's elevation to a dukedom. The article includes a brief summary of Maitland's political activities. FDC

Berlin. Staatliche Museum. *Italienische Renaissance-medailen*. Berlin, 1962. 20 pp., illus.

Augmented by thirty-two excellent illustrations, from the early works of Pisano to those of Leone Leoni, the above guide provides a useful introduction to the medallic art of the Italian renaissance. HG

BITTNER, OSCAR. Eine Medaille auf die Auffindung der Ungarischen Kroninsignien im Jahre 1853. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (1964), pp. 85-86.

Two pieces (a medal and a jeton) which the writer describes, show the crown of St. Stephen (obv.) and the Madonna (rev.). Both were issued in commemoration of the discovery of the Hungarian crown insignia,

buried by Louis Kossuth and his followers after the unsuccessful revolt of 1849. HG

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum. *Fifty-Fifth Annual Report for the Year 1963*. Cambridge, 1964. 7 pp., illus.

Purchases made during 1963 included three Italian bronze portrait medals. The first depicts Pope Sixtus V (1585-90). The second, executed by Gasparo Morone-Mola (d. 1669), portrays Carlo Antonio dal Pozzo (1606-89); the third, depicting Francesco Redi (1626-98), is the work of Massimiliano Soldani-Benzi.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Razidlo známé Teplické medaile. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), pp. 115-116, illus. With German Summary.

An obverse medal die which the writer acquired some forty years ago (illustrated in the above article) was engraved by the distinguished Czech medallist Antonin Guillemard who was active at the Prague mint for a number of years. The medal itself (Donebauer Nos. 5217 and 5218) was struck in 1806 in commemoration of the mineral springs at Teplitz (Bohemia).

Las emisiones más recientes de medallas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 43 (April-June, 1964), pp. 124-125, illus. With English Translation.

Three recent Mexican medals are described and illustrated. The first, seventh in the Mexican Monuments series, honors the unique, eighteenth century Church of Santa Rosa in the city of Querétaro, declared a national monument in November, 1935; the second and third commemorate, respectively, the visits to Mexico made in 1964 by members of the Dutch royal family and by Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan.

Five Years of Nazi Domination as Told in Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 36-38.

Mentioned among Europe's medallic issues commemorative of World War II are specimens from the extensive series issued by France and Holland, together with items contained in the important collection presented by Maurice Frankenhuis to the Kadman Numismatic Museum at Tel Aviv. BPS

GIMENO, FERNANDO. Medalla conmemorativa del Escorial. IV centenario del Escorial. In: *Numisma*, No. 65 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 41-43, illus.

A medal designed by Fernando Jesús, illustrated and described in the above note, commemorates the fourth centenary of the Escorial. It was struck in 1963 under the aegis of the *Patrimonio Nacional* (Madrid).

GREENE, RONALD. The Holmes Gold Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 11 (Nov., 1964), pp. 458-59, illus.

The year 1964 marked the 100th anniversary of the above medal (Breton 116, Leroux 668), established by the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University (Montreal) in honor of its late Dean, Andrew Fernando Holmes (1797-1860). Together with a brief summary of the life and work of Holmes, the writer describes and illustrates a specimen of the medal presented to R. E. McKechnie in 1890 and provides a listing of recipients for the period 1865-1964. Five items are included in an appended bibliography. BPS

GRUSS, J. Medaile k IX. zimním olympijským hrám v Innsbrucku. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), pp. 119-120 [illus, p. 2 of cover],

The writer describes and illustrates a medal designed by Arthur Zegler (obv.) and K. Welz (rev.) which was issued in commemoration of the IXth Olympic Winter Games held at Innsbruck in 1964.

HEDGES, KEN. Twelve Medals Depict Significant Events in Life of Vladimir Lenin. In: *Coin World*, No. 253 (Feb. 17, 1965), pp. 83, 85, illus.

In 1963, from designs executed by the sculptor Matvei G. Manizer, the Leningrad Mint struck a series of twelve commemorative medals honoring V. I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and of the Soviet State. Known as the "Lenin Suite," the medals are of uniform size (diameter, 70 mm.) but show variations in thickness and composition. All specimens are fully described and illustrated. BPS

HERBER, OTTO. Josef Baják. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), p. 171, illus.

Illustrating this discussion of the medallic art of Josef Baják, distinguished Czech sculptor and medallist, are medals issued in commemoration of Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849) and Johann Amos Comenius (1592-1670).

HERBER, OTTO. Proiectus pacis generalis. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 118 [illus, p. 1 of cover].

A medal by the sculptor Jiri Pradler, sponsored by the National Museum (Prague) and struck at the National Mint (Kremnica) commemorates the 500th anniversary (1464/1964) of the peace delegation of the Bohemian king George I.

HERBER, OTTO. Václav Adolf Kovanec (1911). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), pp. 193-194, illus.

Illustrations of three outstanding medals, issued in commemoration of Leos Janáček (1854-1928), Josef Jambor, and Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) are included by Herber in this discussion of the artistry of the distinguished Moravian medallist Vaclav Adolf Kovanic (b. 1911).

HERBER, OTTO. Wolkrův Prostějov (Jan Tříska). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (1963), [inside back cover; illus].

Struck from a design executed by Jan Tříska, the obverse of the above medal depicts a hand holding an open book. The inscriptions read as follows: (obv.), WOLKRUV PROSTEJOV; (rev.), USTREDNI PREHLIDKA V UMELECKEM PREDNESU.

JACQUIOT, JOSEPH. La médaille. In: *Le Club Français de la Médaille. Bulletin*, No. 4 (1964), pp. 3-4, illus.

After citing Du Cange's disparaging remark which appears in a letter to Le Blanc, to the effect that jetons and medals should be left alone because they teach us nothing, the writer provides cogent reasons why the medal can be considered of the utmost importance to the study of history and art.

JEWELL, RAY. The Separation Medal of Victoria. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (1964), pp. 162-165, illus.

An extremely rare medal which Jewell describes, known as the *Separation Medal of Victoria*, is believed to have been a private issue designed and executed by Alfred Ronalds who emigrated to Australia in 1848. The occasion for its issue was the granting of self-government to the Colony of Victoria on August 5, 1850.

KALUS, J. Medaile na polsko-československé přátelství s poprsím Jana Evangelisty Purkyně (Marie Uchytilová-Kučová a Władysław Tumkiewicz). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 119 [illus. p. 3 of cover].

In 1963 the Opava members of the Czech Numismatic Society, together with Vratislav members of the Polish Society for the History of Medicine, sponsored the issue of a medal commemorating Polish and Czechoslovakian friendship, the inspiration for which was sparked by the Czech scientist Jan Evangelista Purkyně who had spent twenty-seven years of his life at Vratislav. Designed by the Czech sculptor Marie Uchytilová-Kučová (obverse) and the Polish artist Władysław Tumkiewicz (reverse), the medal was struck at the National Mint in Kremnica.

KALUS, J. Pamětní medaile na 150. výročí založení Slezského muzea v Opavě (Marie Uchytilová-Kučová). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 119 [illus. p. 3 of cover].

A medal struck at the National Mint (Kremnica) in 1964, designed by Marie Uchytílová-Kučová in imitation of a seventeenth century Silesian taler, commemorates the 150th anniversary (1814/1964) of the founding of the Silesian Museum at Opava.

KRASNOV, GJURO. Spomen medalja i hrvatskog "Tabora" u Istri 1871. godine (Memorial Medal of the First Croation "Tabor"—National Congress—held in Istria, 1871). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 11, No. 21 (1964), pp. 25-28. With English and German Summaries.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the Illyrian Movement spread throughout Croatia and into neighboring Istria. At the first Croatian National Meeting (Tabor) held at Kastav in 1871 some 10,000 Croats and Slovenes assembled for a discussion of their political aspirations. The writer describes and illustrates a medal issued in commemoration of the event, also a memorial badge issued forty years later.

LIPINSKY, ANGELO. Le medaglie della Sede Vacante 1963. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 107-108, illus.

The two medals here described and illustrated were struck during the period of *Sede Vacante* which followed the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963; the first was issued by Benedetto Aloisi Masella, the Cardinal *Camerlengo*, the second by Federico Callori di Vignale, Governor of the Conclave. Both pieces were struck at the *Stabilimento Artistico Savelli* from designs executed by the eminent Italian medallist Aurelio Mistruzzi.

LUPPOL, ARKADIJ. První sovětské medaile. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), pp. 106-110, illus. With German Summary.

In presenting a descriptive catalogue of fifteen Soviet medals and plaquettes manufactured at the Leningrad mint during the period between the two World Wars the author singles out for special mention the first Soviet medal, issued in 1919 with effigies of Marx and Lenin.

MATHER, WINIFRED. Royal Marriage Commemorative Medals. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 7-9, illus.

Royal marriage commemoratives are described as having the elements necessary for successful and satisfying collecting: namely, historical significance, variety and relative scarcity. Descriptions and obverse illustrations are provided for five such pieces, struck in honor of the following marriages: (1) Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark to Constantine II of Greece (1964); (2) Mary, Queen of Scots to Francis, Dauphin of France (struck in 1832 after a medalet executed in 1588); (3) William IV of Orange to Princess Sophia (1767); (4) Princess Marie Christina of Austria to a minor duke of Saxony (1782); (4) Frederick William

of Prussia to the Princess Royal of Great Britain (25th anniversary of the marriage, celebrated in 1883). BPS

Medaglia per l'Enciclica "Pacem in Terris." In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 108-109, illus.

Illustrated and fully described is the medal issued by the International Numismatic Studio (Milan) in commemoration of the historic encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, promulgated by Pope John XXIII.

Medalla conmemorativa del IV centenario de la Universidad Nacional. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 44 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 150-151, illus.

A medal struck at the Mexico City Mint and issued in Sept., 1951 commemorates the Fourth Centenary of the National University of Mexico. Illustrations and a full description are provided.

MEER, G. van der. Konventie en originaliteit in de penningkunst. In: *De Geuzen-penning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Oct., 1964), pp. 41-45, illus.

Covering a period from the fifteenth century to the present time, the writer discusses convention and originality in medallic art, particularly as applied to recent Swedish medals. A number of pertinent specimens are illustrated.

OBERMAJER, JAROSLAV. Neznámý morový půltolar a tři neznámé morové medaile. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1964), pp. 72-73 [illus. p. 2 of cover]. With German Summary.

With special attention given to their distinguishing characteristics, the writer describes and illustrates a plague half taler and three plague medals, all previously unpublished.

Octava medalla de la serie "Monumentos Mexicanos." In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 5, No. 44 (July-Sept., 1964), p. 143, illus.

The eighth issue in the above medal series, commemorating the State of Veracruz, depicts the Castle of San Juan de Ulúa (obverse) and the coat of arms of the City of Veracruz (reverse). Specimens were struck in gold and silver.

PARDO CANALÍS, ENRIQUE. Portugal en tres medallas del Museo Lázaro Galdiano. In: *Numisma*, No. 66 (Jan.-Feb., 1964), pp. 39-45, illus.

In the course of their visit to the museum of the *Fundación Lázaro Galdiano* in November, 1961, Admiral Americo Thomas, President of

Portugal, and Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the *Caudillo* of Spain, examined a number of medals of Portuguese interest. Three of these pieces are fully illustrated and described in the above article: A copper medal issued in commemoration of Camoens, a white porcelain medal struck on the occasion of the dedication of an equestrian statue of Joseph I (Lisbon, 1775), and a gilded silver medal issued in commemoration of the marriage of Pedro V to Princess Stephaniea Hohenzollern (April 29, 1858).

PATON, JACQUES. Un médailleur de la fin du XVIII^e siècle remis en honneur: Augustin Dupré. In: *Le Club Français de la Médaille. Bulletin*, No. 5 (1964), p. 7, illus.

In presenting a biographical sketch of the distinguished eighteenth century medallist Augustin Dupré, die engraver at the French mint during the revolutionary period (1791-1803), the writer makes particular mention of medals executed by him in honor of four eminent Americans: Benjamin Franklin, General Green, General Morgan and Admiral John Paul Jones.

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Československá medaile k 400. výročí narození Williama Shakespeara (Milan Knobloch). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1964), p. 77 [illus. p. 1 of cover].

Illustrated, and fully described, is a medal by the distinguished Czech sculptor and medallist Milan Knobloch commemorating the 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare (1564-1616). It was sponsored by the National Museum (Prague) and struck at the Kremnica Mint in 1964.

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Mezinárodní soutěž o uměleckou medaili. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 118.

For the purpose of improving contemporary medallic standards, an international competition from which one outstanding entry will be selected is being sponsored by the Italian firm of Gori and Zucchi (Arezzo). Medallists from twenty-five different countries have been invited to participate in the contest.

PROCHÁZKA, V. Výstavka prací československých medailérů na mezinárodní výstavě medailí v Haagu. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), p. 114.

An exhibition sponsored by the numismatic section of the National Museum (Prague) in 1964 included thirty Czech and Slovak medals, all of which had been displayed at the International Medal Exhibition held at The Hague (1964) under the auspices of the F.I.D.E.M.

REYNOLDS, JOHN. An unlisted California So-Called Dollar. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1965), pp. 29-31, illus.

A brass medal measuring 33½ mm. in diameter, two specimens only of which are known to the author, was issued in 1897 by the Native sons of the Golden West in honor of the 47th anniversary of California's admission into the Union, celebrated at Santa Rosa (Sept. 8-10, 1897). As the description and illustrations indicate, the medal is similar in design and purpose to H. & K. No. 635. BPS

SÁNCHEZ MARÍN, VENANCIO. El espacio en la medalla. Lope de Vega. In: *Numisma*, No. 65 (Nov.-Dec., 1963), pp. 45-47, illus.

A bronze medal, struck at the Madrid Mint in 1962, commemorates the noted Spanish poet and dramatist Lope de Vega (1562-1635). It was designed by Ramiro Sanz and executed by Ildefonso Díaz.

STANKA, K. Medaille Terra sancta. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), pp. 120-121, illus.

A medal entitled *Terra Sancta*, struck in Israel (1963) in bronze, silver and gold from a design executed by Miriam Karoli, is fully described and illustrated.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Medals of Albert Schweitzer. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 5-10, illus.

Artist, country of origin, size, date and bibliographical source are included in a listing of thirteen medals struck in commemoration of Dr. Schweitzer. Twelve of the specimens are illustrated. BPS

Il terremoto di Rimini del 1672 ricordato da una medaglia papale. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 4, No. 2 (May-August, 1963), pp. 126-127.

Brief description is given of a medal struck by Pope Clement X in commemoration of the Rimini earthquake of 1672. Although the piece was duly recorded by Bonnani (Rome, 1699), no mention of it was made by either Mazio or Patrignani in their publications of papal medals.

TODOROVIĆ, NADA. Medaljerski rad Frana Menegela Dinčića (Medals executed by Frano Meneghello Dinčić). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 11, No. 21 (1964) pp. 30-37, pl. 5. With English and French Summaries.

In chronological arrangement, the author provides a descriptive listing of the various medals and plaques designed and executed by the distinguished Dalmatian medallist, Frano Meneghello Dinčić, between 1917 and 1964. Five distinctive specimens are illustrated on the accompanying plate.

TSCHUDIN, RAYMOND. Pour une médaille enrichie d'émaux. In: *Le Club Français de la Médaille. Bulletin*, No. 5 (1964), pp. 12-13, illus.

Following a discussion of the art of enameling as practised during the Middle Ages — especially at Limousin — the writer deals at some length with the technique employed in the production of enameled medals and plaquettes. One medal specimen, entitled *The Emmaus Pilgrims*, is illustrated.

Ukrainian Medallion Marks Visit to Rome. In: *Coin World*, No. 249 (Jan. 20, 1965), p. 29, illus.

Executed by the Papal medallist, Pietro Giampaoli, the above medal commemorates the audience granted by Pope Paul VI to a group of the Ukrainian Order of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in 1963. It is the first Ukrainian medallion to be issued in Rome since 1595. The obverse bears representations of St. Basil the Great and the Virgin Mary; the reverse depicts the Pope in the act of blessing the sisters. BPS

WALTER, RENÉ. Médaille en bronze doré au portrait de François I d'Autriche. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1964), p. 29.

After 1730, as A. De Witte has pointed out, the court of Vienna wished to strike coins in the Low Countries bearing the effigy of the Austrian emperor Francis I. Since Francis was not sovereign of these territories, however, and opposition from the *Etats de Brabants* was to be feared, it was decided to proceed in stages. A number of gold and silver coins with the emperor's portrait were struck in Antwerp in 1751, not for circulation but merely for the purpose of familiarizing the public with the imperial portrait. The medal described in the above note, also struck in 1751, may have been issued for the same purpose.

WIESER, FRANZ. Vasconia in Nummis. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 12 (1964), p. 105.

The writer calls attention to two numismatic items related to the Basque provinces: (1) A medal of Don Carlos VII, Prince of Bourbon, designed by the Viennese medallist Heinrich Tanner and struck to commemorate the assistance given by the Basques in the abortive attempt to conquer the Spanish throne following the abdication of Amadeo in 1873; (2) a peseta of 1937, issued in nickel by the short-lived, independent Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya and Alava. HG

ZMAJIĆ, BARTOL. Medalja Miroslava Krleža (Medal Commemorating Miroslav Krleža). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 11, No. 21 (1964), p. 29, pl. 4. With English and German Summaries.

A uniface medal designed by Grga Antunac commemorates the seventieth anniversary, celebrated in 1963, of the distinguished Croatian author and poet Miroslav Krleža.

PAPER MONEY

BOWKER, H. F. Manchu Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 73, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), p. 36.

With reference to his article of the above title, published in the July-August (1963) issue of the *Circular*, Bowker admits that the conclusions reached at that time may have been incorrect. Further investigation regarding the earliest date of issue of Manchu paper currency has revealed information which suggests that notes may have been issued prior to 1851.

FDC

CARO, LUIGI de. Varianti su vari tipi di banconote emesse dalla Banca d'Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 194, illus.

In a chronological table covering the period 1897-1944 the writer lists the known variants in the series of banknotes issued by the Bank of Italy. One illustration, showing the 100 lire note known as the *tipo floreale*, is included.

FRANCO, J. L. Las famosas "monedas barajas" del Canadá. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 43 (April-June, 1964), pp. 121-123, illus. With English Translation.

From its inception in 1685 to the second half of the eighteenth century, playing card currency comprised a useful circulating medium in French Canada. Included in the above article is the text of a letter written by Jacques de Meulle, Commissioner of Canada, informing the French Minister of the Navy of the origin and use of this type of currency.

GYULAI, FERENC. Photography of Paper Money. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Winter, 1965), pp. 5-11, illus.

This interesting and instructive article forms one chapter from a book now in process of publication: *Photography of Coins, Medals, Orders, Seals and Paper Money*. Thirteen illustrations of paper currency from the collection of Emil Vask Banki, Budapest, photographed by the author, are accompanied by directions concerning: (1) Lighting and Background, (2) Photography of Water Marks, (3) Equipment.

BPS

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les bons de monnaie émis à Dijon en 1870-1871. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 9 (Nov., 1964), pp. 402-405.

Included in a descriptive listing are the various bond series issued by the municipal authorities of Dijon during the period of Prussian occupation (1870-71).

KUPA, MIHÁLY. Russian Red Army Occupation Notes for Romania. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 2926, illus.

A rare 100 Lei credit note, illustrated, is from the series issued in 1944 for the use of the Red Army in Romania. Issued in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 100, 500 and 1000 Lei, the notes were withdrawn from circulation when Romania joined the Allied Powers in August, 1944. BPS

KUPA, MIHÁLY. Die ungarische Papiergeldinflation 1945/46. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (1964), pp. 93-95.

The writer offers an explanation of the staggering currency inflation which affected the Hungarian economy during the above years, but which was finally checked with the introduction of the forint in 1946. HG

LINDESMITH, R. J. New Light on the Bennett Note. 70-Year Portrait Error Corrected. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 77, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 1635-1640, illus.

With reference to contemporary correspondence and to H. M. Rice's *Life of Jonathan M. Bennett*, the writer tells the interesting story behind the portrait of Bennett which appears on the \$5 Virginia treasury note dated March 13, 1862. The likeness had been incorrectly identified in the 1894 edition of Scott's *Paper Money Catalog*, and again in W. W. Bradbeer's *Confederate and Southern State Currency* (1815), as that of Governor John B. Floyd. BPS

LOLLI, R. L'assegnato divora La Francia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1964), pp. 219-220, illus.

To a history of the assignat issued in France during the period of the Revolution the writer appends a listing showing dates of issue for the various denominations placed in circulation.

MARCKHOFF, F. R. "Lith. by Ed. Mendel, Chicago." In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Fall, 1964), pp. 79-84, illus..

The above title is one of the nine known imprints used by the Chicago lithographer Edward Mendel in the late 1850's and early 1860's. Because most lithographers used but one imprint for all work done on obsolete notes, thus permitting their trade-mark to be easily recognized, Marckhoff explores possible reasons for Mendel's non-conformity. Nine specimens are illustrated. BPS

MUELLER, BARBARA R. The Photography of Paper Money. II. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Fall, 1964), pp. 89-91.

Various aspects of paper money photography, e.g., macrophotography, the camera, camera accessories, close-up equipment, lighting, subject

preparation, film, exposure and procedure, are discussed in considerable detail.

BPS

MUSZYNSKI, MAURICE. Il biglietto da 100 franchi della Banca di Francia "Tipo 1906." In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1964), pp. 149-151, illus.

The 100 franc note (Type 1906), issued by the Bank of France, was printed from January 2, 1908 to September 14, 1939 and remained in circulation from January 3, 1910 to June 4, 1945. Together with illustrations and a full description of the note the writer provides a biographical sketch of the designer, the distinguished French artist Luc-Olivier Merson.

OSMUN, C. E. W. A One Hundred Thirty-Six-Year-Old Bank Note. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Fall, 1964), p. 94, illus.

The note described and illustrated, engraved by A. B. C. Durand. Wright & Co., was issued by the Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company in 1828. Ten other denominations issued by the same company during the years 1826-28, with the respective Wismer numbers, are included in an appended listing.

BPS

OSMUN, C. E. W. Supplemental Bibliography of Obsolete Bank Notes. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Summer, 1964), pp. 73-75.

This listing supplements Fred R. Marckhoff's bibliography published in Vol. 1, No. 4 of the above periodical (Fall, 1962).

PETRÝL, J. K německým a rakouským nouzovkám z let 1921-1922. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), p. 55.

In a discussion of the necessity currency issued by Germany and Austria during the inflationary period of 1921/22 Petrýl devotes special attention to the various aspects of propaganda incorporated.

POLÍVKA, EDUARD. Alfons Maria Mucha v numismatických památkách. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), pp. 40-53, illus., 4 pls. With French Summary, pp. 53-54.

Works of Alfons Maria Mucha which were successfully exhibited abroad (especially in London) in 1963 have encouraged the author to study the numismatic contributions made by the distinguished Czech painter and engraver during the course of his career (1860-1939). Mentioned in particular are Mucha's designs for the Czech banknotes issued after the formation of the new state in 1918, several examples of which are illustrated within the text.

ROBIN, PETER. The Buying Power of Foreign Paper Money. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Fall, 1964), pp. 85-86.

By the use of three tables, covering, respectively, the period of the 1870's, the post-World War I period and the present time, the writer lists the basic paper currency units of fifteen European countries, together with their U. S. equivalents in (a) raw value, and (b) current value.

BPS

ŠAFÁŘ, OLDŘICH. Příspěvek ke studiu nouzových peněžních poukázek z let 1848-1849. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1964), p. 71. With German Summary.

An article by Bohumil Kuliř entitled *Die Geldkrise in der Vergangenheit*, which appeared in the newspaper *Náchodské Listy* (April 25, 1913), is here reprinted. It concerns problems connected with the necessity paper money issued during the years 1848-49 and is based on material contained in the *Steuerchronik* (Olešnice), founded by the teacher František Beran in 1844.

SCHWARTZ, H. N. The Small One Dollar Bill. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Spring, 1964), pp. 42-43, tab.

Printed in conjunction with a brief history of the small one dollar bill is a table showing numbers, signatures, dates, etc. for all twenty-six varieties.

BPS

SHAFER, NEIL. Commemorative Paper Money. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 49-55, illus.

The following commemorative issues are illustrated and described: (1) One angolar, issued on the occasion of the tercentenary of the Settlement of Angola (1648-1948); (2) Republic of Colombia: one peso, commemorating the fourth centenary of the founding of Bogotá (1538-1938); (3) Republic of Cuba: one peso, 1953, marking the centennial of the birth of José Martí; (4) Mexico: five and ten peso notes, issued in commemoration of the centenary of the beginning of the War of Independence (1810-1910); (5) Canada: \$25 notes issued in honor of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of George V.

BPS

SHAFER, NEIL. *A Guide Book of Philippine Paper Money*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1964. 128 pp., illus.

With emphasis on the U. S. territorial issues of 1903-1949 and the Spanish and Aguinaldo notes, Shafer presents a detailed listing of all types and varieties comprising the regular issue of Philippine paper currency. Together with excellent illustrations, valuations, and indications of rarity, the work includes references to all types of present-day Republican currency.

FDC

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The editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Jack M. Balcer, Alfred R. Bellinger, Francis D. Campbell, Henry Grunthal, George L. Kustas, Lars Lagerqvist, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard.

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GENERAL

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ALTZ, C. G. and E. H. BARTON. Foreign Coins Struck at United States Mints. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan., 1964), pp. 15-25, illus. [and various issues to] Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 277-285, illus.

An Act of Congress dated January 29, 1874 authorized the manufacture of foreign coins at United States mints when such action could be included in mint schedules without interfering with the normal production of U.S. coinage. In the above illustrated listing the authors include 782 different types struck for thirty-six foreign countries during the period 1876-1963, together with totals struck for each country. BPS

BECKER, T. W. The Commemorative Coinage of Albania, Argentina and Australia. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 315-320, illus.

Preceded by pertinent historical and political data are tabular listings of the commemorative coins issued by the above countries, arranged under denomination, date, event commemorated, size, metal and numbers struck. Six representative specimens are illustrated. BPS

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. Aluminum Foil Impressions for Numismatic Studies. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 333-335, pls. 57-59.

In the preparation of the corpus of his book *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962) the author was faced with the problem of preparing several thousand images of coins within a two-week period. Paper impressions were not practicable, partly because of the time factor involved and partly because they recorded insufficient detail. "After some

experimentation it was found that aluminum foil gave excellent impressions of coins when pressed with rubber sheets. Eventually, this led to the use of a blank corporation seal with a circular rubber sheet glued permanently to the upper jaw. A rectangular piece of aluminum foil was folded over the coin, placed on a small sheet of rubber, and pressed between the jaws of the seal. The result was an excellent reproduction of the coin, and it was possible to prepare about one hundred impressions an hour."

BELTRÁN MARTÍNEZ, ANTONIO. Pío Beltrán Villagrasa. Biografía académica y bibliografía crítica. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 68 (May-June, 1964), pp. 15-31.

After presenting the *cursus vitae* of Pío Beltrán Villagrasa, distinguished Spanish archaeologist and numismatist, the writer provides an annotated bibliography of his publications consisting of fifty-three titles.

Biblioteca Academiei Republicii Populare Romine. *Caiet selectiv de informare asupra cresterii colectiilor Bibliotechi Academiei R.P.R.* No. 4 (April-June, 1962). No. 6 (Oct.-Dec., 1962).

These bulletins continue the descriptive catalogue of the accessions made to the numismatic section of the Library of the Rumanian Academy during the period 1959-60. No. 4 (Nos. 186-725) lists and describes chiefly Roman and Byzantine coins; No. 6 (Nos. 726-1908) includes Roman, Byzantine, medieval and modern (especially Venetian) pieces, together with coins of the Ottoman Empire.

CAPPELLI, REMO. *Manuale di Numismatica*. 5th ed. rev. & enl. Milan, U. Mursia & Co., 1962. 209 pp., 53 pls.

The newest edition of the above *Manuale*, popular with Italian collectors, includes a well illustrated synthesis of coinage, from its inception to modern times, together with pertinent tables, listings, and a complete price list of Italian decimal coins.

GROTEMEYER, PAUL. Staatliche Münzsammlung. In: *Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*, Ser. 3, Vol. 15 (1964), pp. 237-243, illus.

In reporting on the 4357 items acquired by the Bavarian Coin Cabinet during the five-year period 1958-63 Grotemeyer mentions a number of pieces of unusual interest. They include an electron stater of Cyzicos, a stater of Mallos, a 1½ guldentaler klippe issued by the city of Ratisbon in 1619, and a cast renaissance medal by Jean Marende, issued in 1502 in commemoration of the visit made to Bourg-en-Bressen by Philibert of Savoy and his second wife, Margarete of Austria. HG

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Éremlelőhelyek Veszprém megye területén. In: *A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményi*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 151-160.

An inventory listing includes find-spots in the county of Veszprém (N.W. central Hungary) at which Greek, Celtic, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, Medieval and Modern coins have been found.

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. L'anniversaire de la Société Numismatique Roumaine. In: *Revue Roumaine d'Histoire*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1964), pp. 175-176.

In connection with the Rumanian Numismatic Society's sixtieth anniversary, celebrated Dec. 29, 1963, Iliescu provides a brief history of the organization in which emphasis is placed upon the principal numismatic projects undertaken.

LEUCKART, RUDY. Minor Metals in World Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 539-540, illus.

In three separate listings the writer cites examples of: (1) Pure metal coins, (2) alloyed coins and (3) plated coins. Denomination, country and date are given for each issue. BPS

MADONIA, GAIL. *How to Collect Coins for Fun and Profit*. Derby, Conn., Topical Magazine Inc., 1964. 104 pp., illus.

Designed to meet the needs of the novice collector, this concise work includes discussion of fundamental aspects of numismatics such as terminology, methodology, coin care, valuation, investment and minting. Some attention is also given to the origin and development of coinage, to outstanding coins of the ancient, Renaissance and modern periods, and to the coinages of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Among the concluding topics dealt with are Asian coinage, coins issued for a number of newly established countries, new vistas in coin designs, the use and value of a coin dictionary and the issue of the Kennedy half dollar. FDC

MADSACK, ERICH. *Münzen aus einer norddeutschen Privatsammlung. Eine kleine Auswahl numismatischer Schönheiten von etwa 500 v. Chr. bis ins 19. Jahrhundert*. Hanover, A. Madsack, 1963. 30 pp. illus., 2 pls.

Enlarged photographic illustrations provide the reader with a representative look at the world's coinage, from ancient to modern times, but marred to some extent by the inclusion of a number of noticeably mediocre specimens. HG

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios. XIX. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 141-161, tab.

Descriptions of sixty-seven coin hoards found in Spain continue the listing which the author initiated in the periodical *Ampurias* (1942) and which since 1952 has been presented in the pages of *Numario Hispánico*. Appended to the descriptions are indices listing the find-spots (arranged alphabetically) and coin series found.

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de and MARÍA RUIZ TRAPERO. Adquisiciones del Museo Arqueológico Nacional 1958 a 1961. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 161-168, pl.

Listed under the broad headings Spanish and Non-Spanish are the various coins acquired by the above museum during the period 1958-61. Four of the pieces, a *mancuso* of Berenguer Ramon I, an *excelente* of the *Reyes Católicos*, a *real de a ocho* of Philip II (Seville, 1597) and a *doblon* of Ferdinand VII (Cadiz, 1811) are illustrated on the plate.

OIKONOMIDES, M. Mouseiou Olympias. In: *Archaiologikon Deltion*, Vol. 18 (1963): Chronika, pp. 104-106, pl.

Ancient, Byzantine, Latin Orient and modern coins are included in this listing of specimens in the collection of the Olympia Museum (Greece).

PIRIE, ELIZABETH J. E. Numismatic Collections in Leeds. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (May, 1965), p. 104.

The two major collections in Leeds, those of the City Museum and the University, are discussed briefly from the point of view of their founding, growth, and the outstanding specimens acquired. FDC

SLABAUGH, A. R. Military Monies and Medals. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (April, 1964), pp. 928-936, illus. [and various issues to] Vol. 31, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 918-926, illus.

In the earlier part of the article Slabaugh lists and describes military and prisoner-of-war currencies issued prior to and during World War I by Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, Gt. Britain, Italy, the United States and Russia. Later installments are devoted to issues of World War II (including concentration and slave labor camp currency), the post-war period, the "Operation Bernhard" counterfeiting scheme, and to the various prisoner-of-war medals and decorations issued by the United States and a number of foreign countries. BPS

THOMPSON, F. C. The Coin Collections in the Manchester Museum. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 1-2.

After presenting an historical summary of the numismatic collections in the above museum the writer discusses important acquisitions made in the fields of Ancient, British, European, American and Oriental coinage. FDC

YEOMAN, R. S. The Date Concept in Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 361-363.

In this text of a paper read before the Chicago Coin Club's educational forum (Oct. 18, 1964) Yeoman names a number of dated coins from the medieval period, and cites early American auction catalogues, to show that the date and mintmark approach to coin collecting is by no means new. "Each new date of a coin type is a new and distinct variety. The new date 1964, for example, being unlike any other, becomes a die variety as real and different as any unintentional mint-error-style variety." BPS

ANCIENT

ALMAGRO BASCH, MARTIN and MARTIN ALMAGRO GORBEA. El tesorillo de Valeria. Nuevas aportaciones. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 71 (Nov.-Dec., 1964), pp. 25-42, 5 pls.

A descriptive catalogue of thirty-nine silver coins from the Valeria hoard is arranged by the authors under four main groupings: Hispano-Punic, Greek, Iberian and Roman.

BESSOU, MARIUS. Notes préliminaires sur les fouilles de l'institution Saint-Joseph à Roanne (Loire). In: *Celticum IX* (Supplement to *Ogam*, No. 93, 1964), pp. 170-184, illus., pls.

Among the artifacts discovered during the archaeological excavations conducted at the Institution Saint Joseph at Roanne (Loire) were a hundred Gallic and Roman coins, the most striking of which are illustrated on the above plates. Specimens of unusual interest among the Gallic pieces included a Togirix, an imitation of a drachma of Ampurias, an obol attributed to the Volci Tectosages and three half denarii probably issued by the Eduens.

BURTON, I. F. *Coins of the Ancient World. Illustrated from the Collection of Dr. and Mrs. Irving Frederick Burton*. Detroit, The Detroit Institute of Arts, 1964. 32 pp., illus.

Following a brief introductory discussion on the coinage of the ancient world is a well illustrated catalogue of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Jewish coins, selected by the author from his own collection to emphasize the importance of the contribution made by coinage to the study of history and art.

FDC

CABALLERO ALCARAZ, JUAN. Nueva ceca ibérica: CO-BA-N-E-L. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 70 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 9-10, illus.

A hitherto unpublished Iberian denarius, struck at a new mint which

has been read as *Cobanel*, is illustrated (natural and enlarged size) and fully described.

CABRERIZO GARCÍA, CARMEN. Monedas de Numidia y Mauritania. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 103-122, 2 pls.

With relevant references to Mazard's *Corpus Nummorum Numidiae Mauretaniaeque* (Paris, 1955, Supplement, 1958) the author provides a descriptive catalogue of 186 coins of Numidia and Mauritania contained in the numismatic collection of the *Museo Arqueológico Nacional* (Madrid). A number of outstanding specimens are illustrated.

CAHN, H. A. Hubert Herzfelder. In: *Numismatica*, N. S., Vol. 5, No. 2 (May-August, 1964), pp. 169-171.

In this obituary of Hubert Herzfelder (1911-1964) the writer acclaims his profound knowledge of the Greek and Roman coinages. Some attention is also given to Herzfelder's most important numismatic writings, the contents of which are briefly discussed.

CARTER, THERESA HOWARD. Western Phoenicians at Lepcis Magna. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (April, 1965), pp. 123-132, pls. 31-34.

A listing of the coins found in Level 2 of Lepcis Magna includes twenty Carthaginian and Numidian issues of the third and second centuries B.C.

ARB

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, V. A New Quarter Shekel of the First Year of the Jewish War. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2 (1964), p. 7, pl. 6.

Prior to the discovery of the above quarter shekel, the only known specimen of the denomination was an issue of the Year 4 preserved in the British Museum. The design of the coin is described as being identical in all respects to the shekel and half shekel issued in Year 1.

Expedition Unearths Ancient Coins During Excavation of Factory Sites. In: *Coin World*, No. 256 (March 10, 1965), p. 81, illus.

While exploring the sites of two ancient Roman glass factories in Israel an expedition jointly sponsored by the Museum of Art and Archaeology (University of Missouri) and the Corning Museum of Glass (Corning, N. Y.) brought to light sixty-nine coins, all but one of bronze. The exception, a gold coin from the time of the emperor Valens, was minted at Antioch between 364 and 367 A.D. Since most of the coins can be dated to the late fourth century, the inference is that the factories were occupied for a relatively short period of time.

BPS

FROLOVA, N. A. Monety skifskogo tsaria Skilura. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 1 (1964), pp. 44-55, 2 pls.

The coins issued at Olbia by the Scythian king Skilouros provide one of the principal sources not only for the history of the Scythians in the Black Sea region but also for the history of Olbia itself during the period of Scythian occupation (second century B.C.); the occupation is documented only by the coins, there being no epigraphical or literary evidence available. In the course of the above article the author describes and illustrates nineteen coins struck by Skilouros at Olbia.

FURMANSKAIA, A. I. Klad monet iz Tiry. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 76-86, illus.

A hoard of ancient coins found during the clearing of a field at Tyra in 1958 is of considerable importance in that it reveals the status of monetary circulation and the composition of coin hoards at Tyra at the beginning of the third century A.D. The contents, for which the writer provides a descriptive catalogue, included 31 Roman silver denarii, 149 copper coins of Tyra and one copper issue of Olbia, all in excellent state of preservation. Study of the copper coins of Tyra, it is pointed out, confirms the basic conclusions reached by A. N. Zograf in his *Monety Tiry* (Moscow, 1957) concerning the coinage issued there during the imperial period.

GOLENKO, K. V. and D. B. SHELOV. Monety iz raskopok Pantikapeia 1945-1961 gg. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 3-65, illus., 6 pls.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are 747 coins discovered in the course of archaeological excavations conducted at Panticapaeum during the period 1945-61.

[KADMAN, LEO]. Bibliography. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 5-6.

Thirty-two titles, covering the period 1947-1963, are included in this bibliography of the distinguished Jewish numismatist Leo Kadman (1895-1963).

KALLET, L. A. Scrolls, Shekels and Sherds. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June, 1965), pp. 396-397, illus.

Listed among the discoveries made at Masada (Israel) are a long lost portion of Hebrew scroll from the *Book of Jubilees*, fifty-three shekels and half shekels dating from the period of the First Jewish Revolt (66-73 A.D.), a number of Roman bronzes, and 250 inscribed sherds (possibly used as food coupons). Coins found since the beginning of the excavations now total 3,800; sherds, 700.

BPS

KLIMOWSKY, E. W. The Cup on the Shekel (and its functional meaning). In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 11-14, pls. 1-2.

The cup depicted on the silver shekels and half shekels of the Years 1-5 (66-70 A.D.) inscribed *Shekel Israel* and *Jerusalem the Holy* remains one of the most disputed symbols found on the coins of the Jewish War against Rome. After examination of several proposed interpretations, and study of the available evidence (both archaeological and numismatic), the conclusion reached by the writer is that the cup in question is not a drinking vessel but a mixing bowl used for the libation service.

KLIMOWSKY, E. W. Leo Kadman. His Scholarly Development in Numismatics. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 3-4.

In summarizing the numismatic career and accomplishments of the late Leo Kadman the author stresses his contributions to the study of architectural details and the ancient Hebrew alphabet as found on ancient Jewish coins. What can be considered Kadman's most notable achievement is undoubtedly his inauguration of a systematic study of the city coins of ancient Palestine in Vols. 1-4 of the *Corpus Nummorum Palaestinsium* (Tel-Aviv, 1956-61).

MESHORER, Y. Maritime Symbols on Ancient Jewish Coins. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 8-10, illus.

Continuing an earlier article which appeared in the *Israel Numismatic Bulletin* (July, 1963, pp. 14-16) the author describes and illustrates ten ancient Jewish coins bearing maritime symbols. The period covered begins with the Hasmonaeen dynasty and ends with the reign of Agrippa II.

MILLIAU, EDMOND. Quatre monnaies barbares à l'effigie de Tétricus I. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), p. 56, illus.

Described and illustrated are four Celtic imitations bearing the effigy of Tetricus I, all of which emanated from a hoard discovered in the environs of Rennes.

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesoro del Cerro de la Miranda, Palencia. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 168-169.

In reporting on the hoard discovered at Cerro de la Miranda (Palencia), which in addition to various artifacts included twelve Iberian denarii, the author points out the contents were published by M. Almagro Basch in *Memorias de los Museos Arqueológicos* (Vol. XVI-XVIII, 1960, pp. 33-49).

SPERBER, D. Numismatics and Halacha. (In Memoriam: Leo Kadman). In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 16-18.

In a brief article published in the *Israel Numismatic Bulletin* (Vol. 1, 1962, pp. 9-11) the late Leo Kadman discussed the large hoard of silver coins recently found at Isfiya on Mount Carmel and attempted to explain its specific characteristics on the basis of Halachic sources. While admitting the soundness of Kadman's general conclusions the present writer, on the basis of legal texts relevant to the collecting of temple dues, attempts to rectify those of a more specific nature regarding the hoard's composition.

SPIJKERMAN, A. Observations on the Coinage of Aelia Capitolina. In: *Studii Biblici Franciscani Liber Annuus XIV* (1963-64), pp. 245-260, illus.

The writer provides a number of additions (previously unknown types which have come to light since 1956) and offers important corrections relevant to the coinage of Aelia Capitolina (cf. L. Kadman, *The Coins of Aelia Capitolina*, Jerusalem, 1956 = *Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium*, Vol. 1).

SPIJKERMAN, A. Some Rare Jewish Coins. In: *Studii Biblici Franciscani Liber Annuus XIII* (1962-63), pp. 298-318, illus.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are forty-two ancient Jewish coins (hitherto unpublished, extremely rare or noteworthy specimens) preserved in the Museum of the Flagellation at Jerusalem. The catalogue contributes substantially to what the author terms "a more complete registration as envisaged by the *Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium*."

THIRION, MARCEL. Monnaies gauloises au rameau, types C et D. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 54-55.

After reviewing the Gallic *au rameau* type coins which have been attributed to the Nervi (cf. *RBN*, 108, 1962, pp. 68-70) the writer expounds the difficulties encountered in the classification of types C and D.

THIRION, MARCEL. Les monnaies gauloises du Musée d'Arlon. In: *Mélanges Alfred Bertrang* (Luxembourg, 1964), pp. 253-265, 2 pls., map.

Included in an illustrated, descriptive catalogue are twenty-six Gallic coins (one silver, the remainder of copper or potin) all of which are in the Museum of the Archaeological Institute at Arlon. The coins, for the most part, appear to have been found in the southern part of the province of Luxembourg, a district occupied by the Treviri at the beginning of the present era.

XXV años de numismática antigua española: Bases para un coloquio. In: *Numisma*, No. 68 (May-June, 1964), pp. 35-43.

A selective bibliography in the field of ancient Spanish numismatics, including comments on the more important works and authors and mention of J. K. Jenkins' compilation of 317 titles published in 1961.

VILLARONGA GARRIGA, LEANDRO. El hallazgo de Balsareny. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 9-102, 4 pls., tabs.

A hoard found ca. 1953 in woods near Balsareny, some twenty kilometers from Manresa (Barcelona province) contained 420 bronze Iberian asses, issued, as shown by the inscriptions, at Laiescen, Ilduro, Lauro, Ausescen, Eusti, Ore, Iltircescen, Iltirces, Iltirda and Cese. Together with a useful bibliography (pp. 9-13) the writer provides a descriptive catalogue of the coins complete with pertinent references.

GREEK

ANOKHIN, V. A. Monetnoe delo Khersonesa I - III vv. n.e. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 3-88, 19 pls.

Covering a period from the first to the third century A.D., the writer deals at some length with the coinage of Chersonesus Taurica, the history of which, especially during the Roman period, had hitherto been incompletely studied. The scope of the work is indicated by the following chapter headings: Coinage of Chersonese 24 B.C. to 138 A.D.; Coinage of Chersonese during the period of the "Second Freedom" (138-295); Monetary circulation at Chersonese from the first to the third century. Included in a descriptive catalogue are 291 types issued during the period, a number of which are illustrated.

ANOKHIN, V. A. O nachale ery Khersonesa tavrisheskogo. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 66-75.

After careful study of Chersonese coinage and the various problems connected with its issue the writer supports the earlier known evidence which places the beginning of the Tauric Chersonese era at 24 B.C.

BRABICH, V. M. Klad monet III v. do n.e. iz Mirmekii. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiya*, No. 4 (1964), pp. 193-195, illus.

Archaeological excavations conducted at Mirmekia in 1960 brought to light a hoard of thirty-two copper coins struck at Panticapaeum during the third century A.D., from which twenty-eight specimens were made available for study and publication. The coins represent two distinct types, each of which the writer describes in detail.

BRABICH, V. Ob izobrazhenii na monetakh Pantikapeia l'vinoi golovy i osetra. In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, Vol. 25 (1964), pp. 50-52, illus.

After studying the representations of the lion head and sturgeon which appear upon the reverses of copper coins struck at Panticapaeum during the fourth century B.C. the writer suggests that the lion head, representing the guardianship of the local fisheries, replaced the griffon probably because of changing economic conditions in the Bosporus.

GOLENKO, K. V. Monety iz sluchainykh nakhodok v Patree v 1951 g. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 103-109, pl.

Continuing the earlier excavations conducted at the ancient settlement of Patraeus, members of the 1951 expedition unearthed a total of 143 coins, issued as follows: Panticapaeum (91), Phanagoria (16), Kingdom of the Bosporus (13), Dioscurias (1), Olbia (1), Amisus (1). Nine pieces were listed as unidentifiable. In composition, the hoard confirms the general pattern of monetary circulation at Patraeus as exemplified by earlier finds. A descriptive catalogue is provided, together with illustrations of a number of distinctive specimens.

GOLENKO, K. V. Nakhodka monet u podnozhii gory Aiu-Dag. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 110-117, pl.

A hoard of twenty-one ancient coins, found at the foot of Mt. Aiu Dag (in the southern part of the Crimean peninsula) in 1947, contained eighteen issues of the Bosporus and one each of the Chersonese, Amisus and Rome. A descriptive catalogue of the coins, all of which are preserved in the Chersonese Museum, includes illustrations of nine distinctive specimens.

GUADAN, A. M. de. Los seléucidas y la dinastía de Commagene. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 70 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 11-19, illus.

The writer discusses various problems encountered by collectors of the Seleucid coinage — especially those engendered by the similarity of names and by the difficulties experienced in attempting to identify many of the obverse portraits.

IMHOOF-BLUMER, F. W. and PERCY GARDNER. *Ancient Coins illustrating Lost Masterpieces of Greek Art. A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias. New ed. With introduction, notes and commentary by A. N. Oikonomides.* Chicago, Argonaut, Inc., 1964. 176 pp., 36 pls., map.

Although the body of this work constitutes an unaltered reprint of Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner's *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, published originally in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* (6-8, 1885-87), a preliminary section has now been added which includes translations of

the passages formerly quoted in the original Greek. Other additions include a commentary on Athenian coins based on the scholarship since 1887, an appendix, a brief bibliography and several new plates. ILM

KAZAMANOVA, L. N. Poddel'nye sindskie monety. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*. Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 130-135, illus.

The three types of counterfeit silver coins known for Sinde, each of which the writer describes in detail, are recognized as such on the basis of execution, style, weight, errors in the legends, and their fantastic combination of elements taken from different types. Illustrated within the article are five counterfeit specimens from the collection in the National Historical Museum.

KHARKO, L. P. Monety iz raskopok Ol'vii v 1946-1947 gg. In: *Akademiia Nauk, SSSR. Ol'vii temenos i Agora* (Moscow, 1964), pp. 321-379, illus., pls. With English Summary.

On the basis of a descriptive catalogue of the coins found at the Olbian Agora in 1946-47 the writer observes that the most numerous (and most interesting) pieces are those of the dolphin type, for which a new classification consisting of five basic groups is proposed. Especial attention is given to the copper flans found, many of which, after being compared with known coin series, can be dated within the third century B.C. Since these flans were found for the most part in the eastern section of the Agora it is presumed that the mint was located there.

KRUGLIKOVA, I. T. Monety iz poseleniia u Der. Semenovka. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 118-129.

Under the sponsorship of the Archaeological Institute of the SSSR, excavations of an ancient settlement located on the shore of the Sea of Azov near Der. Semenovka were conducted by the Eastern Crimean section of the Black Sea Region expedition during the period 1957-61. In the course of the excavations 173 coins (including 156 identifiable specimens) were brought to light, the earliest being an anonymous obol of the Bosphorus struck between 79 and 65 B.C. Of the identifiable coins, 143 were issued during the third century A.D. They include 113 staters (94 of which were found together), three small silver coins issued in year 560 of the Bosphorus era, 26 copper denarii and one Roman antoninianus. Most of the later pieces, issues of Rhaescuporis V, were struck in 267.

LAING, L. R. Collecting Greek Coins. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April-June, 1965), pp. 176-178, illus.

In the form of a practical guide compiled for those interested in collecting coins of ancient Greece the author offers useful advice concerning costs of specimens, sources of supply, possible series which can be collected and helpful books which may be consulted.

NIKOLOV, DIMITR. Novi kolektivni nakhodki ot moneti na Parion, Trakiiski Khersones i Apolonia Pontika. In: *Arkheologia*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1963), pp. 39-42, illus.

Descriptions are given of the contents of two hoards recently discovered in Bulgaria. The first contained 332 coins: 285 issues of the Thracian Chersonese (480-350 B.C.), 44 pieces struck at Parion (350-300 B.C.) and three at Apollonia Pontica (450-300 B.C.). The second hoard, numbering 552 coins, included 441 issues of the Thracian Chersonese and 111 pieces struck at Parion. Three distinctive specimens are illustrated.

SCHINDEL, P. Les poulains de Corinthe: un statère inédit. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*. Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 57-59.

After providing a brief survey of the coinage of Corinth Schindel describes a hitherto unpublished stater struck during the fourth period (415-387) from dies identified as Ravel 476 (obv.) and Ravel 459 (rev.).

SHELOV, D. B. Monetnye nakhodki na Maiskoi Gore. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 89-94.

Working at Maiski Mountain (in the environs of ancient Phanagoria) in 1958, 1959 and 1961, an archaeological expedition sponsored by the National Museum brought to light ninety coins, twelve of which, being very poorly preserved, were impossible to identify. The remainder were struck for the most part at Panticapaeum and Phanagoria, the earliest pieces being three copper issues of the former dating from the last third of the fourth century B.C. A descriptive catalogue of the contents is presented by the writer in tabular form.

Trieste. Associazione Filatelica Triestina con Sezione Numismatica. *Sguardo riassuntivo sulla produzione scientifica del Prof. Lodovico Brunetti nel suo 75.mo*. Trieste, 1964. 17 pp., port.

Included in this survey of the scientific accomplishments of Professor Lodovico Brunetti, written in commemoration of his 75th birthday, is a discussion of his numerous numismatic contributions, especially those pertinent to the understanding of the Greek coinage of Magna Graecia.

ROMAN

AMORÓS BARRA, JOSÉ. Trascendencia histórica de la numismática romana. In: *Barcelona. Instituto de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Estudios de numismática romana* (Barcelona, 1964), pp. 1-3.

In treating the principal characteristics of Roman coinage, particularly that of the Imperial era — a synthesis of Roman political structure — the author shows how these characteristics passed on to the medieval and modern periods with no essential changes.

Barcelona. Instituto de Prehistoria y Arqueología. *Exposición de numismática romana. Palacio del Museo Arqueológico, Noviembre, 1964, Catálogo*. Barcelona, 1964. 62 pp., illus.

A descriptive catalogue lists the contents of an exhibition of Roman and Byzantine coins displayed in November, 1964 at the Archaeological Museum (Barcelona).

BENĚŠ, JAN. Neznámé nálezy římských mincí z Kojetína a okolí. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 217-218.

Three Roman Imperial coins which the writer describes, issued by Trajan, Julia Domna and Volusian, are believed to have emanated from unlisted finds made in the area of Kojetin (Moravia) and its environs.

BODIANSKII, A. V. Nakhodka nebol'shogo klada rimskikh monet na nizhnem Dnepre. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 95-97, illus.

Nine Roman Imperial denarii, brought to light during the course of excavations carried out along the banks of the Lower Dnieper in 1957, are described and illustrated. The issuers include Hadrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina, Crispina and Commodus.

BRAICHEVSKII, M. I., I. S. VINOKUR and A. D. RUDENKO. Novograd-Volynskii Klad rimskikh monet. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 87-94.

Although dispersed soon after discovery, a hoard of Roman Imperial denarii accidentally discovered at Zhitomir in 1953 eventually yielded ninety-six pieces: fifty preserved in the Kiev Historical Museum and forty-six in the Zhitomir Provincial Museum. A descriptive catalogue of the coins covers a period beginning with Trajan (98-117) and ending with Clodius Albinus (193-97).

BRAICHEVSKII, M. I. *Rims'ka moneta na teritorii Ukraini*. Kiev, Vidavnistvo Akademii Nauk Ukrain'skoi RSR, 1959. 244 pp., 9 pls., map.

Following a detailed discussion of problems related to Roman coins found in the Ukraine, which are of importance for the understanding of economic conditions in the area during the period of the Roman Empire, the writer provides an inventory of 1101 such finds (single and collective) which have been made in the territories of the Ukraine and Moldavia.

CARSON, R. A. G. Harold Mattingly, C.B.A., M.A., D. Litt., F.S.A. In: *Cunobelin. The Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies*, No. 11 (1965), pp. 10-11.

In this obituary of the late Harold Mattingly the writer notes that "The principal contribution to Roman numismatics for which [he] will be remembered is the transformation wrought largely by his own writings and latterly by others following his example, in the field of Roman Imperial coinage. He found this coinage an unscientific and largely uncritical assemblage of material [and] with two great series of publications changed it into a historical apparatus of use to scholars in all fields of Roman studies."

CARTER, G. F. X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Roman Coins. In: *Analytical Chemistry*, Vol. 36 (June, 1964), pp. 1264-1268, tabs.

Contrary to the opinion of those who claim that X-ray fluorescence analysis of museum objects is not trustworthy because of a surface enrichment effect, Carter believes that this method, used in conjunction with mild cleaning, still represents the best available means of analysis. He bases his opinion on varied types of analysis carried out with a group of Roman silver and copper coins, the results of which are shown in an accompanying table.

FDC

CHIIHA, HENRI. Les rares monnaies "Alexandrines" de l'empereur Macrin et de son fils Diaduménien. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 5-10, pl. 1.

One explanation for the sparseness of the coinage issued in Egypt by the emperor Macrinus may have been the Egyptian governor's unwillingness to align himself with an unstable reign; on the other hand, much of the coinage may have been destroyed by Macrinus' successor, Elagabalus. The writer provides a listing of the Alexandrian coinage attributed to Macrinus and his son Diadumenianus, included in which are five hitherto unknown specimens recently discovered in private collections.

HG

CIRAMI, G. I Ludi Secolari. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (1965), p. 2, illus.

For the benefit of collectors of Roman coins the writer discusses briefly

the public games celebrated at Rome in both Republican and Imperial times.

DALKIEWICZ, JERSY. Gdańsk. Skarb brązowych monet rzymskich z basenu stoczniewego (Hoard of Roman Coins Discovered in a Shipyard Basin at Gdańsk). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), p. 53. With English Summary, pp. 53-54.

The dredging of a shipyard basin at Gdańsk in 1961 brought to light ten Roman sestertii (Hadrian, Aelius, Antoninus Pius, Faustina the Elder, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the Younger and Lucilla), all of which were found at a depth of from six to twelve meters.

DAYET, JEAN. Quelques remarques au sujet des monnaies de bronze romaines portant au revers l'autel de Rome et d'Auguste. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 426-427.

The altar of Rome at Lyons, without doubt the most celebrated monument of Roman Gaul, is discussed by Dayet on the basis of (1) bronze Roman coins, the reverses of which depict the altar and Augustus, and (2) fragments of the monument which have been found.

FERNÁNDEZ-CHICARRO, CONCEPCIÓN. Recientes ingresos numismáticos en el Museo Arqueológico de Sevilla. In: *Barcelona. Instituto de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Estudios de numismática romana* (Barcelona, 1964), pp. 29-31.

Excavations recently conducted by the German Archaeological Institute (Madrid) at the Roman ruins of Dehesa de la Mulva (the ancient Municipio Flavio Muniguense) brought to light a hoard of 194 coins, the majority of Roman origin. The contents will be fully published in a forthcoming issue of the Institute's *Memoirs*.

GARNIER, J. P. Petit bronze inédit de Placide Valentinien frappé en Italie. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 428-429.

The small bronze coinage of Valentinian III Placidus, an unpublished specimen of which is here described, was struck in Italy at the mints of Rome, Milan and Ravenna. Because of the rarity of the issue, stylistic differences between the three mints are extremely difficult to determine: hence the writer makes no attempt to identify the mint in question.

GIARD, J. B. Variété inédite d'une monnaie de Postume. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 437-438.

Two hoards containing third century coins, discovered in 1964 at Landebaeron (Côtes-du-Nord) and Etaples (Pas-de-Calais), respectively, brought to light a new variety of an antoninianus of Postumus, here described in full.

GUADAN, A. M. de. El denario de Tiberio "Nomisma Census." In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 67 (March-April, 1964), pp. 9-17.

After studying the available evidence (numismatic, historical and symbolic), the writer concludes that no precise identification can be made in the case of the tribute denarius which biblical sources (Mark XII, 13-17, Luke XX, 20-26, Matthew XXII, 15-22) have attributed to Tiberius.

GUADAN, A. M. de. Las tentativas de amonedación universal de Augusto. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 71 (Nov.-Dec., 1964), pp. 17-23, illus.

The attempt made by Augustus to issue a universal coinage is studied at some length through an examination of the five principal coinages struck during the reign: (1) The oriental group, including the coins struck in the Province of Asia; (2) the senatorial coinage of Rome; (3) the western coinage, principally of Hispania, including issues of Emerita, Colonia Patricia and Caesaraugusta; (4) the gold and silver coinage struck at the Imperial mint of Lugdunum; (5) the *aes* coinage of Lugdunum.

GUEY, JULIEN. Encore l'aloi du denier romain de 177 à 211 après J. C. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 427-428.

On the basis of laboratory analyses the writer discusses the alloy used in Roman denarii during the period 177-211.

GUEY, JULIEN. Un entretien avec Mlle Condamin et M. Picon sur leurs recherches de laboratoire en cours à la Faculté catholique de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 10 (Dec., 1964), p. 411.

The writer reports briefly on some of the results obtained by Mlle Condamin and M. Picon in their analysis of a group of ancient and modern coins, including Roman denarii from the period 177-211 A.D.

HOC, MARCEL. Trajan et Hadrien vus par Hubert Goltzius (Anvers, 1557). In: *Barcelona. Instituto de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Estudios de numismática romana* (Barcelona, 1964), pp. 47-50, pl.

After study of Hubert Goltzius' *Vivae omnium fere imperatorum imagines a C. Iulio Caes. usque ad Carolum V et Ferdinandum eius fratrem ex antiquis veterum numismatis solertissime . . .* (Antwerp, 1557) the writer concludes that his representations of Trajan and Hadrian are faithful likenesses.

LAFABRIE, JEAN. Un sou d'or d'Honorius frappé à Arles. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 434-436.

After furnishing a full description of an apparently inedited solidus of Honorius struck at Arles, Lafaurie discusses the coin in some detail giving particular attention to problems relevant to its dating. The specimen was recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris).

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Monnaies divisionnaires en or de Valentinien I et de Valens. In: *Cercle d'Etudes Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1 No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 60-62, illus.

A small group of coins recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Brussels) includes two semisses, two coins of 1½ *scripulum*, fractional gold issues of Valentinian I and Valens, and variants, more or less important, of coins described by J. W. E. Pearce in Vol. IX of the *RIC*. Each specimen is described and illustrated.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Sou d'or de Zénon frappé à Thessalonique. In: *Cercle d'Etudes Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 49-51.

A solidus of Zeno struck at Thessalonica, recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Brussels), differs from other of the emperor's solidi in that a τ appears before the letter of the *officina*, thus taking the place of the third c in the normal inscription VICTORI/AAVGGG.

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE and PIERRE BASTIEN. Le trésor de Theux (Juslenville): bronzes de Magnence et de Décence. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 108 (1962), pp. 280-284.

From the hoard of 100 Roman Imperial bronzes discovered at Juslenville (Theux) in June, 1868 the authors provide a descriptive catalogue of twelve specimens in the *Musée Curtius* at Liège. Ten were issued by Magnentius, two by Decentius.

LENAGHAN, LYDIA H. Hercules-Melqart on a Coin of Faustus Sulla. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 131-140, pl. 28.

The Roman Republican coins struck by the moneyer Faustus Sulla ca. 62 B.C. have raised speculations regarding the identity of the portrait. After reviewing past studies of Sydenham Nos. 880-81 (obv., youth with diadem; rev., Diana in a biga), the writer suggests that the portrait represents Hercules-Melqart rather than Bocchus or Jugurtha as previously suggested.

JMB

MILLIAU, EDMOND. Les monnaies romaines de Brunchaut Liberchies. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 11-35, pl. 2.

A preliminary report published by J. Breuer in 1931 concerned the finding of a hoard of 183 Roman bronze coins during the excavation of the fortress at Brunehaut Liberchies in that year; the contents covered a period from Probus to Gratianus, and furnished proof that the fortress had been occupied by the Romans during the fourth century. In a descriptive listing of the coins Milliau includes references to Cohen and the *BMC*. HG

PEGAN, EFREM. Najdba rimskih aureusov iz Zvonigrada pri Bakovičih (Fojnica). In: *Argo*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1964), pp. 75-76, illus. With German Summary.

A hoard of Roman aurei, discovered at Zvonigrad near the village of Božić (Bosnia) in 1938, is believed to have contained between 70 and 100 issues of Vespasian (*RIC* 97) struck in A.D. 76.

PFLAUM, H. G. Antoninianus d'Aurélien de titulature erronée. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), p. 424.

An antoninianus struck by Aurelian at Tripolis bears an erroneous obverse legend, IMP C AVREANVS AVG, the LI having been omitted from the emperor's name.

RAMOS FOLQUÉS, ALEJANDRO. Numismática y arqueología de Elche. In: *Barcelona. Instituto de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Estudios de numismática romana* (Barcelona, 1964), pp. 75-77, 2 pls.

Twenty-eight Roman Imperial bronzes form the contents of the above descriptive listing. The coins span a period from Alexander Severus (222-234) to Honorius (393-423) and Arcadius (395-408) and were discovered during the course of excavations recently conducted at La Alcudia, a site two kilometers from the present city of Elche.

SEGRE, ANGELO. Note sulle monete romane dal I sec. d. Cr. all'età bizantina. In: *Maia*, N. S., Vol. 16, Fasc. 3 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 259-275.

In a discussion of Roman coinage, from the first century A.D. to the Byzantine period, the writer deals at some length with a number of individual topics. They include: Basic reasons for the deterioration of ancient coins; Silver coins in Egypt during the first centuries of the Empire; Silver coinage during the Diocletian and Constantinian periods; The new coinage of Diocletian; The *kainon nomisma* in Diocletian's reform; The *nummus centenionalis* and *pecunia maiorina*; The gold solidus and the solidus *rhyparon*.

SERRA, MARÍA LUISA. Noticia de la colección Pons de Travesi, del Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes de Mahón, y catalogo de sus denarios romano-republicanos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 70 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 21-36, illus.

After describing in brief the contents of the Pons de Travesi collection and the circumstances of its acquisition by the *Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes* at Mahón, the author provides a descriptive catalogue of the sixty-one Roman Republican denarii which it contains. References to Sydenham are included in the descriptions.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. An Unpublished Coin in the Name of Tetricus II. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 151-158, pl. 29.

In discussing an antoninianus of Tetricus II recently acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Sutherland reviews past scholarship as to whether Tetricus was an Augustus inferior to his father's position as Augustus and emperor or Caesar. The conclusion reached is that Tetricus II was "first Caesar and then, for a very short period, Augustus." JMB

THIRION, MARCEL. Un solidus inédit de Magnence. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 59-60, illus.

A hitherto unpublished solidus of Magnentius struck at Arles differs from specimens described by Pierre Bastien in his *Monnayage de Magnence* (Wetteren, 1964); the ending of the obverse inscription reads P F AVG instead of P F AG.

VAZQUEZ SEIJAS, MANUEL. Posibles emisiones de Augusto en Lugo. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 70 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 37-40, illus.

After study and examination of coins of Augustus found in hoards discovered at Lugo (Galicia) the writer suggests that the city may well have been used as a mint site during Augustus' reign.

BYZANTINE

ABRAMISHVILI, T. I. Nokalakevskii Klad. In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 23 (1963), pp. 158-165, 2 pls.

For abstract of the above article, the Georgian text of which appeared in *Vestnik Muzeia Gruzii* (Vol. 20-B, 1959, pp. 233ff.) see *NL* No. 59, April, 1962, pp. 118-119.

ADELSON, H. L. and G. L. KUSTAS. A Sixth Century Hoard of Minimi from the Western Peloponnese. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 159-205, pl. 30.

In their analysis of a hoard from Zacha, now in possession of the American Numismatic Society (1179 specimens, plus 60 fragments), the

authors compare the distribution of Byzantine (Constantinian to Justinian), Ostrogothic and Vandalic minimi with their previously published Yale and Volo hoards. Evidence indicates a heretofore unknown weight reform in Ostrogothic coins for the reign of Baduila. JMB

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. Gold Forgeries of Tigranes the Great of Armenia. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 303-306, pl. 49.

The six counterfeit gold coins of Tigranes the Great which Bedoukian describes and illustrates represent several varieties (both cast and struck), indicating that they were produced at different times and by different counterfeiters. "As the Tigranes tetradrachm struck at Antioch [83-69 B.C.] was the most popular type of coin of the Artaxias dynasty, it is not surprising that all of the gold specimens of this period which have come to the writer's attention belong to this ruler. The fact that Tigranes the Great was one of the most illustrious kings of Armenia may also have been a deciding factor in the choice of this type for the gold forgeries."

BELLINGER, A. R. Three More Hoards of Byzantine Copper Coins. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 207-226, pls. 31-39.

Bellinger summarizes the contents of three previously unpublished Byzantine hoards: two from Istanbul and one from the Troad; the one hundred and forty pieces range from Alexius I (1081-1118) to Theodore Lascaris (1204-1222). It is suggested that many of the specimens, especially the new types, may have been struck at or near Nicaea. JMB

CUTLER, ANTHONY. The Stavraton: Evidence for an Elusive Byzantine Type. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 237-244, pls. 41-42.

In the fifteenth century publication *Il Libro dei Conti*, Giacomo Badoer mentions tornesi, florins, aspers, carlini, ducats, and *stravati grievi*. *Stravato*, a transliteration of the Greek *strauraton*, indicates a coin rather than a money of account. Cutler proposes that *stravati* refers to silver coins — rather than bronze or the almost non-existent gold — which bore a cross first impressed in 1341 and which were in desperately short supply during the last days of Byzantium. JMB

DIACONU, P. Descoperiri mărunte și monete. In: *Florescu, G.* [and others]. *Capidava* (Bucharest, 1958), pp. 233-244, illus.

An illustrated, descriptive catalogue includes twenty-six Byzantine coins (John Tzimiskes to Theodora, 969-1056) discovered during the course

of archaeological excavations conducted at the site of ancient Capidava (Rumania).

FAGERLIE, JOAN M. A Miliarsion of Romanus III and a Nomisma of Michael IV. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964). pp. 227-236, pls. 40-41.

Describing the Hodegetria miliarsion recently acquired by the American Numismatic Society, Fagerlie proposes a date of striking in the reign of Romanus III (1028-34) rather than in that of Romanus IV (1067-71).

Related in style, and presenting similar problems of dating, the rare nomisma with the Archangel Michael is assigned to Michael IV (1034-41) rather than to Michael V (1041-2). JMB

IURUKOVA, IORDANKA. Deinostta na kartagenskata monetarnitsa i tsirkulatsiia na Kartagenski moneti v nashite zemi prez VI vek. In: *Arkheologiya*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1964), pp. 7-9, illus.

In a discussion of the Byzantine coins struck at Carthage during the sixth century the writer devotes particular attention to their circulation in the territory of present-day Bulgaria, evidence for which is furnished by the various hoards in which such pieces have appeared. Illustrations of the principal types are included.

RAHMANI, L. Y. Two Hoards of Byzantine Coins and a Roman Charm from Khirbet Deir Dassawi. In: *Israel Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 19-23, tabs., pls. 3-4, 6.

Both of the above hoards from Khirbet Deir Dassawi (a settlement situated east of Gaza) were found by members of the Kibbitz Mefalsim. The first, discovered in the autumn of 1960, contained ninety-seven Byzantine coins spanning a period from Anastasius I (491-518) to the fourth year of Phocas (605/6). The second hoard, found in January, 1961, consisted of six gold solidi: three issued by Constans, one by Jovian and two by Justinian I.

EUROPEAN

BAERTEN, JEAN. Quelques deniers brabançons du XII^e siècle. A propos de la trouvaille de Grand-Hallet. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 75-94, pl. 7, tab.

Contained in the hoard discovered at Grand-Hallet (Liège) in 1912 were deniers struck at Brabant during the twelfth century which the writer compares with similar coins from other hoards discovered in the same area. As a result of the comparison he is able to prove satisfactorily

that the name Godepidus which appears on the Grand-Hallet coins undoubtedly refers to Gotfried of Brabant (1106-1140). HG

BAERTEN, JEAN. Séparation des monnaies de Chiny et de Looz (XIIIe-XIVe s.). In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 51-52.

In their numismatic history of Luxembourg and its dependencies (Brussels, 1910) Bernays and Vannérus attributed to Arnoul III, count of Chiny, the *esterlins à la tête*, the *demi-gros à l'aigle*, the *doubles parisis* and the *doubles tournois*; but since this prince also reigned at Looz under the name of Arnoul V, Baerten suggests that much of this coinage should be assigned to Looz. The reattribution appears certain in the case of the *esterlins* and the *demi-gros* and probable for the other denominations.

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Nález mincí v Babinci. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 236.

From a hoard of 750 sixteenth century Central European silver coins found in the village of Babinec (District of Rimavská Sobota) in 1929 the writer provides a descriptive catalogue of 390 pieces which were recovered for examination and study. Most of the coins were struck at mints in Hungary.

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Nález strieborných mincí vo Výškovciach nad Iplom. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 272.

A hoard unearthed during the dressing of a vineyard at the above place in 1960 was found to contain Central European silver coins issued during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, chiefly from mints in Austria, Hungary and Silesia. Two hundred specimens, recovered for examination and study, are included in the descriptive catalogue.

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Poklad strieborných mincí pri Rimavskej Sobotě. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 237-238.

A descriptive catalogue of a hoard of 1,627 sixteenth century Central European silver coins discovered at Rimavská Sobota in 1925 shows that most of the specimens emanated from mints in Hungary, Bohemia and Poland. The contents of the hoard were acquired by the Gemersky Museum at Rimavská Sobota.

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Rákóczyovské mince z Hostíc. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 271.

Listed and briefly described are 227 issues of Francis II Rakoczy (1676-1735) struck during the period 1704-1706. The coins were found in a garden at the above place in 1941 and are now preserved in the museum at Rimavská Sobota.

BANYAI, R. A. Monetary Reform and Economic Recovery of Postwar Germany, 1945-55. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Winter, 1965), pp. 7-15, illus.

The writer explores four main factors which contributed to the remarkable economic recovery made by West Germany during the above decade: (1) The monetary and fiscal policy, (2) the role of the Central Bank, (3) the Free Market policy, and (4) the contribution made by Labor. Included in a bibliography are sources dealing with monetary influences on the business cycle. BPS

BRUNI, G. Catanzaro e le sue monete. Una tesi sulle monete del 1528. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 2-3, illus.

Only three specimens are known of the 1528 coinage struck at Catanzaro in the name of Charles V. As opposed to Lodovico Bianchini, who in his work entitled *Storia della Finanza del Regno di Napoli* (1859) assigned these pieces the status of medals, Bruni gives reasons to support his contention that they must be considered coins.

CALICO, F. X. Luis Primero, Rey de España. In: *Monedas*, No. 23 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 375-377, port.

In a brief consideration of the coinage issued during the short reign of Louis I, King of Spain (1724) the author makes mention of the onza struck at the mint of Segovia. The issue is described as one of the rarest of Spanish coins.

COUCHARD, F. Essais de la pièce de 5 F. de Louis XVIII. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), p. 437.

Three patterns of the five franc piece issued by Louis XVIII in 1814, one in silver, two in bronzed tin (V.G. 2366 and 2367), are attributed to Tiolier.

COUCHARD, F. Hardi d'or du Prince Noir, de Poitiers. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), p. 424.

A *hardi d'or*, issued by the Black Prince at Poitiers, represents the first such specimen recorded for this mint.

DAYET, JEAN. Le différent de Jacques II Augier, maître de la Monnaie de Bourges (1581-1589). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), p. 425.

In *Le traité des monnaies françaises* Lafaurie and Prieur make no mention of the mintmark used by Jacques II Augier, mintmaster at Bourges during the period 1581-89. An *écu d'or* in the writer's collection,

however, struck at Bourges in 1587, reveals that Jacques II Augier continued the use of the Death's-head mintmark introduced by his predecessor, Pierre Augier.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Earliest German Imitations of Anglo-Irish Coins. In: *Dona Numismatica. Walter Hävernich zum 23. Januar 1965 dargebracht* (Hamburg, 1965), pp. 213-218, pl. 18.

Having examined five of the ten pennies from the Hildesheim hoard which Wilhelm Jesse described as Irish in his publication of the entire find in 1948, Dolley contends that the coins in question are, in fact, German imitations struck ca. 1250 or even later at a mint not too far removed from the place of discovery. Discrepancies in the weights, and irregularities in both the obverse and reverse dies, were noticed when the coins were compared with their Irish counterparts. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and K. F. MORRISON. Finds of Carolingian Coins from Great Britain and Ireland. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 75-87, illus.

A summary listing includes all known English and Irish hoards reported to have contained one or more Carolingian coins. Among the individual specimens mentioned is a hitherto unpublished obolus found in Dorset which is attributed to Lothaire II (855-69); the mint is believed to be Aachen, and the coin's appearance in England can probably be associated with contemporary trade routes and commerce. In general, however, the authors are of the opinion that Carolingian coins played a negligible part in cross-Channel trade. FDC

FEDEROV-DAVYDOV, G. A. *Monety rasskazyvaiut (Numizmatika)*. Moscow, Izdat. Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1963. 136 pp., illus.

In what may be described as a useful introduction to numismatics, addressed primarily to Russian collectors, the author considers topics such as the early numismatists, numismatics as a science, the origin of coinage, coin types, the identification of ancient coins, mint technique, metrology, counterfeiting, monetary circulation and coin hoards. Numerous illustrations appear throughout the work.

FRÈRE, HUBERT. Monnaies de l'évêque frappées à Liège (avant 1344) et à Avroy. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 37-73, pls. 3-6.

After discussing the coinage of Liège the author provides a listing of the 110 types struck there during the period 1313-1344 (Charlemagne to Adolph of the Marck). Considerable attention is given to the Carolingian coinage and to the issues inscribed TVNIERAS CIVITAS which Frère attributes exclusively to Liège. HG

HAUSSMANN, K. S. *Mincovny české, rakouské a uherské*. Východočeské Muzeum Pardubice, 1964. 22 pp., map.

For the benefit of collectors of Central European coins Haussmann provides a listing of 112 Czech, Austrian and Hungarian mints, together with an alphabetical index and a listing of mintmarks.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález dvacetníků v Telči. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 274-275.

Descriptions are given of three 20 kreuzer pieces struck in 1765, 1805 and 1806 at mints in Lower Austria, Hungary and Transylvania. The coins were found in a garden at the above place in 1959.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález francouzských tolarů v Bystré u Humpolce. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 271.

A hoard of twenty-two French écus of Louis XIV, previously reported but not fully described, was found at the above place in 1912 and is now in the Humpolec Museum. Date of issue and mint are included in a descriptive catalogue of the coins.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí Rejčkově u Humpolce. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 260.

Five hitherto inedited coins which the writer now publishes, all of which are in the Humpolec Museum, formed part of a hoard of undetermined size discovered in the above village in 1933. The coins were struck at mints in Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Austria, the Tyrol and Brabant during the seventeenth century.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Havlíčkově Brodě. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 254.

Twenty-five coins which were given to the Jihlava Museum in 1959 formed part of a hoard discovered during the demolition of a house at the above place in 1939. In a descriptive catalogue the writer identifies the majority of the pieces as three kreuzer coins struck at mints in Bohemia, Silesia and Lower Austria.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Humpolce, Komenského ulice 148. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 263-267.

Found under the floor of the annex to a dwelling at Humpolec in 1961 was a hoard containing 1,330 Central European coins, struck for the most part at mints in Bohemia, Silesia, Lower Austria, Styria, the Tyrol and Hungary during the seventeenth century. A descriptive catalogue of the find shows the earliest specimen to be a Prague gros of Vaclav IV (1378-

1419); the latest, a three kreuzer issue of 1683.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Kejžlicích u Humpolce. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 269-270.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are the contents of a hoard of 225 Central European silver coins found during the widening of a garden at the above place in 1926. As indicated by the date of the latest issues — six coins struck in 1694 — the hoard was probably concealed late in the seventeenth century.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Nové Bukové, okres Pelhřimov. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 252-254.

Preserved in the Humpolec Museum are 227 pieces remaining from a hoard of sixteenth and early seventeenth century European silver coins discovered during the ploughing of a field at the above place in 1914. A descriptive catalogue which the writer provides attributes the coins to mints in Bohemia, Silesia, Salzburg, Hungary and Poland.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Proseči u Humpolce. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 274.

Although previously reported, ten issues of Maria Theresa (1740-1780) found at the above place in 1904 are now described in detail for the first time. The coins were struck at mints in Bohemia, Lower Austria, the Tyrol and Hungary.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Tuklekách u Senožat, okres Pelhřimov. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 234-235.

A descriptive catalogue is provided for the contents of a hoard of sixteenth century European coins found during the renovation of a house at the above place in 1961 and now preserved in the Pelhrimov Museum. The catalogue shows 108 batzen and 190 fractional coins (mostly half batzen).

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí v Želivě u Humpolce r. 1927. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 275-277.

A hoard preserved in the Humpolec Museum, as recorded under No. 3944 in the publication *Nálezy mincí v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku* (Prague, 1955-58, 3 vols.), had been discovered in a heavy bag found within the chimney of a house which had been demolished at the above place in 1927. Although the size of the original hoard remains unknown, 202 remaining pieces were made available to the writer for study and

examination. As listed in the above catalogue, they consist for the most part of Czech, Silesian, Austrian and Hungarian issues; the oldest a small grosh of Rudolf II dated 1578, the latest a twenty kreuzer issue of 1808.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález pražských grošů v Bítovčicích u Jihlavy. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 233.

A descriptive listing of a hoard discovered at the above place in 1958 includes fifty-nine Prague grosh, struck by Jiří Poděbradský (1458-1471) and Vladislav II (1471-1516), all of which were recovered for examination and study.

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález tolarů ve Starém Břišti u Humpolce. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 240.

A hoard of thirteen sixteenth century talers found at the above place in 1929, previously reported but now published for the first time, contained three pieces of Bohemian origin, four struck at mints in the Low Countries. The coins are preserved in the Humpolec Museum.

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález mincí v Kamenici, okres Prešov. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 247.

Eight European silver coins which were acquired by the District Museum at Sabinov in 1956 formed part of a dispersed hoard discovered at Kamenice (Presov District) ca. 1930. Of the eight specimens, six were struck at Polish mints during the reign of Zigmund III (1587-1632).

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález mincí v Senici nad Myjavou. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 260.

Five seventeenth century coins, described in the above note, formed part of a hoard discovered by workmen employed in digging the foundations for a new building at the above place in 1961. All were struck at mints in Moravia, Austria and the Tyrol.

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález mincí v Trnavě. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 259.

After discovery during the demolition of a house at Trnava in 1958, a hoard of sixteenth and seventeenth century Central European coins, preserved in a broken clay pot, was deposited in the Western Slovak Museum at Trnava. The writer provides a descriptive catalogue of forty-one specimens, most of which were struck at mints in Hungary, Austria, the Tyrol, Poland and Saxony.

HOC, MARCEL. Les différents monétaires de Tournai avant l'adoption des points secrets. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 10 (Dec., 1964), pp. 410-411.

Hoc discusses the mintmarks used at the mint of Tournai prior to the adoption of the secret points as required under the terms of a decree promulgated by the Kingdom of France (Sept. 12, 1389).

HOC, MARCEL. Un gros tournois au T annelé de Guillaume Ier, Comte de Namur. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), p. 436.

Preserved in the Bernays collection in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Brussels) is a hitherto unpublished gros of the Tournai type, with annulated T, issued by Count William I (1337-91) from the mint of Namur. In his discussion of the coin Hoc notes that it was struck in imitation of the *gros au lion* of Louis de Crécy (1322-46) and Louis de Male (1346-84).

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Négy éremlelet Baranya megyéből. In: *Janus Pannonius Museum* (1963), pp. 167-174, illus. With German Summary, p. 175.

Four coin hoards, discovered in the eastern section of Baranya County during the period 1960-62, are recorded and discussed: (1) Babarc: 135 Hungarian denars (Mathias I to Ferdinand I); (2) Szederkény: 1137 Hungarian denars from the same period; (3) Fazekasboda: 6490 coins, discovered in two separate parts; chiefly Hungarian denars, with a small number of German and Polish groschen; (4) Babarc: 152 coins, chiefly talers and their fractions.

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Emisiunile monetare ale Moldovei în timpul domniei lui Ștefan cel Mare. In: *Cultura Moldovenească în timpul lui Ștefan cel Mare* (Bucharest, 1964), pp. 181-234, illus.

After presenting a monetary history of fifteenth century Moldavia in the days of the voievod Stephen the Great, Iliescu provides a descriptive catalogue of the known 146 coins issued during the period together with a bibliography of forty-six titles.

JAECKEL, PETER. *Die Münzprägungen des Hauses Habsburg 1780-1918 und der Bundesrepublik Österreich 1918-1964*. 2nd ed. rev. & enl. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen A. G., 1965. 183 pp., illus., map.

In the second edition of this work, now enlarged to include 484 distinctive coin types issued under the Habsburgs and the Austrian Republic, the author provides a useful tabular register (p. 173), individual page titles pertaining to specific rulers and territories, frequent mention of rarity, and listings (a) of the numerous mints which operated within the territory of the Holy Roman Empire, and (b) of the titles which appear on Austrian coinage.

HG

JAEGER, KURT. *Die deutschen Reichsmünzen seit 1871*. 5th ed. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen A.G., 1965. 205 pp., illus.

A number of changes have been incorporated in this most recent edition of Jaeger's popular handbook. In addition to the coins struck since 1959, and a strengthening of the chapter on patterns, the work now includes listings of the coins issued by the City of Ghent during the German occupation of World War I and of the clearing house coinage issued by Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein in 1923. HG

Jubilee Coin to Commemorate the Twentieth Anniversary of Victory over Fascist Germany. In: *Izvestia* (April 28, 1965).

A notice jointly released by the Ministry of Finance and the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. announces the forthcoming issue of a commemorative ruble marking the twentieth anniversary of victory over Fascist Germany in World War II. Manufactured from a cupro-nickel alloy, the coin will measure 31 mm. in diameter and will be the first commemorative issue struck by the Soviet government. It is described as follows: Obv., in the upper part, arms of the U.S.S.R. between and slightly above the letters "CC" and "CP" [U.S.S.R.]; the denomination "one ruble" appears below; rev., monument to "Warrior-Liberator" positioned between "20" and "Years"; a circular inscription, translated, reads *Victory over Fascist Germany*. Obverse and reverse of the coin are illustrated. AH

JULIAN, R. W. The Coinage of Czar Alexander 2nd, 1855-1881 for Finland. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 5 (May, 1965), pp. 1563-1571, illus.

Under Alexander I a series of proclamation medals was issued relating to the use of Russian money as Finnish currency. In 1860, however, Alexander II approved a separate monetary issue for Finland, statistics of which are provided in a table covering the period 1864-1880. Five specimens are illustrated. BPS

JULIAN, R. W. Russian Monetary Reform: 1887-1899. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 336-339, illus.

By citing the texts of various monetary decrees promulgated during the reign of Nicholas II the writer traces Russia's change from a silver to a gold standard — a direct result of the heavy financial burden brought on by the Crimean War. BPS

KEBULADZE, R. V. Proniknovenie pol'skikh monet XVII v. v Gruziiu po ukrain-skomu torgovomu puti. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 143-151, illus.

On the basis of evidence obtained from the study and examination of ten Georgian hoards containing seventeenth century Polish coins, the writer discusses the penetration of such pieces into Georgia by way of the Ukrainian trade route. Substantial proof of Georgia's ties with European countries is furnished by the hoards of European coins — especially Venetian ducats, talers, Spanish reales and Polish issues — found in Georgian territory.

KEYMEULEN, ANDRÉ van. Trésor bulgare contenant des monnaies des Pays-Bas. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 52-53, illus.

In February, 1963 the Bulgarian press announced the finding of a hoard of seventeenth century silver coins at Pechakovo, a small village in the northeastern section of Bulgaria, from which 260 specimens were made available for study. The contents included coins of the Low Countries (27; relevant references are given for 21 specimens, the remaining six pieces being illegible), Austria (29), Spain (7), Poland (93), Brandenburg (5), Denmark (1), France (23), Lorraine (1), Monaco (3) and Ragusa (69).

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Dukaty Władysława Łokietka (The Ducats of Władysław Lokietek). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 23-40, illus., pl. 12. With English Summary, pp. 40-41.

Prior to the present century, only one specimen of Poland's first gold coin, a ducat issued during the reign of Władysław Lokietek (1320-33), had been known. Polish numismatists of the past had considered the coin a coronation issue struck in 1320 which, if true, would have made it the first gold coin issued in Central Europe. After studying the available evidence, however, including the examination of two additional specimens which have come to light during the present century, Kiersnowski rejects the coronation theory and places the coin at the end of Lokietek's reign (in either 1330 or 1331).

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein jugoslawischer Münzfund mit einem unpublizierten Pfennig des Grafen Ulrichs II. von Cilli (+1456). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (1965), pp. 1-4, illus.

A hoard of 898 medieval coins discovered in the summer of 1958 at Podvin, near Cilli (Yugoslavia) consisted for the most part of Austrian pfennigs (Albrecht II, 1330-58 to Frederick V, 1457-93), together with pfennigs issued by mint-privileged states of Southern Germany. Specimens

of unusual interest include an unpublished uniface pfennig issued by the Duchy of Cilli and an imitation of the Austrian Albertus pfennig. HC

KOLNÍKOVÁ, EVA. Nález mincí v Želiezovciach r. 1961. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 256-257, illus.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are 251 early seventeenth century Central European silver coins, the contents of a hoard found in the basement of a house at the above place in 1961. Among the countries represented are Hungary, Bohemia, Silesia, Austria and the Tyrol.

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA. Nález mincí na Královej pri Modrej. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 250-251.

From a hoard of 520 sixteenth and seventeenth century Central European coins found at the above place in 1938 the writer publishes 174 specimens preserved in the Slovak Museum at Bratislava. Most of the coins were struck at mints located in Hungary and Poland.

KULIKE, V. and P. DIAKONU. Bolgarskie monety iz Pekuiul Lui Soare (Rumuniia). In: *Izvestiia na Arkheologicheskii Institut*, Vol. 26 (1963), pp. 249-256, pl.

Among the numerous coins recently found within the Byzantine stronghold on the island of Pekuiul Lui Soare were Roman (3rd-4th centuries), Byzantine (6th, and 10th-11th centuries), Tartar (13th-14th centuries). Rumanian (14th century) and Bulgarian issues (13th-14th centuries). Contained in the above article is a descriptive catalogue of twenty-one Bulgarian coins found within the stronghold, all of which were issued during the period of the Second Bulgarian Empire (1257-1396).

LIPPENS, JAN. Pièces belges de 20 et de 50 ct. en cuivre. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 63-64.

An examination of Belgian copper 20 and 50 ct. pieces of the mining industry type, struck during the period 1952-59, reveals several peculiarities in the positioning of the dies.

LIPPENS, JAN. Trésor de vierlanders à Kemzeke. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 62-63.

A hoard discovered in 1959 at Kemzeke, a small village in eastern Flanders, contained 100 fifteenth century silver double gros of the *vierlander* type issued during the reign of Philippe le Bon (1396-1467). The composition of the hoard is given as follows: Brabant (7), Flanders (58), Hainaut (22), Holland (13).

LLUIS y NAVAS, JAIME. Las características y tendencias generales de la política penal monetaria en la Corona de Castilla durante la Edad Moderna. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 9, No. 36 (Jan.-Feb., 1959), pp. 9-24; No. 37 (March-April, 1959), pp. 9-33; No. 38 (May-June, 1959), pp. 9-53.

The characteristics and general tendencies of monetary penal policy in Castille during the modern period are examined in considerable detail under the following pertinent headings: Money and Cultural Standards in the Modern Period; The Problem of Particular Jurisdictions; Coinage and the Economy; Monetary Policy and Falsification; Coinage and Political Standards; Monetary Crimes as Crimes of *lese majesty*; Digests of the Laws; Classification of Monetary Crimes; The Particular Situation in the Basque Country.

LLUIS y NAVAS, JAIME. La moneda "nova" barcelonesa de Alfonso I. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 123-126, illus.

On the basis of an undated document, Botet attributed to Alfonso I-II two new vellon coinages, both of the same type. A coin in the Clotet collection, however — an obol, weight .43 gr., Pedro I-II type which the present writer was able to examine — necessitates a revision of Botet's interpretation of the monetary and economic policy of the period.

LÓPEZ CHAVES, LEOPOLDO. Los ensayadores de la ceca de Sevilla en las acuñaciones de oro realizadas bajo Felipe V. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 9, No. 38 (May-June, 1959), pp. 55-57, illus.

The names of three assayers for the gold coinage struck at the Seville Mint under Philip V are added to the list published by Don Xavier Calicó in his monograph entitled *Aportación a la historia monetaria de Santa Fe de Bogota* (Barcelona, 1953).

MAGAIN, PIERRE. Le monnayage de Jean-Théodore de Bavière (1744-1763), prince-évêque de Liège. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 53-54.

In a brief discussion of the coinage of John Theodore of Bavaria, beginning with the liards issued in 1744-46, the writer lists the various denominations minted. They include gold ducats (17 escalins), double-escalins (20 sous), escalins (20 and 10 sous), plaquettes (5 sous), sous (4 liards), liards and double-liards.

MALÝ, ZBYNĚK. Nález mincí z počátku třicetileté války ze Žebráku. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 248-249.

A descriptive catalogue is provided for sixty-six European coins, the contents of a hoard discovered during the ploughing of a field near Zebrak.

Most of the coins were struck at mints in Bohemia, Silesia and Poland during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Notas al la versión romance del privilegio de la ceca de Barcelona de 1339, hecha para la de Valencia en 1369. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 70 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 41-43.

Certain corrections are made, and explanations given, concerning the text of the Catalan version of the Barcelona mint privilege of 1339 as published by the author in an earlier issue of the above periodical (Vol. 14, No. 66, pp. 21-29).

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Notas para el estudio de los orígenes del sistema monetario español (Con antecedentes de la situación en Barcelona, Valencia y Mallorca). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 67 (March-April, 1964), pp. 19-61, tabs.

In tracing the origins of Spain's present monetary system the author devotes particular attention to the monetary histories of Barcelona, Valencia and Majorca.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Una versión romance del privilegio de la Ceca de Barcelona de 1339, hecha para la de Valencia en 1369 (Notas diplomáticas referentes al reinado de Pedro el Ceremonioso). In: *Numisma*, No. 66 (Jan.-Feb., 1964), pp. 21-29.

A document which the writer publishes, now preserved in the archives of the Cathedral of Valencia, contains a vernacular version of the minting privileges bestowed on the moneyers of Barcelona (October 25, 1339). This particular version was promulgated in 1369 with reference to the mint of Valencia.

MAZARD, JEAN. La nouvelle pièce de 10 Francs. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 424-425.

The French government's recent authorization of the new ten franc silver piece marks the fourth occasion on which French officials have reverted to the work of the celebrated engraver Augustin Dupré (1748-1833). Trial pieces bear the date 1964; regular issues, 1965.

MEL'NIKOVA, A. S. O chekanke monet v Kukenoise v seredine XVII v. In: *Sovetskaya Arkheologiya*, No. 3 (1964), pp. 141-148, illus.

One of the least investigated aspects of the monetary reform of Alexius Mikhaelovich (1654-1663) concerns the establishment of a short-lived mint at Kukenois (Kokenhusen, Latvia), taken from the Swedes during the Russian-Swedish war of 1656-58 and occupied by the Russians (1656-61) under the name Tsarevichev Dmitriev Gorod. Included in a descriptive listing are twenty-four kopeks — the only denomination known to

have been struck at this mint — together with a table showing their die relationships.

MEL'NIKOVA, A. S. Pskovskie monety XV v. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 222-244, illus.

Under the following headings: Types of Pskov coins, Coin circulation at Pskov prior to the establishment of the first mint, Classification of Pskov coins, and Metrological system of Pskov coins, the writer studies the early (fifteenth-century) monetary history of this formerly strong center of Russian feudalism whose first coinage dates to 1425. After the inclusion of Pskov in the Russian state the coinage became part of the country's general monetary system.

METCALF, D. M. Coins of Pepin Minted at Saint-Denis? In: *Cunobelin. The Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies*, No. 11 (1965), pp. 19-29, 54, illus.

Although the premises offered for the attribution are admittedly in the nature of conjecture rather than proof, Metcalf suggests that coins of the Frankish king Pepin (752-68) bearing the reverse legend ANTTRO-NO (i.e., "by [the moneyer] Autramnus") can with some degree of certainty be identified with the mint of Saint-Denis. FDC

METS, N. D. Neizdannye srebreniki Gosudarstvennogo Istoricheskogo Muzeia. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 98-102, illus.

In what constitutes a supplement to the catalogue of thirty-one coins of pre-Mongolian Russia in the collection of the National Historical Museum, published by A. V. Oreshnikov in 1936, the present writer now describes and illustrates four hitherto inedited srebreniks. Three were issued by Vladimir, prince of Kiev, one by Sviatopolk.

MEY, JEAN de. Considérations sur les monnaies des États-Belgiques-Unis (1790). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 117-125, illus.

On the basis of information contained in an inventory of the Brussels mint relating to the dates, quantities and standard weights of the extensive gold, silver and copper coinage issued by the United Belgian States in 1790 the writer is able to revise the earlier listing published by A. de Witte (*Histoire monétaire des comtes de Louvain, ducs de Brabant Antwerp*, 1894-99). HG

MEY, JEAN de. Huitième d'écu inédit de Louis XIII. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), p. 63, illus.

A rare $\frac{1}{8}$ écu of Louis XIII struck at Bayonne in 1611 is described and illustrated.

MEY, JEAN de. Monnaies apocryphes de Monaco. In: *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec., 1964), pp. 56-57.

Ten apocryphal coins of Monaco dated 1838 which appeared on the market between 1875 and 1890 were said to have emanated from Belgium. Authentic coins of Monaco issued during the years 1837 and 1838 with the signature *Borrel* show the head of Honoré V f.r.; but on the spurious pieces, signed by an unknown artist who usurped the name of the French engraver E. Rogat (1770-1850), the head faces left.

MUNTONI, FRANCESCO. La fine di una gloriosa autonomia: la zecca di Bologna. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 2 (May-August, 1964), pp. 114-116, illus.

In a brief history of the Bologna mint the writer devotes particular attention to its function as an autonomous mint in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

NAU, ELISABETH. Stadt und Münze in spätem Mittelalter und beginnender Neuzeit. In: *Blätter für deutsche Landesgeschichte*, Vol. 100 (1964), pp. 145-158

The privilege of coinage control which the German emperors granted to various cities within the Holy Roman Empire, and which virtually ended under the terms of the monetary revisions promulgated at Augsburg in 1555, was often extended to include urban territories and is frequently reflected in the designs of municipal seals and coats of arms. One of the earliest known documents pertaining to these rights is a law issued by Frederick II in 1219 granting the city of Goslar the authority to prosecute coin forgers.

HG

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesoro de Oñate (Guipuzcoa). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 179-180.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are the contents of a hoard of twenty-five eighteenth and nineteenth century coins (twenty-two gold, the remainder copper) discovered at Oñate (Guipuzcoa province, Northern Spain) in August, 1960. The coins were issued for the most part by Ferdinand VI (1746-59), Charles III (1759-88) and Charles IV (1788-1808).

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesoro de Segura (Guipuzcoa). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 175-179.

The writer provides a descriptive listing of a hoard of fifty-two sixteenth century coins discovered at the above site in April, 1960 by work-

men engaged in planting pine trees. With the exception of one specimen, an escudo of Charles I (1516-56), the coins were issued by Phillip II (1556-98).

PARENT, JEAN. Ecu d'or aux deux lions d'Albert de Bavière. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), p. 423, illus.

Prior to the discovery of three specimens in the Zutphen hoard there was known only one example of the *écu d'or* with two lions, issued in 1393 by Albert de Bavière, Count of Hainaut, Holland and Zeeland.

PEGAN, EFREM. Ein Fund von Maria Theresien-Talern aus Syrien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (1965), p. 4.

During a recent visit to Syria the author reports having examined a group of ninety-seven Maria Theresia talers (the earliest dated 1756), part of a hoard of several hundred pieces said to have been discovered near Hama, on the road between Homs and Aleppo. HG

PETRÁNOVÁ, ALENA. K nálezu mincí v Kostelci, okr. Jičín. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), p. 234.

Four specimens which the writer describes formed part of a hoard discovered at the above place in 1919 and afterwards deposited in the National Museum at Prague. The find contained ca. 5000 so-called "white coins" issued by Vladislav II (1471-1516) and Louis I (1516-1526), both of Bohemia.

PEUKERT, KAREL. Nález mincí v Turnově r. 1959. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 240-241.

In a descriptive catalogue the writer lists the contents of a hoard found at Turnov in 1959: 771 sixteenth and early seventeenth century Central European silver coins, struck for the most part at mints in Bohemia and Poland. The coins are preserved in the Municipal Museum at Turnov.

POLIVKA, EDUARD. Pamětní gros k 500. výročí mírového poselství českého krále Jiřího (Karel Špánek). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1964), pp. 118-119 [illus. p. 3 of cover].

A grosh, described and illustrated, was issued in commemoration of the 500th anniversary (1464/1964) of the peace mission of the Bohemian king George I.

POTIN, V. M. Gollandskii chekan XI v. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 136-141, illus.

In discussing the Netherlands coinage of the eleventh century the writer points out that denars of Friesland are quite common in hoards found in the territory of Old Russia and that they frequently outnumber coins from other parts of western Europe. Such pieces are of considerable importance, not only for an understanding of economic ties and monetary circulation in medieval Russia but also for the history of the early medieval coinage issued in the Netherlands.

POTIN, V. Neizdannye monety nizhnei Lotaringii i Frizii X-XII vv. In: *Soobsheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, Vol. 24 (1963), pp. 44-47, pl.

A number of hoards containing coins of Lower Lorraine and Frisia have been found in the U.S.S.R. After discussing such finds the writer presents a descriptive catalogue of sixteen hitherto inedited pieces (now in the Hermitage Numismatic Collection) struck at mints in the above territories during the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. In its treatment of these coins the article can be considered a supplement to Günther Albrecht's *Das Münzwesen im niederlothringischen und friesischen Raum von 10. bis zum beginnenden 12. Jahrhundert* (Hamburg, 1959).

RIABTSEVICH, V. N. Monetnye klady XVII i pervoi chetverti XVIII v. na territorii chernigovo-severskoi zemli i vostochnoi Belorussii. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 152-202, map.

Following an introductory discussion (pp. 152-159) concerning problems related to monetary circulation in the territories of Chernigov-Severski and eastern Belorussia, the author presents an inventory of 212 hoards from the area containing coins struck during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Together with a map showing the find-spots, the article includes a geographical index of the hoards arranged under location, district, province, and number of pieces found.

RIABTSEVICH, V. N. Shotlandskie monety pervoi poloviny XVII v. v kladakh Belorussii i sosednikh raionov. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 251-260, pl., map.

The writer provides an inventory of twenty-one hoards found in Belorussia and the surrounding districts, all of which contained Scottish copper coins struck during the first half of the seventeenth century.

RODRÍGUEZ LORENTE, J. J. Aportación al estudio de los reales de a dos. Las acuñaciones de la ceca de Cuenca. In: *Numisma*, No. 66 (Jan.-Feb., 1964), pp. 9-11, illus.

Descriptions and illustrations are given for the two reales issues struck at Cuenca during the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, Philip II and Philip V.

RUDENKO, A. D. Kievskii klad zapadnoevropeiskikh monet pervoi poloviny XVII v. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 139-142, pl.

During the laying of foundations for a house at Kiev in May, 1958 workmen unearthed a hoard of 417 silver coins struck during the first half of the seventeenth century (1615-1644) at mints in Poland, Sweden, Brandenburg and Prussia. The hoard is preserved in the National Historical Museum at Kiev.

Russian Commemorative Coins Mark Anniversary of War's End. In: *Coin World*, No. 267 (May 26, 1965), p. 28, illus.

A one ruble commemorative coin, marking the twentieth anniversary of the end of World War II, was released by the U.S.S.R. on May 9, 1965; but according to *Coin World* officials, the so-called proof issue does not meet the accepted standards of North American proof coinage and can best be described as "proof-like" or "specimen." Illustration and description are provided. BPS

SABAU, RAFAEL. Reales de a ocho inéditos. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 138-140, pl.

Three hitherto unknown *reales de a ocho* in the writer's collection, issued by Philip III (Segovia, 1608), Philip IV (Segovia, no date visible) and Ferdinand VII (Lerida, 1809), are fully described and illustrated.

SÁNCHEZ de ARZA, VICENTE. Aportación al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 71 (Nov.-Dec., 1964), pp. 49-56, illus.

Six *reales de a ocho*, either new varieties or specimens in a better state of preservation than those already published, are fully illustrated and described.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Nález stříbrných mincí z Třebíče. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 258-259.

The writer provides a descriptive catalogue of fourteen Central European silver coins, the contents of a small hoard discovered during the digging of building foundations at Trebic in 1957 and now preserved in the Western Moravian Museum at Trebic. Among the fourteen specimens are four kreuzers issued by the Archbishopric of Salzburg during the early seventeenth century.

SIGURDSSON, GILS. Icelandic Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 4 (April, 1965), p. 508.

Listed by date, mint (England or Denmark), denomination and quantity is the coinage struck for the Kingdom of Iceland (1922-44) and the

Republic of Iceland (1946-63). Except for the gold specimens, quantities are also given for the coins struck to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of Iceland's parliament, the *Althing*. BPS

SOBOLEVA, N. A. Prazhskie groshi v muzeiakh Ukrainy. In: *Numizmatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 128-138, pl.

Included in an inventory listing are the contents of two hoards of Prague grosh now preserved in various Ukrainian museums. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the grosh played an important role in the monetary circulation of Lithuania, which at that time controlled most of the Ukraine.

SPUFFORD, PETER. Continental Coins in Late Medieval England. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 127-139.

In a survey of the evidence relating to the influx of the Flemish noble and the Venetian soldino into the English currency system at intervals during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Spufford attempts to illustrate the circulation of each on the basis of hoard evidence and the documentary sources. He also discusses the successive legislative attempts made to curtail the circulation of these continental coins — which helped to alleviate the contemporary shortage of small change in England — and their eventual elimination. FDC

STECKI, KONSTANTY. Monety z negatywem strony głównej na odwrociu (Coins with the Negative of the Obverse on the Reverse). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 51-52, illus. With English Summary.

Three Polish coins in the writer's collection — a half grosz of Zygmunt the Elder (1506-48), a ten grosz of Stanisław August Poniatowski (1764-95) and a twenty grosz issue of 1923 — show the negative of the obverse on the reverse, a phenomenon caused by the presence of a previously struck coin on the die. All three specimens are illustrated.

SVOBODOVÁ, DANA. Nález mincí v Ohafi u Mirovic. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 8 (1963/64), pp. 228-229.

Included in a descriptive catalogue are the contents of a hoard of sixty-five fifteenth century Central European coins discovered during the ploughing of a field at the above place in 1961, most of which were struck at mints in Bohemia, Lower Austria and Saxony. The find was delivered to the numismatic section of the National Museum (Prague) for examination and study.

TOCCI, L. M. Sulle origini della zecca di Montanaro. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 5, No. 2 (May-August, 1964), pp. 105-113, illus.

The writer publishes and discusses a brief of Clement VII dated April 30, 1527 in which the pontiff grants to Cardinal Bonifacio Ferrero the privilege of striking coinage at the Montanaro mint. The document recently came to light in the Vatican Archives (*Archivo Segreto Vaticano, Arm. XXXIX, 47, f. 121r*).

VERRET, P. Petit blanc à l'écu pour Charles VII, de l'atelier de Châlons-sur-Marne. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), p. 428.

Discovered recently in the Bourges Museum was a specimen of the small *blanc à l'écu* struck for Charles VII at Châlons-sur-Marne — a coin hitherto known only from a drawing of Leblanc, reproduced by Hoffmann.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. *Münz- und Geldgeschichte des Standes Schwyz*. Schwyz, Der Kantonalbank Schwyz, 1964. 122 pp., front., 22 pls.

The monetary history of the Swiss canton of Schwyz is presented in considerable detail under four main chapters: (1) Monetary conditions prevailing in Roman and medieval times; (2) the coinage of Schwyz, struck jointly with that of the cantons of Uri and Unterwalden; (3) the coinage of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; (4) the coinage of the nineteenth century, added to which is an examination of paper money and contemporary banking. Following the text is an illustrated, descriptive catalogue of the Schwyz coinage. It includes 175 different issues, presented with references to the earlier literature and to the pertinent sales catalogues. HG

ZIMIN, A. A. O monetnoi reforme pravitel'stva Eleny Glinskoi. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 245-250.

On the basis of a study of contemporary chronicles and the sources on which they were based, Zimin attempts to establish a more precise dating for the important monetary reform introduced by Elena Glinskoi (1535-38) than that suggested by I. G. Spasskii.

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLENBAUGH, C. H. A Tale of Pennies and Granite Rocks. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 13, No. 11 (May 24, 1965), pp. 19-20, illus.

After describing various lighthouses which have existed on England's Eddystone Rocks, and the lighthouse designs found on the country's

coins, the author's main concern is with the "tall and slim" and "short and stout" representations, identified, respectively, with the architects Smeaton and Rudyer. Specimens illustrated include pennies of Victoria (1892) and George VI (1951). **BPS**

BALLINGAL, N. C. An Unpublished Coin of Stephen from the Ipswich Mint. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 220-221, illus.

A hitherto unpublished coin of Stephen (weight: 20 grains) struck at Ipswich is inscribed + STIEFNE (obv.) and + PAGANVS : ONGIP (rev.). Heretofore the moneyer Païen had been represented at the Ipswich Mint by only a single coin (formerly in the Carlyon-Britton collection).

BLUNT, C. E., C. S. S. LYON and B. H. I. H. STEWART. The Coinage of Southern England, 796-840. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 1-74, illus., tabs., pls. 1-8.

Because they consider Brooke's method of classification unsuitable for the coinage of the Mercian kings, the authors have chosen to classify according to issuing mint, endeavoring in each case to justify their attributions and chronology. When mint signatures are absent, coins are grouped by moneyers; after this, stylistic affinities between issues of different moneyers are sought and are then related to specimens bearing signatures. Presented in separate appendices are: (1) A consideration of the hoard evidence, (2) a discussion of the disputed authenticity of Mercian coins, and (3) an extensive corpus of the coins examined, followed by pertinent tables. **FDC**

BRAND, J. D. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. Two 'New' Yorkshire Hoards of Short Cross Pennies. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 94-98.

A manuscript prepared by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, formerly owned by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society and now preserved in the Yorkshire Museum, records the details of two nineteenth century *Short Cross* hoards, both found in Yorkshire territory. The first, discovered during the excavations which followed the great York Minster fire of 1829, includes seventy-four English issues and two of William the Lion of Scotland. The second find, made near Barnsley ca. 1856, is described as containing an uncertain number of English pennies, twelve of which are listed. **FDC**

The British Sovereign. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April-June, 1965), pp. 175, 190, illus.

A brief history of the above denomination, covering a period from 1817 to the present time.

BULL, HORACE. William Rufus 1087-1100. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 264-267, illus.

The coinage of William Rufus, second son and successor to William the Conqueror in England, is not easily studied. The pennies of both kings bear the name William spelled in a number of different ways, and without further identifying legend, but the "Profile" coins are generally acknowledged to be the first issued by Rufus. As an aid to distinguishing between the two series, G. C. Brooke (*English Coins*, London, 1932) notes that the lettering, during the reign of Rufus, develops a coarse, ill-formed style, but that this is followed at the end of the reign by a thinner and shorter lettering which continues into the reign of Henry I. Five specimens of the Rufus coinage are illustrated. BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Bek, Beaumont, Bury and Hatfield — Some Neglected Hoard Evidence. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 73, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 35-36.

Dolley criticizes recent attempts by English numismatists to appropriate to Edward II certain rare issues of the Durham mint (which, he believes, rightly belong to Edward III) and to assign to Bishop Bury pennies which he feels are to be associated with Bishop Hatfield. In addition, he finds fault with the "heraldic" interpretation of the dating of the "Florin" pennies with large annulet/pellet which would place their issue somewhere between 1333 and 1345, at which time the see of Durham was occupied by Richard of Bury. Two major hoards from which the writer draws his evidence are those found at Whittonstall (1958) and Derby (1927). FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and H. E. PAGAN. An Early Nineteenth-Century Discovery of Edward Pennies at Knaresborough Priory. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 117-126, illus.

The coins in question are in all probability part of a hoard of 1,600 pieces found at Knaresborough Priory in 1805 and believed to have been concealed in or about the year 1328. Of the 1,037 specimens examined, two are considered worthy of special mention: a fourteenth century Swedish *örtung* of Visby which clarifies the chronology of a controversial Swedish issue, and a late Edward II penny of Bury St. Edmunds which suggests a dating for the hoard after (rather than before) the monarch's death. The classifications established by the Fox Brothers and C. E. Blunt are followed in a listing of the English coins. FDC

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unpublished Hoard-Provenance for a Penny of Ceolwulf II of Mercia. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 88-90.

An exceptionally rare penny of Ceolwulf II is added to the contents of the hoard found at Washington (Sussex) in 1904. Reconstruction of

the find, which contained pennies of *BMC* type V of Alfred the Great, throws new light on the relationship existing between Alfred and Ceolwulf II during the years immediately following the latter's accession. FDC

DYKES, D. W. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. The Irish Coinage of Henry III. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 99-116, illus.

After examining the background of documentary evidence relating to Henry III's Irish coinage, Dykes concludes that no *Long Cross* pennies were struck before September, 1251 or after the recall of Irish dies in January, 1254. The moneyers "Davi" and "Ricard" are identified as David of Enfield and Richard Bonaventure, both of whom were associated with the London Mint — an opinion concurred in by R. H. M. Dolley in his appended section relating to hoard evidence. Six separate classes are recognized in the coinage, the issues under discussion being described and classified on the basis of obverse die changes. FDC

JONES, F. E. An Unpublished Penny of William I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 91-93, illus.

The coin is from the Leeds City Museum. It is by the Worcester moneyer Leofric, showing the bust facing right (instead of left), and may have been the specimen mentioned by Carlyon-Britton in introductory chapters IV and VI to his *Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I and II* (*BNJ*, II, p. 134 and *BNJ*, III, p. 145). FDC

KENT, J. P. C. Five Tudor Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 161-164, pl. 11.

The subjects treated include: (1) The Ryal of Henry VIII; (2) a copy of the crown of the rose in the Leeds Museum; (3) a lost variety of the George noble; (4) a base groat in the name of Henry VIII with French countermark; (5) a supposed pattern sovereign of Elizabeth I.

LINECAR, H. W. A. Hammered Coinage. In: *Coins and Medals*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April-June, 1965), pp. 172-174, illus.

With emphasis upon the Short Cross pennies issued from the reign of Henry II (1154-89) to that of Henry III (1216-72) the author expounds some of the intricacies encountered in the attribution of English hammered coins. Illustrating the article are artists' impressions of the various punches used in Short Cross portraiture.

OWENS, T. The Bishops of Durham and their Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Gazette*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (March-April, 1965), pp. 30-37.

Listed in accordance with the Fox classification are thirteen pennies struck during the episcopates of Bishops Robert de Insula and Anthony Bek. Issues of the latter, it is pointed out, play an important part in dating the coinage of the period. FDC

STRIDE, H. G. The Sharington and Chamberlain Coinage of the Bristol Mint. In: *Cunobelin. The Yearbook of the British Association of Numismatic Societies*, No. 11 (1965), pp. 30-41, pl.

In 1546, towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII, William Sharington was appointed Under-Treasurer at the newly established Bristol mint, a post which he held until superseded by Sir Thomas Chamberlain in January, 1549, early in the reign of Edward VI. An account is given of the successive stages in the debasement of the coinage struck at Bristol during this brief period, the denominations of which include testoons, shillings, groats, half-groats, pence and halfpence bearing the initials w.s. or c.r. Eight specimens are illustrated. FDC

UNITED STATES

BLOCK, LAWRENCE. Liberty Head Nickels. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 245-255, illus.

Beginning with the first patterns struck in 1881 the author offers a comprehensive study of the Liberty Head nickel up to the time of its replacement by the Buffalo Nickel in 1913. Coverage is given to the "No-Cents" and "With-Cents" varieties, and mention is made of rarities such as the "Blind Man's Nickel" (1882), the "Shield Nickel" (1883) and the five existing specimens of the unauthorized 1913 "Liberty Head." A useful table of valuations is included, together with illustrations of four specimens. BPS

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, V. The Silver Crisis in the U. S. Coinage System. In: *Cleveland. Central National Bank of Cleveland. Central Economic Letter*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), 4 pp., illus.

Alarmed at the steadily widening gap between supply and demand for silver, the world-wide shortage of the metal, and the pressure of rising prices, the writer proposes the substitution, wholly or in part, of a base metal in the manufacture of United States silver coinage. Since it best meets the criteria of wear characteristics, production properties, economic considerations and the adaptability to coin acceptance tests, nickel is suggested as the most suitable replacement metal. FDC

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. El Kennedy de medio dollar. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 24 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 403-404, illus.

In connection with the malicious rumors which began circulating after the issue of the Kennedy half dollar in 1964 the writer mentions particularly the reading of the interlaced initials of the engraver, Gilroy Roberts, as a representation of the hammer and sickle.

GLASER, LYNN. Counterfeiting and Free Enterprise. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 625-627.

With the acceptance of Spanish currency in the New World, governments and individuals soon found that imitations of Spanish coins provided a lucrative source of income. Glaser cites the Brasher doubloon, mentions mints set up in Baltimore, Md. and Birmingham (England) for the purpose of imitating foreign coins, and tells of doubloons produced by hand machines which were manufactured and sold in New York ca. 1821. Being of standard quality and weight, these coins were pronounced authentic by the Philadelphia Mint; and since no claim was made for their being United States coinage they did not come under the then existing laws regarding counterfeiting. BPS

HALLENBECK, K. L., Jr. Counterstamped U. S. Large Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 957-961, illus.

Counterstamps found on United States large cents such as initials, numbers, names, designs, names of cities or businesses (or any combination of these) are grouped by the writer in three main categories: (1) Official counterstamps, as used by governmental agencies; (2) those used for advertising purposes such as merchants' stamps, jewelers' hallmarks, political tokens, admission checks, etc.; (3) miscellaneous. Included in this last group are all marks other than those listed in (1) and (2), most of which produce what may best be described as "damaged" coins. BPS

JULIAN, R. W. Philadelphia Coinage Statistics: 1853-1873. The Half Eagle and Three Dollar Gold Piece. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 634-639.

Listings of the above denominations struck at the Philadelphia Mint include date, numbers issued, fiscal year totals, and (from 1860 on) the number of proofs struck. BPS

MORANO, A. J. and DAZELLE MORANO. The 1878 Silver Dollar Story. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 305-313, illus.

Enlarged photographs are used to illustrate the variations found on the reverses of the 1878 Morgan Dollar series. The three basic types discussed include: (1) The original eight tail feather design; (2) seven tail feathers, with "narrow top" arrow feather; (3) seven tail feathers, with "tapered top" arrow feather.

BPS

SCHILKE, O. G. and R. E. SOLOMON. *America's Foreign Coins. An Illustrated Standard Catalogue with Valuations of Foreign Coins with Legal Tender Status in the United States, 1793-1857*. New York, The Coin and Currency Institute, Inc., 1964. 211 pp., illus.

In the course of this extensive study concerning the part played by foreign coins in the development of United States coinage, the authors cite a wealth of documentary evidence in their attempt to show: (1) Why it was necessary to employ such pieces as legal tender concurrently with domestic coins, (2) the various countries which were represented, (3) the denominations included, and their respective values, (4) the reason for the demonetization of foreign coins being delayed until 1857 (i.e., six decades after the establishment of a United States mint), and (5) the overall effects which this foreign currency exerted on the American coinage. A well illustrated catalogue, including valuations, is provided for the coins under discussion.

FDC

SIPSEY, E. T. New Facts and Ideas on the State Coinages. A Blend of Numismatics, History and Genealogy. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (Oct., 1964), pp. 61-70.

Sipsey's research on the early coinage of Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey, each of which received a private coinage grant, leads to the conclusion that certain accepted numismatic traditions are incorrect. In a detailed and interwoven account of the three states the author reveals similarities in the coining operations and uncovers some interesting family ties among the persons concerned.

FDC

SLABAUGH, A. R. Mickley and the Mint Dies. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 970-973, illus.

With reference to early mint practices regarding the disposal of used dies, the author relates the story of J. J. Mickley's purchase of some twenty specimens — supposedly from a metal dealer following a fire at the U. S. Mint. Neither their sale by the Mint nor Mickley's purchase of them was considered illegal at the time. Later, probably during the 1860's, the dies were used by Mickley to execute a quantity of restrikes, some of which, after a number had been lost through theft, were sold at auction at considerable profit in 1867. The dies themselves, however, as contemporary correspondence shows, were retrieved and destroyed by the Mint after Mickley's death in 1878.

BPS

CANADA

CARROLL, S. S. Numismatics in the Maritimes. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (May, 1965), p. 189.

Mentioned among the items of unusual interest encountered in a study of the numismatics of Canada's maritime provinces are the early pennies and halfpennies of Nova Scotia first issued in 1823, merchants tokens of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and a large variety of medals covering all the major fields: Historical, commemorative, military, educational, religious, institutional and fraternal. **BPS**

HALLENBECK, K. L., Jr. Countermarked (Counterstamped) Canadian Coins and Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (May, 1965), pp. 183-184.

Although the Prince Edward Island holey dollar remains Canada's best known countermarked coin, more than forty additional examples (coins and tokens) are included in the above listing. **BPS**

PORTER, LARRY. Initials on Canadian Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 513-515.

In a listing arranged by denomination and year of issue the writer identifies the following designers of Canadian minor coins: Leonard Charles Wyon, George William DeSaulles, Sir Edgar Bertram MacKennal, T. Henry Paget, Emanuel Hahn, George Kruger Gray, Thomas Shingles, Stephen Trenka, Mrs. Mary Gillick, Dinko Vodanovic and Arnold Machin. **BPS**

WILLEY, R. C. Addenda to the Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 93-95.

More than seventy titles are added to the above bibliography, first published in the June (1959) issue of the *CNJ* and periodically augmented in later issues. **BPS**

LATIN AMERICA

Academia Uruguaya de Numismática y Bibliofilia. Cincuenta Años en la Numismática Nacional (1914-1964). In: *El Plata. Ediciones del Cincuentenario, 1914-1964*, pp. 9-12.

The *Academia Uruguaya* provides a brief history of the country's coinage, especially that struck during the fifty-year period 1914-1964.

BYRNE, RAY. The Coinage of St. Barthelemi. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 6 (June, 1965), pp. 1595-1598, illus.

Although a French possession as early as 1639, the island of St. Barthelemi in the Lesser Antilles was transferred to Sweden in 1784 and remained a Swedish possession for almost a century before being resold to France in 1877. For a period of more than two centuries, British, French and Spanish coins circulated on this and other of the neighboring islands. In 1797, George Trolle, governor of St. Barthelemi, proposed that a Swedish copper coin counterstamped with a Swedish crown be struck for circulation in the island; when the proposal failed to receive official sanction, Trolle, on his own responsibility, had the coins then circulating stamped with a small, crude Swedish crown. BPS

EDEN, P. R. Mintage Manual for Uruguay. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 1249-1253, illus.

A listing of the coinage struck for Uruguay includes denomination, metal, weight, year, mint and quantities issued for the period 1840-1961. BPS

LAMB, R. A. Guatemala and the Quartilla. A Supplement. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (March, 1965), p. 630, illus.

On the basis of information supplied by readers of his earlier article on the quartilla, published in the December (1964) issue of the *Scrapbook*, the author is able to list and illustrate additional varieties. BPS

Medio Real de Luis Primero acuñado en México. In: *Monedas*, No. 23 (July-Sept., 1964), p. 382, illus.

Illustrated and fully described is an extremely rare half real of Louis I struck at the Mexico City Mint in 1724. The coin is now in the Deana Salmerón collection.

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. Cuba—Queen of the Antilles. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (March 29, 1965), pp. 10-11, 14, illus.

Cuba's monetary history covers a period of nearly 500 years. From the early period of Spanish settlement at the beginning of the sixteenth century, until the Philadelphia Mint began striking coins for the island in 1915, innumerable types of currency were used there. Among those mentioned are Spanish gold and silver coins, issues of the colonial mints of Spanish America, and "cobs" and "pieces of eight" struck at the Mexico City Mint. Cuba's national hero and patriot José Julian Marti (1853-1895) has probably been honored on more of the country's coins and currency than any other single personage. His portrait appears on the

six denominations of gold coinage struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1915/16 and on numerous issues and varieties of Cuban banknotes. BPS

REMICK, J. H. Two Varieties of Dominican Republic Two and One-Half Cent 1888-A. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 327-328, illus.

Both varieties of the above issue (Yeoman No. 7) are described and illustrated. The first, showing large date and minor variation in the reverse milling, is attributed to the Berlin mint; the second, known as the small date variety, is believed to have been struck in Paris. BPS

ROMERO de TERREROS, MANUEL. Una relación de la Jura de Luis Primero. In: *Monedas*, No. 23 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 378-381.

Together with descriptions of two proclamation medals, the writer publishes an eighteenth century account of the ceremonies which took place in Mexico City (1724) on the occasion of the proclamation of the oath taken by Louis I, King of Spain.

SANDOVAL, FERNANDO de. Numismática en la Provincia. In: *Monedas*, No. 23 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 383-387, illus.

From the collection assembled by Don Joaquín Macouzet Iturbide at Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacán, the writer describes and illustrates seven outstanding Mexican coins.

VERGARA, R. W. "El Peso del Naufragio." *Una de las más raras monedas uruguayas*. Montevideo, 1964. 5 pp., illus.

In a discussion of the so-called "Shipwreck Peso" of 1878, one of Uruguay's rarest coins, the writer describes the circumstances which led to its scarcity: namely, the wreck of the French ship *Parana* which foundered off the coast of Brazil while carrying a consignment of the denomination (struck at the Paris Mint) to Uruguay.

WAGNER, KIP. Drowned Galleons Yield Spanish Gold. In: *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. 127, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 1-37, illus.

The story of the author's discovery and salvage of part of the Spanish Plate Fleet, wrecked in a hurricane off the east coast of Florida in 1715, started a decade ago and is still continuing. Included among the finds so far made are more than two thousand gold doubloons struck at the Mexico City Mint, several thousand silver coins, and a quantity of gold and silver ingots. FDC

ISLAMIC

FEDOROV-DAVYDOV, G. A. Nakhodki Dzhuchidskikh monet. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 4 (1963), pp. 165-221, illus., map.

In this supplement to his earlier article entitled *Klady dzhuchidskikh monet* (*NE*, I, 1960, pp. 94-192) the author stresses the need for publishing all known hoards of Golden Horde coins; the publication of such material, he points out, helps in the solution of sundry problems related to monetary circulation among the Djuchids. Similarly, Djuchid hoards constitute the principal source for the investigation of monetary circulation in the Golden Horde. The inventory of Djuchid coin finds is continued with nos. 340-608 in the series, and on pp. 214-218 appears a supplement to the author's *Topography of Finds with Djuchid Coins*. Concluding the article (pp. 219-221) is an alphabetical index of finds.

GARDIN, JEAN-CLAUDE. *Lashkari Bazar, une résidence royale Ghaznévide. II. Les trouvailles. Céramiques et monnaies de Lashkari Bazar et de Bust*. (Mémoires de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan, Vol. 18). Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1963. 198 pp., illus., 30 pls.

The identifiable coins (pp. 163-185), with one exception, are all Sāmānid and Ghaznavid, ranging in date from ca. 365- ca. 547 H./ca. 976 — 1152 A.D. The exception is a bronze of Bāitūz struck at Bust in 359 H. The catalogue is accompanied by full references and commentary; and plates 29 and 30 illustrate all 41 coins. GCM

Lisbon. Casa de Moeda. Museu Numismático Português. *Moedas Arabes. Inventário e descrição por Joaquim Figanier. II Parte: Da conquista de Granada aos nossos dias, com um Apêndice*. Lisbon, 1959. 168 pp., 4 pls.

This volume contains descriptions of 248 Islamic coins, mostly modern and of very little importance. Included are (in the following order): Marīnid, Sherifs of Morocco, Ottoman Algeria, Ottoman and French Tunisia, Ottoman Tripoli, Artuqid (misattributed to the Ayyūbids), Ottoman Egypt, Khedivial, 19th c. Zanzibar, late Ottoman Turkish, miscellaneous modern Near East (among them a Begtekinid misattributed to the Ayyūbids), four Arab-Sasanian (unfortunately not illustrated and not precisely described or attributed), Qājār, Muscat, and modern Indian states. An appendix contains relevant dynastic and chronological tables. The first part of this catalogue was reviewed in *NL*, No. 13, October, 1950, pp. 160-161. GCM

MILES, G. C. Islamic Coins from Ras Shamra and its Vicinity. In: *Ugaritica IV* (Paris, 1962), pp. 637-644, illus., tab.

"The Islamic coins from the neighborhood of Ras Shamra are typical of surface and sub-surface finds from Syrian excavation sites: predominantly Ottoman, Mamlūk and Umayyad coppers, with a few 'Abbāsīd, Ayyūbīd and others. The condition of the coins is characteristically worn and frustrating; hence relatively few exact attributions can be made." In the above listing the author includes ninety specimens arranged in tabular form under metal, dynasty, ruler, date, mint, find-spot and reference remarks, detailed descriptions being given for four pieces of unusual interest.

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesorillo de cobre romano-musulman, de Cordoba. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 172-173.

Of twenty-nine bronze coins, four are Roman Imperial, the rest evidently Aghlabid. The reader is referred to *Numario Hispánico* (VII, 1958, pp. 52-54) for further details. GCM

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesorillo de moneda califal. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 169-170.

Brief notice of a hoard of dirhems of the Umayyads of Spain; provenance unrecorded. Date range: 202-400 H. GCM

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesoro arabe de la calle Cruz Conde, Cordoba. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 170-172.

Preliminary notice of a hoard of 237 dinars and fractional dinars of the Umayyads of Spain, the post-Umayyad revolutionary period, Ḥammūdids, Tujībids, 'Abbādids, Fāṭimids and Sijilmāsah of the 4th and 5th centuries of the Hijrah. The hoard is said to contain many inedited and rare issues. A full publication is planned by Jorge de Navascués. GCM

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesoro de Cihuela (Soria). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 10 (1961), pp. 173-175.

Preliminary notice of a hoard of 799 gold, electrum, silver and billon coins and fragments, of the Umayyads of Spain, revolutionary successors, Ḥammūdids, Taifas and Fāṭimids. Burial date probably ca. 435-468H. (not "568" as printed). GCM

SOURDEL, DOMINIQUE. Un trésor de dinars gaznawides et salġūqides découvert en Afghanistan. In: *Bulletin d'Etudes Orientales*, Vol. 18 (1963-64), pp. 197-219, pls. 1-8.

This meticulous and splendidly illustrated catalogue records a hoard of 213 Ghaznavid and Seljūq dinars found with some jewelry at Tchardara

in the district of Qunduz in 1960, now deposited in the Kabul Museum. The majority of the coins date between 440 and 465 H./1048 and 1073 A.D. A few later Seljūq coins were probably added to the hoard after its initial burial. Mints, where preserved, are Ghazna, Herāt and Marv. The Ghaznavid sultans represented are 'Abd al-Rashīd, Tughril, Farrukhzād and Ibrāhīm; the Seljuq, Alp Arslān, Arslān Arghūn, Barkiyāruq and Sanjar (?). Valuable notes on the titulature of the Ghaznavids and of Alp Arslān, on the pious formulae and on the epigraphy are included. GCM

WELIN, ULLA S. L. Ein datierter Doppeldinar und eine Episode aus der Ḥafṣiden-geschichte. In: *Dona Numismatica. Walter Hävernicks zum 23. Januar 1965 dargebracht* (Hamburg, 1965,) pp. 219-223, pl. 19.

A Ḥafṣid double dinar of Bijāyah, dated 682 H./1283 A.D., in the name of (Abu Fāris) al-Mu'tamid and his son Abu Muḥammad. The description of the coin (in the collection of a Swedish collector) is accompanied by an historical sketch. Abu Fāris ruled only four months and coins of his are hitherto unknown. GCM

SASANIAN

LAFaurie, JEAN. Imitation d'un solidus de Phocas frappée par les Sassanides. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 10 (Dec., 1964), pp. 412-415, illus.

A coin recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris), which Lafaurie discusses at some length, is identified as a Sasanian imitation of a solidus of Phocas (602-610) struck at the mint of Constantinople (7th officina). Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

AFRICA

MLADEK, J. V. Evolution of African Currencies. Part 2: The Sterling Area and Unattached Countries. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 591-595, illus.

Until recent years, the African territories of the sterling area, with the single exception of Libya, were grouped in four currency unions, controlled by the South African Reserve Bank, the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the East African Currency Board and the West African Currency Board. The author provides a brief monetary history of each, as well as of the independent countries of Liberia, Ethiopia, Egypt, the Sudan, Guinea, Somalia and the Congo. BPS

YONGE, D. D. The History of the Tabora 15-Rupees. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 560 (Feb., 1965), pp. 60-64, map.

Yonge recounts the events which led to the establishment of a mint at Tabora, and later at Lulanguru (German East Africa), where 15-rupee gold coins were struck as a reinforcement for the Interim notes issued by the *Deutsche Ostafrika Bank* during the early period of World War I. Mintage figures are given for the months of April-August, 1916. FDC

FAR EAST

BURGER, WERNER. Manchu Inscriptions on Chinese Cash Coins. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 313-318, pls. 50-55, tab.

Inasmuch as European language publications contain little in the way of reliable information concerning Chinese coins bearing Manchu inscriptions, the author has attempted to compile an annotated distribution list, including periods of operation and mint signs used, of the mints which functioned during the various Manchu reigns. Not all coins issued in Chinese territory during the period 1657-1910 are listed, however. Those omitted include the Taiping coins with Chinese legends and the coins of Yakub Beg (d. 1877) bearing Arabic legends.

EDEN, P. R. Mint Report of Indonesia. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 655-656, illus.

Under denomination, metal and numbers struck the writer lists the coinage struck for Indonesia (1951, 1952, 1955 and 1958-61) at the mints of Utrecht, Vienna, Kings Norton and Kjakarta. BPS

INDIA

GÖBL, ROBERT. Zwei neue Termini für ein zentrales Datum der alten Geschichte Mittelasiens, das Jahr I des Kušān Königs Kaniška. In: *Anzeiger der phil.-hist. Klasse der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* (1964), pp. 137-151, illus.

On the basis of the coinage, Göbl dates the rule of the Kushan dynasty to a period beginning with the reign of Kanishka I (225-266 A.D.) and ending with that of Vasudeva II (-356). HG

KROMAS, JOHN. Catalog of British India Rupees. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 6 (June, 1965), pp. 1603-1610, illus.

An illustrated listing of the above issues, covering the period 1862-1947

(Victoria to George VI), includes date, mintmark, mintage figures, and valuations for the conditions VG to UNC. BPS

KUKURANOV, L. N. Emperor Akbar, the Man behind the Coin. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Spring, 1965), pp. 42-47, illus.

The coinage of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan (1556-1605) is of considerable interest to both historians and numismatists. In listing various reasons for this interest the writer notes that it faithfully reflects the growth of the Mughal empire and the commercial and administrative activities of the period, mirrors the emperor's break with Islam and the establishment of a new religious credo, and reaches high standards of engraving and calligraphy. In addition, the metal content of the coinage and the stability of its weight standards bear evidence of efficient management during the reign. Four specimens are illustrated. BPS

TOKENS

ALLENBAUGH, C. H. Churchill and Wren — a Tale of Two Titans. In: *Numismatic News*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (March 29, 1965), pp. 15-16, illus.

Mindful of the fact that some of the mementos honoring the life and achievements of Sir Winston Churchill will bear representations of St. Paul's cathedral, the author tells the story of the building of Wren's architectural masterpiece and describes and illustrates a number of tokens associated with it. BPS

American Vecturist Association. *Atwood's Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens. 2nd ed. Supplement No. 1.* New York, North Eastern Vecturist Association, 1965. 34 pp.

The supplement contains a list of corrections to the 1963 edition of the Atwood catalogue, an index to obverse inscriptions on U. S. and Canadian parking tokens, and a listing of all new discoveries of parking and transportation tokens as published in the *Fare Box* (Nov., 1963-Dec., 1964). FDC

BELL, R. C. Richard Thomas Samuel (1831-1906). In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 168-173, illus.

To the list of major writers on the token coinage of George III (Sharp, Batty, Dalton and Hamer) Bell adds that of Richard Thomas Samuel, noting in particular his extensive series of articles ("at least 700 pages of normal print") entitled *Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. Included in the article, in addition

to biographical notes, are illustrations of three Samuel medals struck in 1893, 1898 and 1906 by Wright & Son (Edgeware, London). FDC

BURNS, J. F. Bimetallic Tokens Patented in 1899. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78. No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 516-525, illus.

After citing excerpts from a patent application titled *The Art of Making Bimetallic Coins or Checks*, filed in January, 1899 by George C. Greenburg of Chicago and granted by the United States Patent Office in September of that year, Burns provides an illustrated, descriptive listing of merchant, post exchange and mining tokens struck under the patent. Among the issuing sources are S. D. Childs & Co., F. K. Lowe, Fibley's Department Store, Harrison Store's Inc., Coal Bluff Mining Co., Bismark Garden and the Fort Sheridan (Illinois) Post Exchange. BPS

DYKES, D. W. A Mythical Seventeenth-Century Token of Cardiff. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32, (1963), pp. 165-167, illus.

Since the token under discussion was found to be "exactly similar to a specimen of Caerwys, even to the initial of the trader's wife . . . its attribution to Cardiff . . . goes beyond the bounds of coincidence and cannot be maintained with any degree of confidence." The writer suggests that it may have been a badly worn Caerwys specimen.

GARNS, ELWOOD. St. George Token Varieties. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (March, 1965), p. 97.

Manufactured by the Ralph Heaton & Co. mint in England, the St. George copper tokens (Breton, Nos. 719 & 720) were issued in large quantities by the Bank of Upper Canada in 1850 after rioters had burned down the parliamentary buildings in Montreal. From a recently purchased group of several hundred specimens the writer is able to list four additional varieties. BPS

HAWKINS, R. N. P. Catalogue of the Advertisement Imitations of 'Spade' Guineas and their Halves. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 174-219, pl. 12.

From the eighteenth to the twentieth century, imitation "Spade" guineas were widely used in advertising, gambling and theatrical productions. Although most issues may be classified as "advertisements," four distinct categories are recognized in the above catalogue, appended to which is a section in which subjects and legends are identified and explained. With regard to makers and dates of issue, the author notes that a major difficulty is posed by the web of die- and punch-linkages which embraces

almost one-third of the known specimens; he does, however, provide a tentative listing of dates, the most reliable of which are shown in heavy type. FDC

JACOB, K. A. Notes on Some Seventeenth-Century Cambridge Tokens. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 32 (1963), pp. 221-222.

On the basis of evidence contained in contemporary parish registers the writer is able to identify the issuers of a number of the above tokens.

KENNING, STUART. The Horwood Tokens of Newfoundland. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1965), p. 231, illus.

Although little known, trade tokens were used by the Horwood Lumber Company at Campbellton and Horwood (Newfoundland) for a period of thirty-three years (1912-1945). Metal tokens in the denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and one dollar (aluminum) and \$2 and \$5 (brass) replaced the early pasteboard issues in 1914, but nothing is known of the various quantities struck or of the existence of possible varieties. Three specimens are illustrated. BPS

LINDESMITH, R. J. Philadelphia's Gercke Store Cards. In: *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (March-April, 1965), pp. 42-43.

A listing of the Gercke cards includes Adams or Miller number, metal, size, and brief description of the obverse. Supplementing the list are notes of additional interest taken from the compilations of W. T. R. Marvin, G. Barnet, M. & G. Fuld and W. S. Appleton. BPS

McDOWELL, J. K. West Indian Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 73, No. 3 (March, 1965), p. 61.

A brief descriptive listing includes eighteen tokens issued by coaling companies on the island of St. Lucia during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. FDC

NUDD, G. S. Who was A. W. Gale? The Man who Issued New Hampshire's only Civil War Token. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 967-969, illus.

After spending some time in California during the gold rush period, Albert W. Gale, New Hampshire's only issuer of a Civil War Token, settled in Concord, N. H. where he opened a restaurant. Gale is known to have issued some 500 tokens advertising his premises, 300 of which are still believed to be in existence. BPS

MEDALS

ANGULO PÉREZ, RAÚL. Viaducto "Miguel Hidalgo" en Guanajuato. In: *Monedas*. Vol. 2, No. 24 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 409-410, illus.

A medal which the writer describes and illustrates, recently authorized by the State of Guanajuato, commemorates the opening (Sept. 28, 1964) of the Miguel Hidalgo viaduct in the city of Guanajuato. Specimens were issued in gold (350) and silver (1000).

BAKER, W. S. *Medallic Portraits of Washington. With Historical and Critical Notes and a Descriptive Catalogue of the Coins, Medals, Tokens and Cards*. [Philadelphia, 1885]. Reprint edition. Iola, Wis., Iola Publications, 1965. [262] pp., 14 pls.

Although a complete revision of the above work is at present in progress, the recent growth of collector interest in the Washington series has prompted the issue of this reprint. While basically the same as the original, it includes a number of new features such as notes on metals unknown to Baker, mention of some hitherto unlisted mulings, and a detailed price list and rarity guide. Another novel feature is the inclusion of fourteen excellent plates depicting a selection of the more important pieces, some of which are illustrated for the first time. FDC

BETTS, C. W. Meddling with Medals. Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon, 1739-1741. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 241-243, illus.

This extract from C. Wyllys Betts' *American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals* (New York, 1894) summarizes Vernon's naval career and exploits, including his famed capture of Porto Bello in 1739 which won him widespread acclaim. The Vernon medals, two of which are illustrated, were extremely popular with collectors of the nineteenth century and are still eagerly sought by specialists. BPS

BOWKER, H. F. The William Ewart Gladstone Medalet. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes XI* (New York, 1964), pp. 311-312, pl. 50.

A small, apparently unpublished gold medal in the collection of the American Numismatic Society is fully described and illustrated. It was struck at the Royal Mint (London) from gold which had been delivered to the British government in settlement of the "ransom" of the city of Canton, amounting to six million Mexican dollars, as prescribed by the Convention of Chuenpi (January 30, 1841). The obverse bears the name of William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) who was Master of the Mint from 1841 to 1845.

CISNEROS MONTES, JORGE. Homenaje al señor Lic. Adolfo López Mateos. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 24 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 400-402, illus.

Two medals recently issued in honor of Adolfo López Mateos, President of Mexico, are illustrated and fully described.

CULVER, VIRGINIA. La Fiesta de Los Angeles. In: *The Journal of the Token and Medal Society*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (May-July, 1965), pp. 90-93, illus.

Included in an account of the above celebration (April 22-25, 1896) are illustrations and description of the souvenir "dollar" struck in brass in commemoration of the occasion. BPS

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Medalla del Nuevo Museo de Antropología e Historia. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 24 (Oct.-Dec., 1964), pp. 408, 410, illus.

Illustrated (obverse and reverse) and fully described is a medal issued in commemoration of the opening of the new Mexican Museum of Anthropology and History (September, 1964).

DEANA SALMERÓN, ANTONIO. Presea otorgada al Magisterio por el Gobierno de Zacatecas. In: *Monedas*, No. 23 (July-Sept., 1964), pp. 389-390, illus.

A medal sponsored by the State of Zacatecas, illustrated and described in the above note, is awarded to teachers who have shown outstanding perseverance in their task of educating children.

Elizron Releases Churchill Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 271 (June 23, 1965), p. 50, illus.

Struck in gold, silver and bronze by Elizron Enterprise (Tillsonburg, Ontario), the above medal depicts Sir Winston in military uniform, with birth and death dates to left and right, respectively. The reverse, inscribed WITHOUT VICTORY / THERE IS NO / SURVIVAL (taken from Churchill's speech before the House of Commons, Spring, 1940), depicts a symbolic torch. BPS

Exposición "La Medalla actual" (España-Francia-Italia). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 14, No. 70 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 47-58, illus.

At an exhibition of Spanish, French and Italian contemporary medals held in the *Casón del Buen Retiro* (Madrid) in April, 1964, 774 specimens were exhibited. Nine of these are illustrated in the above report. The exhibition was sponsored by the Spanish Society of Friends of the Medal in collaboration with the *Dirección General de Bellas Artes* and the National Mint (Madrid).

PAPER MONEY

BARNSELY, E. R. The Treasury of North America. In: *Paper Money*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Winter, 1965), pp. 3-6, illus.

With reference to early historical records, the writer discusses the use of what he terms the "improperly worded, unadopted, and hence unofficial seal of 1778" on all issues of United States paper currency. This seal of the "Treasury of North America," he suggests, should have been corrected to conform to the Constitution of the United States when the Department of the Treasury was officially organized by the first Federal Congress in 1789. BPS

GUITARD, HENRI. La manufacture des papiers d'Etat de la Russie des tsars. Un exemple d'entreprise sociale et bien intégrée. In: *Numisma*, No. 66 (Jan.-Feb., 1964), pp. 13-19, illus.

In a discussion of the manufacture of Russian paper money during the imperial period (1768-1917) Guitard devotes special attention to the State Paper Manufacturing Plant at St. Petersburg.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Billets de confiance émis dans l'Indre en 1790-1792 et émissions de 1870 à Châteauroux. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 10 (Dec., 1964), pp. 415-416.

Together with a discussion of the necessity paper money issued in Indre during the years 1790-92 the writer provides a listing of the currency arranged by denomination and place of issue. Also included is a note on the necessity paper money proposed by the municipality of Châteauroux for issue during the War of 1870.

JAEGER, KURT and ULRICH HAEVECKER. *Die deutschen Banknoten seit 1871*. Engelberg/Württemberg, G. Spiedel-Nübling, 1963. 171 pp., illus.

After mention of printing plants, watermarks, type of paper used, and reference to the various designs incorporated, the authors provide a fully illustrated, descriptive catalogue of German paper money covering a period from 1871 to the present time. HG

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Emisja biletów Banku Polskiego w Anglii (Notes of the Bank of Poland issued in England). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 42-50, illus. With English Summary, p. 45.

Immediately following Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939 the Bank of Poland sent its gold reserves to France, and subsequently to England. During the period 1940-42 the governors of the *Bank Polski*

in Great Britain printed two issues of banknotes intended for post-war circulation in Poland. The first, dated August 15, 1939, consisted of 1, 2 and 5 zloty notes printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. (New Malden, Surrey) and larger denominations of 10, 20, 100 and 500 zloty printed by Thomas de la Rue & Co. of London. The second issue, dated August 20, 1939, was limited to 20 and 50 zloty notes and was printed in New York by the American Bank Note Company. Both issues were taken to Poland in 1947 but because of changed political circumstances were destroyed in 1951.

LITWIN, JOZEF. Bibliografia polskiego pieniądza papierowego (Bibliography of Polish Paper Money). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2 (1964), pp. 73-95. With English Summary, p. 96.

A comprehensive bibliography of Polish paper money, consisting of 189 entries, is presented in two sections. The first (Nos. 1-116) includes notes issued by national banks and governmental authorities. Section 2 (Nos. 117-189) is devoted to emergency notes (both local and regional) issued by individual firms, local banks and authorities, social institutions and private citizens.

LLOYD, R. H. Some Plate Varieties in 1899 Certificates. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (March, 1965), pp. 628-629, illus.

Three variations noticed in the above series of \$1 United States silver certificates concern the placing of the phrase "Series of 1899." In two instances the words are found below the number; in the third they appear along the border (r.).

BPS

MAO, K. O. The First Military Note Issued by the Nationalist Revolutionary Army of China. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (April, 1965), pp. 143-144, illus.

Descriptions are given for the 1, 5, and 10 yuan denominations of the Revolutionary Army's currency, declared legal tender in 1926.

BPS

SHAFER, NEIL. Silver Certificates of Cuba made by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1934-1949. In: *The Whitman Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 129-138, illus.

A law passed by the Cuban government on March 2, 1934 authorized the issue of silver certificates, to the value of ten million pesos, in denominations of one, five, ten, twenty and fifty pesos. Under the terms of an agreement made with the United States government, the notes were printed by the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing and were backed by Cuban silver pesos stored in the National Treasury. Together with

illustrations of three specimens, the author provides listings of the eight different series printed, arranged under denomination, description, color, serial numbers, quantity and date of delivery. BPS

TANNEWITZ, F. A. The Bank of East Tennessee. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 6 (June, 1965), pp. 855-859, illus.

Together with illustrations of six notes, the writer summarizes the history of the above bank and tells something of its activities during the ten-year period preceding the Civil War. BPS

ODD AND CURIOUS

KAPP, O. Výstava podivných platidel. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1964), pp. 55-56.

In reporting on the exhibition of odd and curious money exhibited at the London offices of Spink and Son Ltd. in 1963 the writer mentions in particular interesting specimens from Borneo, Siam, Africa, Sweden and the West Indies.

KROHA, TYLL. *Frühformen des Geldes. Vorformen der Münze*. Wuppertal [n.d.]. 4 pp., illus.

Writing in a popular vein, Kroha describes various forms of primitive money — cowrie shells, axe money, Chinese knife and bell money, and the tiger tongue money of Thailand — which evolved from the earlier barter systems and which were in turn followed by the first types of present-day metallic currency. HG

SENIOR, B. Brick Tea Money. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 10 (Oct., 1964), p. 229.

References to *The Story of Money* (Stuart Mosher) and *Travels in the Region of the Upper and Lower Amoor* (Thomas W. Atkinson) are included in this description of the manufacture, transportation and use of the type of primitive currency known as brick tea money. BPS

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. Notes on Some Forms of Primitive Currency and Money. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 556 (Sept.-Oct., 1964), pp. 319-324, illus. No. 557 (Nov., 1964), pp. 359-361, illus. No. 558 (Dec., 1964), pp. 402-404, illus. No. 559 (Jan., 1965), pp. 4-7, illus.

Under the geographic areas of Europe, Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Americas, Wootton describes specimens of primitive currency (iron bars, manillas, cowries, brick tea money, stone money, wampum, etc.) in the collection of the Pitt Rivers Museum (Oxford). FDC

DECORATIONS

BROECKER, P. M. von. Über die Trageweise der Zeichen des Johanniterordens. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 24 (1964), pp. 226-232, illus.

In view of the West German Government's official recognition of the Order of the Knights of St. John, the writer lists the regulations governing the wearing of the coat and insignia as formulated by the Brandenburg Chapter of the order in January, 1960. HG

DENBY, EDWARD. The Canada General Service Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), p. 509.

Together with a description of the above medal, frequently (but erroneously) referred to as the "Fenian Raid Medal," the writer lists the number of specimens issued and tells something of the story of the Fenian raids. FDC

KLIETMANN, K. G. Das "Abzeichen" und der "Orden der Königin Thamar" in Georgien 1916 und 1918. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 23 (1964), pp. 214-224, illus.

During the period 1916-1918 the Star and Order of Queen T'amar of Georgia were issued by General Kress von Kressenstein, Commander-in-Chief of the Georgian Legion which fought with the Turco-German forces against Russia; several minor varieties of the award, resulting chiefly from differences in manufacture, are described and illustrated. Inasmuch as the Republic of Georgia ceased to exist in 1921 the order was never granted official recognition. HG

L'Ordine Supremo della SS. Annunziata. Seicento anni di storia 1362-1962 [Milan, 1963]. 44 pp., 14 pls.

The history of the six hundred year old Order of the Annunziata, supreme order of the Royal House of Savoy, is presented here under the following headings: The Foundation of the Order; The First Fifteen Knights; The Date of the Founding; Knightly, Military and Religious Characteristics of the Order; The Statutes; The Collar of the Order; The Supreme Order and its Secular History; Sources and Bibliography. The fourteen colored and black-and-white plates which are interspersed throughout the text illustrate a selection of pertinent medals, seals, collars, coats of arms and portraits.

MARTIN, E. J. Some Notes on the Order of the Dooranee Empire. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 561 (March, 1965), pp. 101-106.

Although little is known about the above order, except that it was instituted by Shah Shooja-ul-mulk as a reward for British and Indian military personnel who had aided him in securing the throne of Afghanistan

ca. 1839, the writer is able to describe the insignia of its three classes and to provide a listing of recipients. **BPS**

MĚŘICKÁ, VÁCLAV. Der Orden vom Slowakischen Nationalaufstand. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 25 (1964), pp. 234-240, illus.

The Order of the Slovakian National Uprising, instituted by the Slovakian National Assembly in 1945, honored those who participated in the 1944 uprising against German occupation. Illustrated and fully described are the Order's two classes and commemorative medal. **HC**

Otechestvennaia voina 1812 goda v khudozhestvennykh i istoricheskikh pamiatnikakh iz sobranii Ermitazha. Pod obshchei redaktsiei V. M. Glinki i A. V. Pomarnatskogo. Leningrad, Izdat. Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, 1963. 144 pp., 93 pls.

The Hermitage (Leningrad) has in its collections numerous paintings, sculptures, prints, flags, standards and uniforms, all memorabilia of the French invasion of Russia in the early nineteenth century. In addition to a catalogue of the above items the writers provide descriptions and illustrations of a number of medals and decorations which were bestowed upon participants.

PETERSON, J. W. Order of the Golden Kite of Japan. "Kinshi Kunsho." In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 22 (1964), pp. 208-211, illus.

Japan's Order of the Golden Kite, founded in 1890 in recognition of distinguished military service, is based on the ancient saga that a kite or falcon led the emperor Jimmu Tenno to victory in the year 660 B.C.: it is issued in seven grades, bestowed according to the rank of the recipient and the degree of service performed. Together with a description of the order, the writer provides illustrations of the insignia and breast star. **HC**

PULLEN, J. J. The United States Congressional Medal of Honour. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1964), p. 198, illus.

Pullen recounts the details of the confused first issuance of the above medal to members of the 27th Maine Regiment in 1865 and notes the various changes in design which have been introduced during the ensuing years. **FDC**

PURVES, A. A. The Orders of the Netherlands — I: The Military Order of William. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1964), pp. 110-111, illus.

The founding of the Military Order of William was one of the first acts completed by William I after ascending the throne of the Netherlands on March 16, 1815. Since that date the decoration, issued in four classes (Knights Grand Cross, Commander, Knights 3rd Class and Knights

4th Class), has been awarded to approximately 5874 persons. Purves quotes the circumstances under which the award is given, describes the insignia for each of the four classes, and discusses the proper manner of wear. FDC

PURVES, A. A. The Orders of the Netherlands — 2. The Order of the Netherlands Lion. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1964), pp. 292-293, illus.

After recounting the incidents leading to the founding of the above decoration, and listing the requirements governing its award, the writer describes its three classes and the special category of Brother. FDC

PURVES, A. A. The Orders of the Netherlands — 3. The Order of Orange-Nassau. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 10-11, illus.

Details relating to their founding and to the correct wearing of the insignia are given for two Netherlands orders, the Order of Orange-Nassau and the House Order of Orange, each of which consists of five classes. FDC

SCANDALUZZI, FRANCO. *Ordini equestri. Medaglie e decorazione italiane*. [n.p.] 1962. 8 pp., 136 pls.

Included in the above work, and presented for the first time in one comprehensive volume, are line drawings illustrating all the insignia of the Italian chivalric orders; also the numerous medals and decorations issued by the Kingdom of Italy, the Italian Socialist Republic of Italy and the Italian Red Cross.

SWEETMAN, JACK. Orders and Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 78, No. 2 (Feb., 1965), pp. 189-192, illus.

In view of the greatly increased interest shown in numismatics during the past decade, the writer finds it surprising that orders and decorations have received but little attention from collectors in general. As examples of the historic interest and beauty to be found in this field, he describes and illustrates a number of outstanding specimens. They include the French Legion of Honor (5th class, ca. 1812), the British Medal for Afghanistan (1878-1880), the Bavarian Max-Joseph medals, 1848 and 1870, the French Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and Württemberg's Order of the Crown, 6th class. BPS

VILLARREAL de ALAVA, MARQUES de. *La maison royal des Deux Siciles. L'ordre constantinien de Saint Georges et l'ordre de Saint Janvier*. Madrid, Altamira, Talleres Graficos, 1964. 889 pp., illus., pls., ports.

As background for a full account of two orders, the Constantinian Order

of St. George and the Order of Saint Januarius, the author provides a genealogical history of the Royal House of the Two Sicilies, followed by official lists of members and the texts of fifty-nine pertinent documents.

WALTHER, FERDINAND. *Soviet Decorations*. Montreal, The Author, 1964. 106 pp., 52 pls. [French and English Text].

Under four main categories — Highest titles of distinction, Orders, Medals, and Badges of Honor — the author has compiled a useful illustrated and descriptive catalogue of seventy decorations issued by the U.S.S.R. The descriptions include a considerable amount of background material as well as interesting biographical notes on the various personages commemorated. FDC

SEALS

AVIGAD, N. Two Newly Found Hebrew Seals. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1963), pp. 322-324, illus.

The two recently found seals here described are of particular interest because of the ancient Hebrew script used in the inscriptions. The first, of unknown provenance, is a seal of Achbor, purchased in Jerusalem; the second, a seal of Yesha 'yahu, was found at the site of ancient Kiryat Ye 'arim, near Jerusalem.

Berlin. Staatliche Museum. *Petschafte des Münzkabinetts aus dem 13.-16. Jahrhundert*. Berlin, 1964. 30 pp., illus.

Under the aegis of the Berlin State Museum, Arthur Suble, the director of the Coin Cabinet, offers an introduction to sigillography, a field somewhat neglected by numismatists of the present century. The seal, known to ancient civilizations, became very popular during the medieval period, when it was widely used by commoners — as well as temporal and ecclesiastical rulers — for the authentication of documents. The artistry incorporated in many of the designs, some of which were executed by famous engravers such as Dürer, Aldgrever and Beheim, is fully evident in the fifty-five specimens illustrated. HG

KAMENTSEVA, E. I. Dve ukrainskie pechaty XVIII v. iz sobraniia GIM. In: *Numismatika i Sfragistika*, Vol. 1 (1963), pp. 203-205, illus.

Two eighteenth century Ukrainian iron seals from the National Historical Museum are described and illustrated. The first, issued by the General War Office, depicts a Cossack armed with gun and sabre; the second, issued by the Dnieper Cossack Settlement, is of similar design but shows a spear stuck into the ground in front of the Cossack.

SHORIN, P. A. Anonimnye pechaty novgorodskikh arkhiepiskopov. In: *Sovetskaya Arkheologiya*, No. 3 (1964), pp. 256-267, 4 pls.

The anonymous seals of the Novgorod archbishops, most of which may be dated to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, form a large and interesting group of some eighty-nine specimens emanating from forty-one pairs of dies. They depict on one side the Mother of God; on the other, a cross, the form of which permits the classification of three recognizable types. Illustrations of a number of outstanding specimens are included in the above descriptive catalogue.

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. Le sceau de Charles, Prince d'Espagne, comme seigneur de Frise. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 111-115, pl. 11.

One of the most striking events to mark the beginning of the reign of Charles, Prince of Spain, was the acquisition of Friesland in 1515. In the above article the author describes and illustrates the seal executed for the use of Charles as Seigneur of Friesland — a title which the Frisian *Gemeene Staeten* recognized only after a long period of strife.

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. Le sceau princier du futur Charles Quint. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 109 (1963), pp. 103-110, pls. 9-10.

The seal which the writer describes and illustrates was that used by the future Charles V as Prince of Spain. The inscription, expanded, reads as follows: *Sigillum Caroli Dei gracia Hispaniarum principis archiducis Austriae ducis Burgondie comitis Flandriae*.

TRICOU, JEAN. A propos de la collection des sceaux-matrices du Musée de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July, 1964), pp. 387-388.

The more than 2,000 specimens contained in the collection of seals and matrices preserved in the Lyons Museum provide documentation not only for the Lyonnese and the other French provinces, but also for Italy, Switzerland and Germany. In his discussion of the collection Tricou records that it was enriched by pieces from the Charvet collection (1883), and later from the Morin-Pons collection.

TRICOU, JEAN. Quelques sceaux et cachets-matrices de Bourgogne conservés au Cabinet des Médailles de Lyon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June, 1964), pp. 372-374.

After presenting a listing of forty-two Burgundian seals and sealings

preserved in the *Cabinet des Médailles* at Lyons, the writer mentions the collection in the *Musée de Lyon*, which with its ca. 2500 specimens is considered one of the richest in France.

MINT REPORTS

London. Royal Mint. *Ninety-fourth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the Year 1963*. London, 1964. 94 pp., tabs., 8 pls.

Coins struck by the Royal Mint for domestic use in 1963 totaled more than 473 million pieces, including 124 million sixpences (a denomination which continued in great demand) and 10 million sovereigns; some 296 million pieces, representing seventy-eight denominations, were minted for Commonwealth and foreign countries, statistics for which are presented in tabular form under country, denomination, quantity and currency value. The report includes notes on the annual Trial of the Pyx, sections relating to the returns of domestic silver, cupro-nickel, bronze and nickel-brass currency, and discussion of Simon's Petition Crown and the Roettier crown piece of 1662, both of which are illustrated. Plate illustrations also include six new medals and two seals, as well as new coins minted for Cyprus, Ceylon and the Government of Tonga. FDC

Die Österreichische Münzprägung 1963. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 13, No. 10 (1964), p. 80.

Denominations, quantities struck, dates and metal are given for the coinage struck at the Vienna Mint in 1963. HG

PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN COIN REVIEW (The Hawthorn Press, 15 Guildford Lane, Melbourne). Vol. 1 (1965), Nos. 9 (March), 10 (April), 11 (May).

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 15, No. 4 (1964), Vol. 16, No. 1 (1965).

BERICHTE . . . DER MÜNZEN und MEDAILLENSAMMLER (Kricheldorf-Verlag, Freiburg im Breisgau). Vol. 5 (1965), Nos. 25 (Feb), 26 (June).

BOLLETTINO NUMISMATICO (Luigi Simonetti, Piazza della Stazione, 1, Florence). Vol. 2 (1965), Nos. 1 (March), 2 (April), 3 (May).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 20 (1965), Nos. 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May).

CAHIERS NUMISMATIQUES (191, rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1^e). Vol. 1, No. 3 (Dec., 1964).

CALCOIN NEWS (935 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.). Vol. 19, No. 3 (Summer, 1965).

- CANADA COIN NEWS (62 Richmond St. W., Toronto). Vol. 2, No. 23 (April 17, 1965) — Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 10, 1965).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Society, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 10 (1965), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).
- CERCLE D'ÉTUDES NUMISMATIQUES. BULLETIN (5, rue du Musée, Brussels 1). Vol. 2, No. 1 (March, 1965).
- CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine). Nos. 55, 56 (1965).
- LE CLUB FRANÇAIS DE LA MÉDAILLE. BULLETIN (11, Quai de Conti, Paris 6^e). No. 6 (1965).
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List (123 West 57th St., New York 19). Vol. 6, No. 1 (1965).
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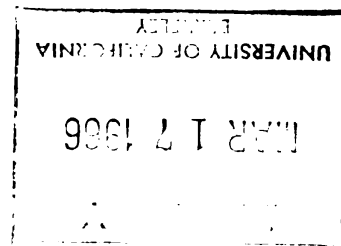
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